

Verifiable CPD - Disinfection and Decontamination

Please select one answer for each question

1 The decontamination of a dental instrument is necessary to:

- a) Reduce the risk of cross-infection from patient to patient.
- b) Increase the life of the instrument.
- c) Reduce the risk of cross-infection between patients and staff.
- d) A & C

2 Essential quality requirements for the decontamination of dental instruments involves:

- a) Cleaning/washing.
- b) The use of a validated steam steriliser.
- c) At the end of the decontamination process instruments should be in a sterilised state.
- d) All of the above.

3 In addition to essential quality requirements, best practice recommendations also state that dental practices should:

- a) Use an automatic disinfectant, ensure that decontamination facilities are separate to clinical area and ensure that there is appropriate logged storage of reprocessed instruments.
- b) Not be re-using dental instruments.
- c) Autoclave instruments only.
- d) There is no difference between essential quality requirements and best practice recommendations.

4 During a Care Quality Commission inspection, dental practices will be expected to:

- a) Demonstrate adherence to essential quality requirements.
- b) Demonstrate adherence to essential quality requirements and show a documented plan as to how they are working towards best practice recommendations.
- c) The CQC will not ask for evidence.
- d) Demonstrate adherence to best practice recommendations and essential quality requirements.

5	Under best practice recommendations instruments should be :
	<p>a) Cleaned manually prior to sterilisation. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b) Cleaned using an ultrasonic bath and a washer-disinfector only. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>c) Cleaned using a combination of manual cleaning (if instruments cannot be cleaned using an automated process), ultrasonic bath (optional) and a washer-disinfector prior to sterilisation. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>d) Placed directly into a steriliser. <input type="radio"/></p>
6	Disadvantages of manual cleaning are:
	<p>a) Increased risk of inoculation. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b) Difficulty in validating the process. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>c) There are no disadvantages to manual cleaning. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>d) A and B . <input type="radio"/></p>
7	A type B steriliser is:
	<p>a) A vacuum steriliser. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b) A non-vacuum steriliser. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>c) A washer-disinfector. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>d) None of the above. <input type="radio"/></p>
8	The most common types of steriliser found in general dental practice are:
	<p>a) Type B & C <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b) Type N & B <input type="radio"/></p> <p>c) Type N & S <input type="radio"/></p> <p>d) Type S & C <input type="radio"/></p>
9	How many days can instruments that have been wrapped following vacuum sterilization be stored for before they require re-processing?
	<p>a) 12 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b) 60 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>c) 21 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>d) 5 <input type="radio"/></p>

10 How many days can instruments that have been wrapped following non- vacuum sterilization be stored for before they require re-processing?

- a) 12
- b) 30
- c) 21
- d) 5

11 Manual or printed records of each process of the decontamination cycle need to be kept for:

- a) Not less than 2 years.
- b) Not less than 5 years.
- c) Not less than 1 year.
- d) Records do not need to be kept.

12 Further reading on the process of instrument decontamination can be found by reading:

- a) The Health Technical Memorandum 01-05.
- b) The British Dental Association Advice sheet A12.
- c) The British Dental Association Advice sheet 500.
- d) A & B

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