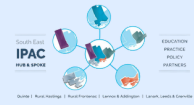


Spaulding's Classification *Match it up!*

Infection Control Principles



Answer Key

Here are the correct matches:

- 1 - H
- 2 - E
- 3 - I
- 4 - B
- 5 - F
- 6 - J
- 7 - C
- 8 - A
- 9 - G
- 10 - D

Spaulding's Classification Multiple Choice Quiz

Infection Control Principles

Answer Key With Rationales

1. a) Cleaned and low-level disinfection. **Rationale:** Mechanical lifts are shared non-critical equipment that contact intact skin, necessitating thorough cleaning and low-level disinfection between each resident to break the chain of transmission.
2. c) Cleaned and disinfected on a regular schedule or when visibly soiled. **Rationale:** Dedicated non-critical equipment assigned to a single individual does not pose a cross-contamination risk between residents, allowing for a routine maintenance schedule.
3. d) Critical; requires sterilization. **Rationale:** Instruments that penetrate sterile tissue or the vascular system carry the highest risk of transmitting infection, mandating the complete elimination of all microbial life.
4. c) Cleaning and high-level disinfection. **Rationale:** Items coming into contact with intact mucous membranes require a process that eliminates all vegetative bacteria, mycobacteria, and viruses, though a small number of bacterial spores may survive.
5. a) A sporicidal disinfectant must be used after thorough physical cleaning. **Rationale:** The pathogen in question forms highly resilient spores that cannot be eliminated by standard low-level disinfectants or high-level disinfectants without a sporicidal kill claim, requiring targeted sporicidal agents after physical removal of soil.
6. b) Physically clean the commode with water and detergent to remove organic matter. **Rationale:** Chemical disinfectants are easily inactivated by and cannot penetrate through organic matter, making physical soil removal a mandatory prerequisite.
7. b) Non-critical. **Rationale:** Devices that only contact intact skin post the lowest risk of infection transmission and fall into the lowest tier of the classification system.

8. d) The lobby wheelchairs require cleaning and low-level disinfection between every resident use, whereas the personal wheelchair needs scheduled cleaning. **Rationale: Communal items act as fomites between different individuals and demand processing after every use, while dedicated items only require routine maintenance, and cleaning when visibly soiled.**
9. c) It guides the appropriate level of disinfection or sterilization needed to prevent healthcare-associated infections. **Rationale: The human body has varying levels of natural defense against pathogens. It categorizes equipment based on the anatomical site the device will contact, effectively matching the cleaning procedure to the patient's biological vulnerability.**
10. c) Clean from clean areas (least soiled) to dirty areas (most soiled). **Rationale: Progressing from the least soiled areas to the most soiled prevents the physical transfer of heavy microbial loads onto previously clean surfaces.**