

INFECTION CONTROL RISK ASSESSMENT (ICRA) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. How should infection preventionists be involved in daily project meetings?**
 - A. Only observe without contributing.
 - B. Provide risk assessments, update on infection control practices, review mitigation effectiveness, and escalate concerns related to patient safety.
 - C. Manage procurement and scheduling.
 - D. Prepare financial reports.
- 2. What term describes an institution that provides various medical and nonmedical services for a short period of time?**
 - A. Short-term care facility
 - B. Soft wall system
 - C. Vector
 - D. Walk-off mats
- 3. What is the difference between work practice controls and engineering controls?**
 - A. Administrative controls involve procedural approaches.
 - B. Engineering controls physically modify the environment to contain contaminants.
 - C. Work practice controls are irrelevant.
 - D. PPE and administrative controls are the same.
- 4. A document provided by the manufacturer that states hazards found within specific products is known as what?**
 - A. Product Hazard Sheet
 - B. Material Safety Guide
 - C. Hazard Information Sheet
 - D. Safety Data Sheet (SDS)
- 5. Which term describes the collection and analysis of airborne contaminants?**
 - A. Vector
 - B. Abatement
 - C. Acute health effects
 - D. Air Sampling

- 6. What term describes the elimination of a hazard?**
- A. Vector
 - B. Waterborne
 - C. Air Sampling
 - D. Abatement
- 7. Broken or impaired skin; can include cuts, abrasions, burns, rashes, and hangnails is described as what?**
- A. Damaged skin
 - B. Intact skin
 - C. Dermal injury
 - D. Nonintact skin
- 8. How should sharps and hazardous materials be managed within construction zones?**
- A. Ensure proper disposal in sharps containers, avoid handling in patient areas, have spill kits ready, and train staff in handling and reporting incidents
 - B. Unlimited disposal anywhere
 - C. Leave in patient rooms
 - D. Ignore spill kits
- 9. Which term is a species of mold with small aerodynamic spores that can easily become airborne when disturbed?**
- A. Aspergillus
 - B. Aspergillosis
 - C. Asbestos
 - D. Barrier
- 10. Which term describes materials that are related to or derived from living matter?**
- A. Inorganic
 - B. Organic
 - C. Mineral
 - D. Synthetic

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How should infection preventionists be involved in daily project meetings?

- A. Only observe without contributing.
- B. Provide risk assessments, update on infection control practices, review mitigation effectiveness, and escalate concerns related to patient safety.**
- C. Manage procurement and scheduling.
- D. Prepare financial reports.

Active, ongoing involvement by the infection preventionist in daily project meetings is essential. They bring real-time risk assessments to discussions, keep infection control practices current with evolving guidelines, review how well mitigation measures are working, and promptly escalate any patient-safety concerns when gaps or new risks emerge. This collaborative approach ensures infection prevention considerations are integrated into decisions from the start, helping to protect patients and staff. Passive observing misses crucial risk information, and tasks like procurement, scheduling, or financial reporting fall outside the infection prevention role in these meetings.

2. What term describes an institution that provides various medical and nonmedical services for a short period of time?

- A. Short-term care facility**
- B. Soft wall system
- C. Vector
- D. Walk-off mats

This item hinges on understanding facilities that offer a mix of medical and everyday support for a limited stay. A short-term care facility is defined as a place that provides both clinical services (medical, nursing, rehabilitation) and nonmedical assistance (daily living support) for a temporary period, typically after hospitalization or surgery, with the goal of returning the person home or to another setting soon. It's the temporary nature and the combination of medical and nonmedical services that set it apart from longer-term care options. The other options aren't about facilities: a soft wall system is a temporary barrier for containment, a vector is a disease-carrying organism, and walk-off mats are entryway cleaning mats.

3. What is the difference between work practice controls and engineering controls?

- A. Administrative controls involve procedural approaches.
- B. Engineering controls physically modify the environment to contain contaminants.**
- C. Work practice controls are irrelevant.
- D. PPE and administrative controls are the same.

Engineering controls are about physically changing the workplace to reduce exposure. They act at the source or in the environment to prevent contaminants from reaching workers, such as installing ventilation to dilute airborne hazards, using sealed containment, or enclosing the process with a biosafety cabinet. Work practice controls, by contrast, are about how tasks are performed to minimize exposure. They rely on procedural actions, training, and proper handling techniques rather than altering the environment itself. Examples include following specific safe-handling procedures and performing tasks in a manner that reduces risk. So the option describes engineering controls as physically modifying the environment to contain contaminants, which is exactly the distinction: engineering controls change the surroundings to lower exposure, while work practice controls depend on how people perform the work. The other statements either describe administrative procedures, claim irrelevance, or equate PPE with administrative controls, none of which capture the fundamental difference.

4. A document provided by the manufacturer that states hazards found within specific products is known as what?

- A. Product Hazard Sheet
- B. Material Safety Guide
- C. Hazard Information Sheet

D. Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

The Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is the official document provided by the manufacturer that lists the hazards, safe handling, and emergency information for a chemical product. It gives you the hazard classification, ingredients, first-aid measures, personal protective equipment recommendations, spill response, storage, and disposal guidance. In infection control and risk assessment, the SDS is the primary reference for understanding chemical hazards in cleaners, disinfectants, and solvents and for determining appropriate controls and precautions. The other terms aren't the standardized name for this document; historically the term MSDS was used, but the current standard is SDS.

5. Which term describes the collection and analysis of airborne contaminants?

- A. Vector
- B. Abatement
- C. Acute health effects

D. Air Sampling

Air sampling is the process of collecting air samples and analyzing them to measure contaminant concentrations in the workplace air. This approach lets you assess exposure levels, compare them to allowed limits, and determine whether current controls are effective or if additional measures are needed. A vector refers to an organism that transmits disease, not a sampling method. Abatement is about reducing or eliminating hazards, not measuring them. Acute health effects describe immediate health responses, not the act of collecting and analyzing air contaminants.

6. What term describes the elimination of a hazard?

- A. Vector
- B. Waterborne
- C. Air Sampling

D. Abatement

Abatement refers to removing or reducing a hazard at its source so exposure can't occur. In infection control risk assessment, this is the most effective way to protect people because it eliminates the hazard rather than just trying to manage its effects. Examples include removing a contaminated item from use, replacing a hazardous chemical with a safer alternative, or redesigning a process to eliminate the hazardous step altogether. The other terms describe how infections spread or how we detect contamination (a carrier, a transmission route, or a method to measure contaminants) rather than removing the hazard itself.

7. Broken or impaired skin; can include cuts, abrasions, burns, rashes, and hangnails is described as what?

- A. Damaged skin
- B. Intact skin
- C. Dermal injury
- D. Nonintact skin**

Skin integrity and barrier function are essential to infection control. When the skin is broken or impaired—such as with cuts, abrasions, burns, rashes, or hangnails—the protective barrier is no longer intact. In infection control language, this is described as nonintact skin, signaling a higher risk for microbial entry and guiding the need for appropriate precautions and wound care. The other terms don't fit as precisely: damaged skin is vague and not a standard infection control term; intact skin refers to healthy, unbroken skin; and dermal injury isn't the conventional descriptor used in these settings.

8. How should sharps and hazardous materials be managed within construction zones?

- A. Ensure proper disposal in sharps containers, avoid handling in patient areas, have spill kits ready, and train staff in handling and reporting incidents**
- B. Unlimited disposal anywhere
- C. Leave in patient rooms
- D. Ignore spill kits

Protecting patients and staff in construction zones depends on proper containment, disposal, and preparedness. The best approach is to dispose of sharps in approved sharps containers that are puncture resistant and placed away from patient care areas, while keeping hazardous materials contained and clearly labeled. Have spill kits readily available and ensure staff are trained in how to handle these materials and report any incidents promptly. This combination minimizes exposure, cross contamination, and the chance of injuries. Choosing unlimited disposal anywhere would create obvious exposure risks and regulatory problems. Leaving sharps in patient rooms directly endangers patients, and ignoring spill kits means spills aren't controlled or cleaned up properly, increasing the risk of harm.

9. Which term is a species of mold with small aerodynamic spores that can easily become airborne when disturbed?

- A. Aspergillus**
- B. Aspergillosis
- C. Asbestos
- D. Barrier

Airborne spread is driven by very small fungal spores that can become easily suspended in air when materials are disturbed. Aspergillus is a mold genus known for producing conidia that are only a few micrometers in diameter, making them readily inhaled and capable of remaining airborne. This trait is a primary concern in infection control, especially during construction or renovation when dust is stirred up, because inhalation of these spores can lead to infections like aspergillosis in susceptible individuals. The other terms refer to a disease (aspergillosis), a mineral fiber (asbestos), or something unrelated (barrier). So the mold term describing these easily airborne spores is Aspergillus.

10. Which term describes materials that are related to or derived from living matter?

A. Inorganic

B. Organic

C. Mineral

D. Synthetic

Understanding how materials are classified by origin—whether they come from living matter—helps identify the best term. Organic describes materials that are related to or derived from living matter. This category includes carbon-based compounds and substances that originate from organisms, such as wood, leather, fats, proteins, and sugars. The idea is tied to life and biological processes, so these materials carry that living-origin association. Inorganic refers to materials not derived from living matter and typically lacking the same carbon-based chemistry. Minerals are a subset of inorganic materials, representing natural, non-living substances. Synthetic focuses on human-made origin; while many synthetic compounds are organic in chemistry, the term emphasizes creation by humans rather than origin from life, so it doesn't precisely capture the living-origin concept described here. Thus, organic is the most appropriate term for materials related to or derived from living matter.

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://icra.examzify.com>

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

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