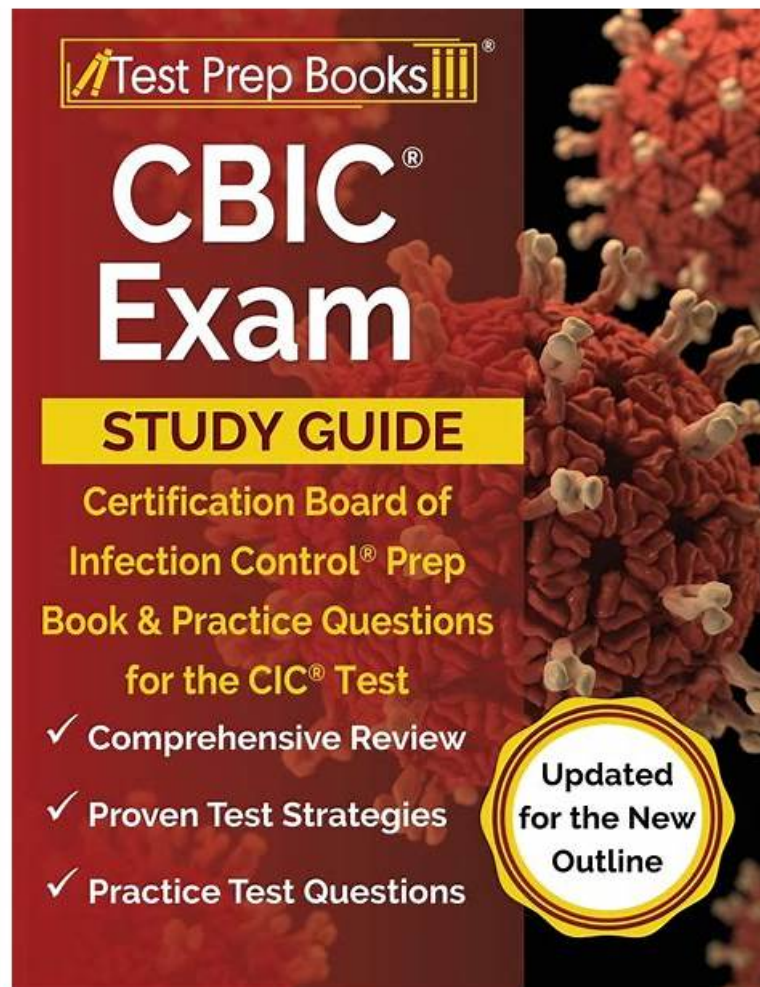


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CBIC Certified Infection Control Exam Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

Given the formula for calculating incidence rates, the Y represents which of the following?

$$\frac{X}{Y} \times K = \text{Rate}$$

- A. Population at risk
- B. Number of infected patients
- C. Population served
- D. Number of events

Answer: A

Explanation:

Incidence rate is a fundamental epidemiological measure used to quantify the frequency of new cases of a disease within a specified population over a defined time period. The Certification Board of Infection Control and Epidemiology (CBIC) supports the use of such metrics in the "Surveillance and Epidemiologic Investigation" domain, aligning with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) "Principles of Epidemiology in Public Health Practice" (3rd Edition, 2012). The formula provided,

$$XY \times K = \text{Rate} \frac{X}{Y}$$

$\{Y\} \times K = \text{Rate}$, represents the standard incidence rate calculation, where K is a constant (e.g., 1,000 or 100,000) to express the rate per unit population, and the question asks what Y represents among the given options.

In the incidence rate formula, X typically represents the number of new cases (or events) of the disease occurring during a specific period, and Y represents the population at risk during that same period. The ratio $\frac{X}{Y}$ yields the rate per unit of population, which is then multiplied by K to standardize the rate (e.g., cases per 1,000 persons). The CDC defines the denominator (Y) as the population at risk, which includes individuals susceptible to the disease over the observation period. Option B ("Number of infected patients") might suggest X if it specified new cases, but as the denominator Y, it is incorrect because incidence focuses on new cases relative to the at-risk population, not the total number of infected individuals (which could include prevalent cases). Option C ("Population at risk") correctly aligns with Y, representing the base population over which the rate is calculated.

Option A, "Population served," is a broader term that might include the total population under care (e.g., in a healthcare facility), but it is not specific to those at risk for new infections, making it less precise. Option D, "Number of events," could align with X (new cases or events), but as the denominator Y, it does not fit the formula's structure. The CBIC Practice Analysis (2022) and CDC guidelines reinforce that the denominator in incidence rates is the population at risk, ensuring accurate measurement of new disease occurrence.

References:

* CBIC Practice Analysis, 2022.

* CDC Principles of Epidemiology in Public Health Practice, 3rd Edition, 2012.

NEW QUESTION # 62

Which of the following microorganisms does NOT cause gastroenteritis in humans?

- A. Norovirus
- B. Rhinovirus
- C. Coxsackievirus
- D. Rotavirus

Answer: B

Explanation:

Gastroenteritis, characterized by inflammation of the stomach and intestines, typically presents with symptoms such as diarrhea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. The Certification Board of Infection Control and Epidemiology (CBIC) emphasizes the identification of infectious agents in the "Identification of Infectious Disease Processes" domain, aligning with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on foodborne and enteric diseases. The question requires identifying the microorganism among the options that does not cause gastroenteritis, necessitating an evaluation of each pathogen's clinical associations.

Option B, "Rhinovirus," is the correct answer as it does not cause gastroenteritis. Rhinoviruses are the primary cause of the common cold, affecting the upper respiratory tract and leading to symptoms like runny nose, sore throat, and cough. The CDC and WHO classify rhinoviruses as picornaviruses that replicate in the nasopharynx, with no significant evidence linking them to gastrointestinal illness in humans. Their transmission is primarily through respiratory droplets, not the fecal-oral route associated with gastroenteritis. Option A, "Norovirus," is a well-known cause of gastroenteritis, often responsible for outbreaks of acute vomiting and diarrhea, particularly in closed settings like cruise ships or nursing homes. The CDC identifies norovirus as the leading cause of foodborne

illness in the U.S., transmitted via the fecal-oral route. Option C, "Rotavirus," is a major cause of severe diarrheal disease in infants and young children worldwide, also transmitted fecal-orally, with the CDC noting its significance before widespread vaccination reduced its impact. Option D, "Coxsackievirus," a member of the enterovirus genus, can cause gastroenteritis, particularly in children, alongside other syndromes like hand-foot-mouth disease. The CDC and clinical literature (e.g., Mandell, Douglas, and Bennett's Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases) document its gastrointestinal involvement, though it is less common than norovirus or rotavirus. The CBIC Practice Analysis (2022) and CDC guidelines on enteric pathogens underscore the importance of distinguishing between respiratory and gastrointestinal pathogens for effective infection control. Rhinovirus's exclusive association with respiratory illness makes Option B the microorganism that does not cause gastroenteritis.

References:

- * CBIC Practice Analysis, 2022.
- * CDC Norovirus Fact Sheet, 2021.
- * CDC Rotavirus Vaccination Information, 2020.
- * Mandell, Douglas, and Bennett's Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases, 9th Edition, 2019.

NEW QUESTION # 63

A 2-year-old girl is admitted with a fractured tibia. At birth, she was diagnosed with congenital cytomegalovirus (CMV). Which of the following barrier precautions is appropriate for healthcare personnel caring for her?

- A. Use gowns, masks, gloves, and a private room
- **B. Wear gloves when handling body fluids**
- C. Wear masks and gloves
- D. No barrier precautions are needed

Answer: B

Explanation:

Standard Precautions are sufficient for congenital cytomegalovirus (CMV), which means that gloves should be used when handling body fluids. CMV is primarily transmitted via direct contact with saliva, urine, or blood.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect?

- * A. Wear masks and gloves - Masks are not necessary unless performing high-risk aerosol-generating procedures.
- * C. No barrier precautions are needed - Gloves are required when handling bodily fluids to prevent transmission.
- * D. Use gowns, masks, gloves, and a private room - CMV does not require Contact or Airborne Precautions.

CBIC Infection Control Reference

APIC guidelines state that CMV transmission is prevented using Standard Precautions, primarily with glove use for body fluid contact.

NEW QUESTION # 64

Based on the compiled results of learner needs assessments, the staff has an interest in hepatitis B, wound care, and continuing education credits. What should be the infection preventionist's next step?

- A. Offer a lecture on hepatitis B and wound care
- B. Directly observe behavioral changes
- C. Conduct personal interviews with the staff
- **D. Write program goals and objectives**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The infection preventionist's (IP) next step, based on the compiled results of learner needs assessments indicating staff interest in hepatitis B, wound care, and continuing education credits, should be to write program goals and objectives. This step is critical in the educational planning process, as outlined by the Certification Board of Infection Control and Epidemiology (CBIC) guidelines.

According to CBIC, effective infection prevention education programs begin with a structured approach that includes defining clear goals and objectives tailored to the identified needs of the learners (CBIC Practice Analysis, 2022, Domain IV:

Education and Research, Competency 4.1 - Develop and implement educational programs). Writing program goals and objectives ensures that the educational content aligns with the staff's interests and professional development needs, such as understanding hepatitis B prevention, wound care techniques, and earning continuing education credits. This step provides a foundation for designing relevant and measurable outcomes, which can later guide the development of lectures, training materials, or other interventions.

Option A (conduct personal interviews with the staff) is less appropriate as the next step because the needs assessment has already been completed, providing sufficient data on staff interests. Additional interviews might be useful for refining details but are not the immediate priority. Option B (offer a lecture on hepatitis B and wound care) is a subsequent action that follows the establishment of goals and objectives, as delivering content without a structured plan may lack focus or fail to meet educational standards. Option D (directly observe behavioral changes) is an evaluation step that occurs after the education program has been implemented and is not the initial action required.

By starting with program goals and objectives, the IP ensures a systematic approach that adheres to CBIC's emphasis on evidence-based education and continuous improvement in infection prevention practices. This process also facilitates collaboration with stakeholders to meet accreditation or certification requirements, such as those for continuing education credits.

References: CBIC Practice Analysis, 2022, Domain IV: Education and Research, Competency 4.1 - Develop and implement educational programs.

NEW QUESTION # 65

A city has a population of 150,000. Thirty new cases of tuberculosis (TB) were diagnosed in the city last year. These new cases brought the total number of active TB cases in the city last year to 115. Which of the following equations represents the incidence rate for TB per 100,000 in that year?

- A. $(115 \div 100,000) \times 100 = X$
- B. $(30 \div 150,000) \times 100,000 = X$
- C. $(115 \div 150,000) \times 100,000 = X$
- D. $(30 \div 150,000) \times 100 = X$

Answer: B

Explanation:

The incidence rate is calculated using the formula:

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$$\text{Incidence Rate} = \left(\frac{\text{New cases}}{\text{Total population at risk}} \right) \times 100,000$$

- New cases = 30
- Total population = 150,000

$$\left(\frac{30}{150,000} \right) \times 100,000 = X$$

Thus, the correct answer is A.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect?

- * B. $(30 \div 150,000) \times 100 = X$ - Incorrect multiplier (should be 100,000 for standard incidence rate).
- * C. $(115 \div 150,000) \times 100,000 = X$ - 115 represents total cases (prevalence), not incidence.
- * D. $(115 \div 100,000) \times 100 = X$ - Uses the wrong denominator and multiplier.

CBIC Infection Control Reference

APIC defines the incidence rate as the number of new cases per population unit, typically per 100,000 people.

NEW QUESTION # 66

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