

DANB INFECTION CONTROL (ICE) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. When should instrument cassettes be wrapped according to standard protocols?**
 - A. Before cleaning
 - B. After cleaning and before sterilization
 - C. Before patient use
 - D. At the time of purchase
- 2. What should be done when a sterilizer fails two consecutive spore tests?**
 - A. Continue using the sterilizer
 - B. Test the sterilizer again
 - C. Do not use the sterilizer until resolved
 - D. Verify the testing process
- 3. What is the proper method to dispose of sharps in a dental office?**
 - A. Throw them in regular trash
 - B. Place them in a puncture-proof container
 - C. Use biohazard bags for disposal
 - D. Soak them in disinfectants before disposal
- 4. What is one of the most important sources in preventing the spread of disease?**
 - A. Proper use of ventilation
 - B. Regular cleaning of surfaces
 - C. Proper hygiene of one's hands
 - D. Use of personal protective equipment
- 5. According to the CDC, which personal protective equipment is recommended when using the air water syringe during dental treatment?**
 - A. Gloves, mask, and eye protection only
 - B. Gloves, mask, gown, and eye protection
 - C. Only gloves and a mask
 - D. Gloves, gown, and face shield only

- 6. What type of equipment includes protective eyewear, surgical masks, gloves, and gowns?**
- A. Personal protective equipment
 - B. Environmental controls
 - C. Clinical instruments
 - D. Hazardous waste containers
- 7. What is the best method for delivering solutions used for cooling and irrigating during oral surgical procedures?**
- A. A sterile delivery device
 - B. A disposable plastic syringe
 - C. A non-sterile delivery system
 - D. An automated irrigation machine
- 8. How should sterilized instrument packages be stored?**
- A. In open racks
 - B. In closed storage cabinets
 - C. In cool, damp areas
 - D. In clear plastic containers
- 9. Which of the following personal protective equipment would best protect the dental healthcare personnel from conjunctivitis?**
- A. Face shield
 - B. Goggles
 - C. Mask
 - D. Gloves
- 10. How often must an exposure control plan be updated?**
- A. Every month
 - B. Annually and when new or modified tasks are introduced
 - C. Every six months
 - D. Only when demographics change

Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. When should instrument cassettes be wrapped according to standard protocols?

- A. Before cleaning
- B. After cleaning and before sterilization**
- C. Before patient use
- D. At the time of purchase

Instrument cassettes should be wrapped after cleaning and before sterilization to ensure that they remain free from contamination during the sterilization process. This step is crucial because wrapping provides a barrier to prevent any microorganisms from re-contaminating the instruments after they have been cleaned. Cleaning the instruments first is essential to remove any debris, blood, or biological materials, which is necessary to achieve effective sterilization. If instruments are wrapped before cleaning, contaminants could be trapped inside the wrapping, making sterilization ineffective and potentially putting patients at risk. Additionally, wrapping before patient use is not appropriate since sterilized instruments should be stored in a sterile environment until they are needed. Wrapping at the time of purchase also doesn't follow standard protocols since purchased instruments would typically need to be cleaned, sterilized, and wrapped before they can be used in a clinical setting. Therefore, wrapping after cleaning and before sterilization aligns with infection control practices to ensure patient safety.

2. What should be done when a sterilizer fails two consecutive spore tests?

- A. Continue using the sterilizer
- B. Test the sterilizer again
- C. Do not use the sterilizer until resolved**
- D. Verify the testing process

When a sterilizer fails two consecutive spore tests, it is essential to prioritize patient safety and infection control practices. The correct response is to not use the sterilizer until the issue has been resolved. Spore testing is designed to ensure that sterilization processes are effective in eliminating spores from microbial pathogens. A failure in two consecutive tests indicates that the sterilizer is not functioning properly, which raises serious concerns about its ability to adequately sterilize instruments and prevent the risk of infection. Using a sterilizer that has failed multiple tests could lead to the potential transmission of infectious diseases to patients, thereby violating safety protocols and standards. Halting the use of the malfunctioning sterilizer allows for thorough troubleshooting and repair, ensuring that it meets required sterilization standards before it is put back into operation. While the other choices may seem reasonable at first glance, they do not adequately address the seriousness of the situation. Continuing to use the sterilizer or merely testing it again without resolving the underlying issue could result in serious health risks. Verifying the testing process is also an important step but should follow the immediate action of ceasing the use of the sterilizer until it has been checked and repaired.

3. What is the proper method to dispose of sharps in a dental office?

- A. Throw them in regular trash
- B. Place them in a puncture-proof container**
- C. Use biohazard bags for disposal
- D. Soak them in disinfectants before disposal

The appropriate method for disposing of sharps in a dental office is to place them in a puncture-proof container. This practice is fundamentally important for maintaining safety and preventing injury. Sharps, such as needles and scalpel blades, pose a significant risk of causing cuts or puncture wounds, which can lead to the transmission of infections if not managed correctly. Using a puncture-proof container ensures that the sharp objects are securely contained and minimizes the possibility of accidental injuries to dental staff, patients, and waste management personnel. These containers are typically made of rigid plastic that can withstand the sharp points of discarded instruments. Other disposal methods are not suitable for sharps. Regular trash can lead to serious public health hazards, while biohazard bags are primarily intended for the disposal of contaminated waste but aren't designed for sharp objects that can easily puncture through them. Similarly, soaking in disinfectants does not eliminate the risks associated with sharps and is not an effective disposal method either. Proper disposal protocols are essential to ensure a safe working environment and compliance with health regulations.

4. What is one of the most important sources in preventing the spread of disease?

- A. Proper use of ventilation
- B. Regular cleaning of surfaces
- C. Proper hygiene of one's hands**
- D. Use of personal protective equipment

Proper hygiene of one's hands is a fundamental practice in preventing the spread of disease. Hand hygiene, which includes regular washing with soap and water or the use of hand sanitizer, removes pathogens that can be easily transmitted from person to person or from contaminated surfaces. This practice is especially crucial in healthcare settings, where the risk of infection transmission is heightened due to close contact between patients and healthcare providers. Hand hygiene works effectively to reduce the microbial load on the skin, thereby minimizing the chances of transfer to other individuals or surfaces that others might touch. The World Health Organization emphasizes that hand hygiene is one of the most effective measures for controlling infections, underscoring its significance in both healthcare and community settings. While the other options, such as ventilation, regular cleaning of surfaces, and the use of personal protective equipment, also play vital roles in infection control, they do not individually address the direct mechanism of disease spread as comprehensively as hand hygiene does. Ensuring clean hands is a proactive and critical step that everyone can take to contribute to a safer environment.

5. According to the CDC, which personal protective equipment is recommended when using the air water syringe during dental treatment?

- A. Gloves, mask, and eye protection only
- B. Gloves, mask, gown, and eye protection**
- C. Only gloves and a mask
- D. Gloves, gown, and face shield only

The recommended personal protective equipment (PPE) when using the air water syringe during dental treatment includes gloves, a mask, a gown, and eye protection because of the potential risk of exposure to blood and saliva, which can create aerosols or splatter. Using gloves protects the hands from direct contact with potentially infectious materials. The mask serves to protect the respiratory system from inhaling aerosols and also provides a barrier against splatter. A gown is necessary to protect the skin and clothing from contamination. Lastly, eye protection is critical to shield the eyes from splashes that may contain pathogens. This combination of PPE is aligned with the CDC's guidelines for infection control in healthcare settings, particularly in dental practices where procedures may generate aerosols or involve direct contact with body fluids. Each component of the recommended PPE plays an essential role in ensuring the safety of both the patient and healthcare provider during dental treatments.

6. What type of equipment includes protective eyewear, surgical masks, gloves, and gowns?

- A. Personal protective equipment**
- B. Environmental controls
- C. Clinical instruments
- D. Hazardous waste containers

The type of equipment that includes protective eyewear, surgical masks, gloves, and gowns is personal protective equipment (PPE). This category is specifically designed to protect workers and patients from exposure to infectious agents during dental procedures and other healthcare-related tasks. PPE serves as a barrier to prevent contaminants from reaching the skin, mucous membranes, or clothing, thus reducing the risk of infection transmission. The combination of protective eyewear and surgical masks helps shield the face from splashes, while gloves provide hand protection, and gowns protect clothing and skin from spills or splatter. Other options such as environmental controls address the management of the physical environment to reduce the risk of infection, clinical instruments are tools used directly in patient care, and hazardous waste containers are designated for the disposal of biohazardous materials. These do not encompass the same protective attributes aimed at safeguarding individuals directly during procedures as personal protective equipment does.

7. What is the best method for delivering solutions used for cooling and irrigating during oral surgical procedures?

- A. A sterile delivery device**
- B. A disposable plastic syringe
- C. A non-sterile delivery system
- D. An automated irrigation machine

The best method for delivering solutions used for cooling and irrigating during oral surgical procedures is the use of a sterile delivery device. This approach ensures that the solutions being used are delivered in a manner that reduces the risk of contamination. In oral surgery, maintaining a sterile environment is crucial to preventing postoperative infections and complications. Using a sterile delivery device allows for precise delivery of the cooling or irrigating solution directly to the surgical site while also minimizing the potential for introducing pathogens into the surgical area. Sterility of the device ensures that the fluids being used do not carry any contaminants that could compromise the patient's health. While other options, such as a disposable plastic syringe, may also be considered for irrigation, they may not guarantee the same level of sterility and precision at the surgical site as a purpose-designed sterile delivery device. An automated irrigation machine could also serve a similar function, but it depends on the specific surgical protocol and settings. In contrast, a non-sterile delivery system poses a high risk of infection and should never be used in surgical settings. Overall, the use of a sterile delivery device aligns best with infection control standards, ensuring patient safety during oral surgical procedures.

8. How should sterilized instrument packages be stored?

- A. In open racks
- B. In closed storage cabinets**
- C. In cool, damp areas
- D. In clear plastic containers

Sterilized instrument packages should be stored in closed storage cabinets to maintain their sterility. Closed cabinets provide a controlled environment, protecting the instruments from dust, moisture, and microbial contamination. This is crucial as exposure to the surrounding environment can compromise the sterility of the instruments, potentially leading to the introduction of pathogens during dental procedures. While open racks may allow for easy access to instruments, they do not provide adequate protection against contamination. Storing instruments in cool, damp areas can promote the growth of bacteria and other microorganisms, which is contrary to the goals of infection control. Clear plastic containers, though they can offer some protection, may not adequately prevent contamination or maintain the sterility of the contents as effectively as closed cabinets do. Therefore, the most appropriate method of storage to ensure instruments remain sterile for use is inside closed storage cabinets.

9. Which of the following personal protective equipment would best protect the dental healthcare personnel from conjunctivitis?

- A. Face shield
- B. Goggles**
- C. Mask
- D. Gloves

Goggles are the most effective personal protective equipment for protecting dental healthcare personnel from conjunctivitis. Conjunctivitis can be caused by pathogens that are transmitted through splashes or sprays, and goggles provide a barrier that covers the eyes, preventing these irritants or infectious materials from coming into direct contact with the conjunctival surface. While face shields do offer some protection, they may not fit closely enough to the face to effectively shield the eyes from splashes or aerosols. Masks are mainly designed to protect the respiratory system from droplets and do not provide any eye protection. Gloves protect the hands from contamination, but they do not offer any protection for the eyes, which is crucial in preventing conditions like conjunctivitis that originate from pathogen exposure to the eye area. Thus, goggles remain the best option for eye protection in the dental healthcare setting.

10. How often must an exposure control plan be updated?

- A. Every month
- B. Annually and when new or modified tasks are introduced**
- C. Every six months
- D. Only when demographics change

An exposure control plan must be updated annually and whenever new or modified tasks that might lead to occupational exposure are introduced. This requirement is in line with regulations such as OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard, which emphasizes the importance of keeping the plan current to effectively protect employees from exposure to bloodborne pathogens and other infectious materials. The rationale behind this requirement is that workplace practices, procedures, and job responsibilities can change over time. New technologies, processes, or treatments may introduce additional exposure risks, necessitating an evaluation and potential revision of the exposure control plan. By mandating annual updates, it ensures that employees have access to the most relevant and effective practices for minimizing exposure risks and that the organization remains compliant with safety regulations.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://danbice.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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