CHAPTER 1
GENERAL INFORMATION

Job Classifications with occupational exposure
1. Housekeeping
2. Laundry
3. Maintenance (Radiology, Pros Lab, DTR, sterilization rooms, HVE systems)
4. Infectious Waste Management
5. Others identified by CO or OIC.

DEFINITIONS

Asepsis – Process of preventing access of micro organisms.

Bioburden (Bioload / Microbial Load) - A number of micro organisms contaminating an object.

Biological Control – An Unprocessed biological monitor from the same lot as the test monitor.

Biological Monitor (Biological Indicator / Spore Test) - Bacteria Endospore Test designed to test if sterilization actually occurred.

Bowie Dick Test – A diagnostic test of pre vacuum sterilizer’s air seal/ ability to remove air from the chamber. NOT a sterility test.

Chemical Disinfection – Destruction and Inhibition of most viruses and bacteria. Does NOT necessarily kill All the spores.

Sterilization – Destroys all types of micro organisms.

Chemical Indicator / monitor (Dosage Indicator) – Chemical dyes used to determine whether conditions required for sterilization are met.

Culture – Propagation and growth of micro organisms in a nutrient medium.
**Exposure incident** – Exposing to blood or infectious material.

**Exposure time** - Operating time of sterilizer.

**Engineering Controls** – Use of rubber dam, use of HVE, ventilation, use of sharp containers, use of cassettes

**Regulated Waste** – Infectious Waste

**Unit dose** – Supplies require to treat single patient.

### DENTAL ITEM CLASSIFICATIONS

**CRITICAL ITEMS** (Instruments penetrates mucous membrane, skin, bone.)
Eg - Surgical instruments, knives, needles.

**SEMI CRITICAL ITEMS** (Frequently contact mucous membrane but can NOT be sterilized)
**Require High Level Disinfection.**
Eg - XRay positioning device, Dental impression trays

**NON CRITICAL ITEMS** (DO NOT penetrate or contact mucous membrane but exposed to splatter, spray, splashing blood, or touched by contaminated hands.)
**Require Intermediate Disinfection.**
Eg- Dental Units, Dental Chairs.

### COMMAND OVERSIGHT PROGRAM

- CO and OIC oversights this program.
- CO and OIC appoints an ICO for managing Infectious Control.

**ICO’s Duties**
- Ensuring Infectious Control QUARTERLY as part of command’s quality assurance program.
- Reporting, treating, referring, monitoring all odontogenic infections.
- Establishing medical surveillance program
- First Aid
- Testing HIV and HBV
- Reviewing Sanitation Techniques
- Reviewing infectious control procedures ANNUALLY
- Briefing at command orientation
STERILIZER

30 min @ 121-123 C (250-254 F),  15-17 psi  
15 min  @ 132-135 C (270-274 F),  30-32 psi

BUMED (MED-54) continuously review and upgrade sterilization and infection control syllabus for Naval Dental Technician A school.

All personnel receives a training within 90 days after checking in, and ANNUALLY there after.

Blood born Pathogens can be transmitted to the unborn child from the pregnant women.

PPBS – Planning, Programming and Budgeting System
CHAPTER 2
UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS

- **At the beginning of each workday**, flush each of unit water lines and hoses for ________.
  A. 15 secs  
  B. 30 secs  
  C. 1 min

- **After each patient**, remove hand piece, lubricate and run for ______
  A. 15 seconds.  
  B. **30 seconds**.  
  C. 1 min.

- **At the end of the day**, flush each unit water line and hose for __________.
  A. 15s  
  B. **30s**  
  C. 1 min

- Potable water supply may contain ________ colony forming units per millimeter (cfu/ml).
  A. **100**  
  B. 1000  
  C. 10000

- Water in dental units can contain _______ cfu/ml.
  A. **1,000,000**  
  B. 2,000,000  
  C. 3,000,000

- Microbial contamination comes from ____________.
  A. Retraction of contaminated water and saliva though dental hand piece  
  B. Latent growth of bacteria in the unit water line.  
  C. **Both A and B**.

- Dental procedures generate aerosol particles that average ________ microns in diameter.
  A. **1.3**  
  B. 2.5  
  C. 4.2

- When inhaled, particles less than ________ microns in diameter can penetrate directly to the terminal bronchioles and alveoli of lungs.
  A. **5**
B. 7
C. 10

- Three 10s rinse temporarily produces a patient’s microbial count by up to _______ percent.
  A. 88
  B. 90
  C. 97

- Use of a __________ rinse significantly decreases infectivity of an aerosol.
  Ans: 0.12 percent Chlorhexidine Gluconate

- Do NOT use 2 percent Glutaraldehyde as a surface disinfectant because of caustic vapors.
  A. True
  B. False

- Opened, properly decanted irrigation solutions is acceptable for up to ________ for non surgical use.
  A. 24 hr
  B. 96 hr
  C. 1 week

- Never recap a needle using a 2 handed technique. Instead, use ______ technique.
  Ans: Scoop

- Wipe dental chair with ___________ technique.
  Ans: Spray-Wipe-Spray

- Use launderable mops with a detergent and an EPA registered disinfectant OR a detergent with __________ Sodium Hypochlorite Solution.
  A. 1:50
  B. 1:100
  C. 1:200

- Mops must NOT be used for more than __________ without laundering.
  A. 1 day
  B. 7 days
  C. 2 weeks

- A wash cycle must be of at least 25 minutes duration with a water temp of at least __________.
  A. 120 deg F
  B. 160 deg F
C. 180 deg F

- Chlorine Bleach may be added in laundry for extra microbial activity.
  A. True
  B. False