
RSPH LEVEL 2 AWARD IN INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL FOR SPECIAL PROCEDURES

Paper: SPECIMEN (Wales)

IMPORTANT READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:

- 1. This paper must be left on your desk at the end of the examination.**
- 2. You should enter your answers on the accompanying answer sheet.**
- 3. Each question has only ONE correct answer.**
- 4. You are allowed ONE HOURS to complete the examination.**
- 5. This exam paper consists of 30 questions.**
- 6. You should answer all of the questions.**
- 7. The Pass mark for this paper is 25/30.**

1. **Staphylococcus aureus is a:**
 - A. Bacterium
 - B. Virus
 - C. Fungus
 - D. Protozoa

2. **HIV has been shown to remain infective in aqueous (water based) solutions at room temperature for how long?**
 - A. 24 hours
 - B. 7 days
 - C. 2 weeks
 - D. 1 month

3. **What is a keloid?**
 - A. Poor hygiene to the piercing site which is not harmful to health
 - B. A sign of infection which requires medical treatment
 - C. A fibrous type of scar tissue, not harmful to health
 - D. A blister that should be burst as soon as possible

4. **How should a client with a latex allergy be managed?**
 - A. Avoid the use of protective gloves and wash hands thoroughly before the treatment commences
 - B. Latex gloves may be used as its unlikely the client will suffer with a reaction
 - C. Avoid treating the client completely as the client is at high risk of adverse side effects
 - D. Use nitrile gloves instead of latex gloves to avoid any allergic reaction

5. **Which of the following are symptoms of sepsis?**
 - A. Fainting, pain, sickness
 - B. Bruising, redness, swelling
 - C. Fever, high temperature, rapid breathing
 - D. Rash, irritation around piercing site


6. **Bacteria and viruses can enter the body through:**
 - A. Broken skin
 - B. Intact skin
 - C. Dry skin
 - D. Oily skin

7. **What is the MOST effective way a practitioner can reduce the risk of infection to a client?**
 - A. Maintain detailed client records
 - B. Undertake regular audits
 - C. Apply good hygiene practices
 - D. Have good public liability insurance

8. **Which of the following is the BEST method for a practitioner to treat a wound on the finger to ensure client safety?**
 - A. Put cream on it
 - B. Cover it with a bandage
 - C. Leave it open to the air
 - D. Cover it with a waterproof dressing

9. **There are 6 links in the 'Chain of Infection'. These include each of the following EXCEPT:**
 - A. Hand hygiene
 - B. Portal of exit
 - C. Reservoir
 - D. Mode of transmission

10. In the 'Chain of Infection' which of the following is NOT an example of a 'Portal of Entry':
- A. An instrument
 - B. Broken skin
 - C. The mouth
 - D. A wound
11. Under the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017, the following are special procedures except for:
- A. Microblading
 - B. Body piercing
 - C. Laser removal
 - D. Electrolysis
12. A person found guilty of undertaking a special procedure without an individual licence is, upon summary conviction liable to:
- A. Imprisonment
 - B. An unlimited fine
 - C. A fine up to £5,000
 - D. A fine of up to £10,000
13. Which of the following is a complication of wound healing?
- A. Inflammation
 - B. Proliferation
 - C. Maturation
 - D. Infection
14. What are the components of the dermis layer of the skin which could be an infection risk to the practitioner?
- A. Nerve endings
 - B. Blood vessels
 - C. Sweat glands
 - D. Muscle
15. Under what circumstances should a client NOT receive a special procedure?
- A. They are under the influence of drugs or alcohol
 - B. They report being HIV positive
 - C. They have just come back from a holiday in India
 - D. They ask if they can go outside for a cigarette before the treatment starts
16. During pre-consultation a new client tells the practitioner that she is diabetic. What should the practitioner do next?
- A. Ask for a doctor's note to confirm that they are fit to have the procedure
 - B. Proceed with the special procedure as normal
 - C. Refuse to carry out the special procedure
 - D. Discuss the diabetes with the client and if they are managing the illness go ahead with the procedure
17. What is the MOST effective way of preventing the spread of infections?
- A. Wearing a face mask
 - B. Coughing into a tissue
 - C. Hand washing
 - D. Wearing a disposable apron
18. Which of the following products should NOT be used to clean hands?
- A. Liquid soap
 - B. Hand rubs
 - C. Foam soap
 - D. Bar soap

19. **What level of infection control precautions should be taken when practising in or at a temporary location or event?**
- A. The same precautions as at a permanent venue
 - B. Less precautions than at a permanent venue
 - C. No precautions are needed as those organising the event are responsible
 - D. Greater precautions than at a permanent venue
20. **The treatment area of a Special Procedure business should:**
- A. Be designed to minimise the risk of cross infection
 - B. Allow easy access to clients and practitioners
 - C. Have quick access to toilets and storage rooms
 - D. Be on one level to allow for easy cleaning
21. **An aseptic technique is a technique used to:**
- A. Achieve an environment that is sterile
 - B. Prevent contamination from pathogenic microorganisms
 - C. Keep the working environment clean and tidy
 - D. Clean surgical theatres in hospitals
22. **What does this symbol mean?**
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- A. Repeat use
 - B. Never use more than twice
 - C. Single use
 - D. Dispose after use
23. **Autoclaves use:**
- A. A process known as cavitation to effectively clean special procedure equipment
 - B. Steam under pressure to sterilise special procedure equipment
 - C. Steam to clean and disinfect special procedure equipment
 - D. Specific chemicals to disinfect and sterilise special procedure equipment
24. **Disinfectants need sufficient contact time to work because:**
- A. Time is needed to reduce bacteria to a safe level
 - B. The water needs time to cool
 - C. Over a period of time they become stronger
 - D. Disinfectants take a long time to kill spores
25. **A Practitioner must change their gloves in all the following circumstances, EXCEPT:**
- A. Halfway through the special procedure
 - B. After completing a special procedure
 - C. When there is a break in the procedure
 - D. If they become punctured during use
26. **Which statement about protective clothing is correct?**
- A. It must be changed at the start of each month
 - B. It reduces the risk of infection
 - C. It can be worn on the way to work
 - D. It must be white
27. **Which is the MOST safe and effective way to remove a large body fluid spill?**
- A. Use a mop and disinfectant
 - B. Use a body fluid kit and then apply a two stage clean
 - C. Use paper towels and then apply a detergent
 - D. Use a body fluid kit and vacuum cleaner

28. **To hygienically and safely dispose of used needles a sharps box must be located:**
- A. Central to all treatment rooms
 - B. In the reception area
 - C. In each treatment room
 - D. Adjacent to the autoclave
29. **To minimise exposure of persons to body fluids access to the treatment room should be controlled by:**
- A. Allowing the client to bring his/her friends
 - B. Restricting access to the practitioner and client only
 - C. Restricting access to close relatives only
 - D. Allowing a third party to film the procedure
30. **Sharps include all of the following items EXCEPT:**
- A. Needles
 - B. Razors
 - C. Spatulas
 - D. Blades

END OF PAPER