Preventing Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia SD Post-Test

1) What is the most frequent hospital-associated infection?

   A. Ventilator-associated pneumonia
   B. Urinary tract infection
   C. Staphylococcal wound infection
   D. Clostridium difficile gastroenteral infection

2) Which of the following microorganisms commonly causes LATE ONSET hospital-acquired pneumonia?

   A. Hemophilus species
   B. Streptococci
   C. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
   D. Enterobacter

3) Which of the following anatomic areas normally is sterile?

   A. Inferior to the vocal cords
   B. Oropharynx
   C. Nasopharynx
   D. Epiglottis

4) An endotracheal tube compromises defense of the lung against infection. Which of the following are mechanisms for the compromise?

   A. Provides a direct conduit for microorganisms
   B. Impairs cough
   C. Impairs mucociliary clearance
   D. All of the above

5) Contaminated tap water is a likely source of nosocomial infection involving which of the following organisms?

   A. Clostridium difficile
   B. Coronavirus
   C. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
   D. All of the above

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6) Risk factors for ventilator-associated pneumonia include all of the following, EXCEPT:

   A. Prolonged hospitalization before mechanical ventilation
   B. Suctioning by the open suctioning technique
   C. COPD
   D. Smoking

7) Which of the following practices may cause re-inoculation of patients by organisms present on the biofilm of an endotracheal tube?

   A. Recruitment maneuvers
   B. Humidification by heat and moisture exchangers
   C. Instillation of normal saline for suctioning
   D. Closed suctioning technique

8) The clinical pulmonary infection score includes all of the following assessments, EXCEPT:

   A. Fever
   B. Leukocyte count
   C. Accessory muscle usage
   D. Purulence of secretions

9) Which of the following interventions is NOT routinely recommended for preventing ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) in mechanically ventilated adult patients?

   A. Elevating the head of the bed to 30–45 degrees, unless contraindicated
   B. Performing daily assessments for readiness to discontinue mechanical ventilation
   C. Providing routine oral care with chlorhexidine to reduce bacterial colonization
   D. Using protocols to minimize sedation when clinically appropriate

10) The silver-coated endotracheal tube intends to decrease ventilator-associated pneumonia by _____.

   A. decreasing airway trauma
   B. removing secretions above the tube cuff
   C. filtering out potential invasive microorganisms
   D. inhibiting biofilm accumulation