

# Communicable Disease Prevention Final Test

1. Ohio child care licensing rules require each child (except those children who are attending a grade of kindergarten or above) in child care facilities to have:
  - a. Lice checks before they enter the classroom
  - b. An annual physical exam and record of their immunizations
  - c. Documentation of Anthrax vaccination before school entrance
  - d. Two changes of clothing.
  
2. Child care facility staff should obtain which of the following pieces of information:
  - a. Where the parent can be reached
  - b. Names and phone numbers for at least one emergency contact
  - c. Any special health problems or medical conditions that a child may have
  - d. All of the above
  
3. When taking a child's temperature the caregiver should:
  - a. Only use glass mercury thermometers
  - b. Only take axillary (under the arm) temperatures
  - c. Only leave the thermometer under the arm for 30 seconds
  - d. Only clean the thermometer with a solution of ammonia and water
  
4. One of the most cost effective chemicals used for sanitation in the child care setting is:
  - a. Hospital grade virus-killing agent
  - b. Soap and water
  - c. Homemade solution of bleach and water (1/4 cup of bleach to 1 gallon of cool water)
  - d. Alcohol
  
5. The purpose of cleaning off surfaces in the child care environment is:
  - a. To reduce the number of germs, thereby reducing the spread of disease
  - b. To make the equipment last longer
  - c. To maintain appearances
  - d. To avoid site visits from local health departments
  
6. Hard plastic toys and other items that can be cleaned in a dishwasher...
  - a. Should be sanitized afterwards
  - b. Do not need additional treatment
  - c. Should be sanitized first
  - d. Should avoid air drying
  
7. A convenient and easy-to-use communicable disease reference in the child care setting is:
  - a. Ohio Department of Health's *Infectious Disease Control Manual*.
  - b. Ohio Department of Health Communicable Disease Chart.
  - c. American Academy of Pediatrics "*Red Book*."
  - d. Family Circle Magazine's "Guide to Common Childhood Illnesses."

8. The most important way to break the chain of infection and prevent the spread of disease is:

- a. Hand washing
- b. Excluding any child with a runny nose
- c. Sanitizing eating utensils
- d. Immunization

9. Standard precautions in child care settings require child care providers to wear disposable gloves:

- a. Any time they come in contact with blood or blood tinged body fluids
- b. When shaking hands with parents
- c. When washing children's faces after lunch
- d. All of the above

10. The role of the local health department with child care facilities is:

- a. To monitor for violations for licensure
- b. To protect the health of the public in general and help control disease outbreaks
- c. To provide immunizations
- d. To diagnose communicable diseases

11. Child care facilities have a responsibility to report certain diseases to the local health department.

Reportable diseases:

- a. Can be found on the Ohio Department of Health *Know Your ABCs* document of reportable diseases
- b. Are important to help the local health departments stop the spread of disease in the community
- c. Include both those diseases that can be prevented by immunizations and those that cannot
- d. All of above

12. If a child is sent home with purulent (pus) conjunctivitis, the center should:

- a. Evacuate the premises
- b. Post a sign during pick-up time for parents of children only in the same classroom as the infected child.
- c. Post a notice for parents of all exposed children
- d. Notify parents only if a second child becomes infected

13. Staff and children should be excluded for vomiting if:

- a. They vomit once with no other signs of illness
- b. They are near another student who is vomiting
- c. They vomit twice
- d. None of the above

14. Staff and children with purulent (pus) conjunctivitis should be excluded until:

- a. 24 hours after the start of antibiotic therapy
- b. Never, children with purulent conjunctivitis are not contagious
- c. All signs of redness, itching and drainage are gone
- d. Until they complete therapy

15. Which of the following diseases can be transmitted by human blood?

- a. Herpes
- b. Chicken Pox
- c. Hepatitis B
- d. Hepatitis A

16. If asked to clean up a blood spill a worker should have:

- a. Mask and booties
- b. A degree in chemistry
- c. Gloves and an appropriate bleach solution or approved hospital disinfectant
- d. Permission from the doctor

17. A bottle of infant formula should be warmed:

- a. In a microwave
- b. In a container of hot water
- c. By setting it out on the counter
- d. None of the above

18. For proper hand washing, use soap and running water for:

- a. 5 seconds
- b. 10 seconds
- c. 15-20 seconds
- d. 2 minutes

19. Hands should be washed in which of the following situations?

- a. When gloves are removed after changing diapers
- b. Before and after using the water tables
- c. Immediately before handling food, preparing bottles or feeding children
- d. All of the above

20. Which one of the following statements is true?

- a. If a child is sick, they should not be readmitted to the program for 2 weeks
- b. Soap and water helps to remove germs
- c. *All* microorganisms cause disease
- d. Immunizations are not effective in preventing the spread of diseases