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Personal Protective Equipment

1. Answer: Putting on new sterile gloves if the beneficiary touches them

Rationale: When performing sterile dressing changes, maintaining sterile technique is crucial to prevent introducing infection into the wound.

If the beneficiary touches the sterile gloves, they are considered contaminated, because the patient's skin and environment are not sterile.

Therefore, the LPN must:

- Remove the contaminated gloves
- Put on a new pair of sterile gloves
- before continuing the procedure.

2. Answer: 1. Removing the gloves, gown and surgical mask before leaving the room 2. Cleaning care equipment using a disinfectant and while wearing gloves

Rationale: When applying droplet and contact precautions (as for bronchiolitis due to RSV or another respiratory virus), the LPN must follow strict infection control principles to prevent transmission.

Principles to follow:

- Remove personal protective equipment (PPE) before leaving the room:
- Gloves → first, because they are the most contaminated.
- Gown → next, without touching the outer surface.
- Mask (surgical mask) → last, before leaving the patient's room.



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- PPE must never be removed outside the isolation room, as this spreads contamination.
- Clean reusable care equipment:
- Use disinfectant while wearing gloves, or dedicate equipment (e.g., thermometer, stethoscope) to that patient whenever possible.
- If equipment is shared, it must be disinfected before reuse.

3. Answer: **Practising proper hand hygiene with soap and water**

Rationale: When caring for a patient with vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE), contact precautions are essential to prevent the spread of this multidrug-resistant organism.

Key principles include:

Hand hygiene:

- Soap and water is preferred, especially after contact with VRE, because alcohol-based hand sanitizers may not be fully effective against enterococci.
- Hands must be washed before and after patient contact, after removing gloves, and after touching potentially contaminated surfaces.
- PPE:
- Wear a gown and gloves when entering the room.
- Room considerations:
- Doors can remain open; isolation is maintained by PPE and hand hygiene.
- Visitors are not strictly prohibited but should be educated on hand hygiene and PPE use.



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4. Answer: 1&2

Rationale: For a patient with viral gastroenteritis (vomiting and diarrhea), contact precautions are required to prevent transmission of infectious agents, especially norovirus or rotavirus.

Recommended PPE:

- Gown → Protects clothing from contamination by vomitus or diarrhea.
- Gloves → Protects hands from direct contact with infectious material.

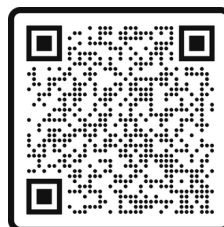
Not required:

- Mask → Only needed if splashing or aerosolization is expected (rare for routine care).
- N95 respirator → Used for airborne precautions (e.g., TB), not for viral gastroenteritis.

5. Answer: 1. Put PPE (gown, gloves and mask) before entering the room 2. Have the patient perform hand hygiene 3. Cover the patient with a clean blanket 4. Have the patient put on a procedural mask 5. Remove PPE upon exiting the room 6. Perform hand hygiene

Rationale: When transporting a patient with VRE under droplet and contact precautions, the order of actions is critical to prevent transmission:

- Put on PPE (gown, gloves, and mask) before entering the room
- Protects the healthcare worker from contact and droplet exposure.
- Have the patient perform hand hygiene
- Reduces the risk of contaminating surfaces and equipment during transport.
- Cover the patient with a clean blanket



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Prevents environmental contamination from secretions or contaminated clothing/linens.
Have the patient put on a procedural mask
Reduces droplet spread during transport.
Remove PPE upon exiting the room
Prevents the spread of VRE outside the patient's room.
Perform hand hygiene
Final step to ensure the LPN's hands are clean after removing contaminated PPE.

6. Answer: **Personal protective equipment should be removed before leaving the room to avoid spreading bacteria**

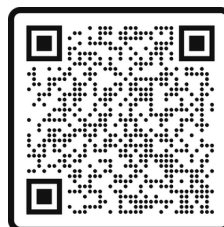
Rationale: The patient is colonized with MRSA in multiple sites (nasal cavity, urine, and wounds) and has poor personal hygiene. MRSA spreads primarily through contact with contaminated surfaces, wounds, or secretions.

Rationale for additional precautions:

- Wearing and removing PPE correctly (gown, gloves, mask if indicated) is critical.
- Removing PPE before leaving the room prevents contaminating hallways, other patients, or equipment.
- Hand hygiene is also important, but the main justification for precautions is preventing transmission via contaminated clothing, hands, and surfaces.

7. Answer: **Gloves, gown, and face protection**

Rationale: Wound care with possible splashes requires gloves, a gown, and facial protection (mask and goggles/face shield).



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8. Answer: Gown → mask → goggles/face shield → gloves

Rationale: Correct donning order is gown first, then mask or respirator, followed by goggles/face shield, and finally gloves.

9. Answer: Gloves → goggles/face shield → gown → mask → hand hygiene

Rationale: PPE removal follows the order from most to least contaminated: gloves → goggles/face shield → gown → mask → hand hygiene.

10. Answer: Replace the mask immediately with a new one

Rationale: A surgical mask that becomes moist or soiled must be replaced immediately to maintain barrier protection.

11. Answer: Changing gloves and performing hand hygiene between patients

Rationale: Gloves are single-use and patient-specific; they must be removed after one patient and followed by hand hygiene.

12. Answer: N95 respirator, gloves, gown, and eye protection

Rationale: Aerosol-generating procedures require airborne and droplet protection with an N95 respirator, eye protection, gown, and gloves.

13. Answer: Inside the room, before leaving

Rationale: For contact precautions, gloves and gown must be removed inside the patient's room to avoid contaminating the hallway environment.



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14. Answer: **Unsafe, since gloves must be changed and hand hygiene performed between patients**

Rationale: Gloves must never be reused between patients; hand hygiene is required before and after each contact.

15. Answer: **Sterile gloves only**

Rationale: For sterile but non-splash procedures, sterile gloves alone are sufficient. Additional PPE is added only if there's a risk of exposure.

