Healthcare

CHL

Certified in Healthcare Leadership (CHL)

Latest Version: 6.1

Question: 1

A log book for high-level disinfectant use should document all of the following information EXCEPT:

A. date solution expires
B. test date
C. date solution was opened
D. date test strips were opened

Answer: D

Explanation:
A log book for high-level disinfectant use is an essential tool in maintaining the effectiveness and safety of the disinfecting process. When using chemical disinfectants like glutaraldehyde or OPA, which are capable of killing all microorganisms except large numbers of bacterial spores, maintaining a detailed log is crucial. This log ensures that the disinfectant is used within its effective period and helps in tracking the quality and efficacy of the disinfection process.
The log book should document several critical pieces of information. First, it should note the date the disinfectant solution was opened. Chemical disinfectants have a specific shelf life and effective period after opening, which needs strict adherence to prevent the risk of using a solution that has become ineffective. Next, the expiration date of the solution must be recorded. This is the date beyond which the disinfectant should not be used regardless of when it was opened, ensuring the safety and effectiveness of the disinfection process.
Additionally, the log should include the test date—the date on which the disinfectant solution was tested for efficacy. This often involves using test strips that react with the disinfectant to indicate whether it is still potent enough to achieve high-level disinfection. The results of these tests, along with the identity of the person conducting the test, should also be recorded. These entries help in maintaining accountability and traceability in the disinfection practices. Any pertinent comments or observations noted during the testing or use of the disinfectant should also be logged.
While it is important to note the expiration date of the test strips used for checking disinfectant efficacy, recording the date when the test strips were opened is not typically necessary. Test strips generally have a stable shelf life and are designed to be effective until their marked expiration date, regardless of when they were opened. Therefore, noting the opening date of test strips does not provide additional useful information for the maintenance of high-level disinfection standards.
In conclusion, a log book for high-level disinfectant use should include detailed entries about the opening and expiration dates of the disinfectant solution, test dates, test results, the tester's identity, and any relevant comments. However, it does not need to include the date the test strips were opened, as this does not impact their efficacy or the overall disinfection process. This careful documentation is key to ensuring the safety and effectiveness of disinfection practices in settings where high-level disinfection is required.

Question: 2

The glassware washers use an automatically or manually fed detergent of:

A. low pH
B. high pH
C. neutral pH
D. intermediate pH

Answer: B

Explanation:
Glassware washers in laboratories commonly utilize detergents with a high pH for cleaning purposes. The alkalinity of high pH detergents makes them particularly effective at removing organic residues, such as proteins and lipids, which are frequently encountered in laboratory settings. These detergents help in breaking down these substances, ensuring that glassware is thoroughly cleaned and free from any potential contaminants that could interfere with experimental results.
The process of washing glassware in these machines is highly systematic. Initially, the glassware is arranged on special racks designed to hold each piece securely and in an inverted position. This positioning prevents water from accumulating in the containers during the washing cycle, which could leave residues. The design of the racks also allows the sprayer arms of the washer to reach all internal and external surfaces of the glassware, ensuring comprehensive cleaning.
Once loaded, the washer dispenses the detergent automatically or manually, depending on the system setup. The high pH detergent is then sprayed onto the glassware through powerful sprayer arms that ensure the detergent reaches every part of the glassware. Following the washing phase, the glassware undergoes a thorough rinsing process. This step is crucial as it removes any remaining detergent and residues, leaving the glassware not only visually clean but also chemically free from contaminants.
The final phase often includes drying, which is carried out using heated air that circulates throughout the washer, ensuring that the glassware is completely dry and ready for immediate use or storage. This systematic process of washing, rinsing, and drying facilitated by a high pH detergent ensures that glassware is maintained in an optimal condition for laboratory use, preventing cross-contamination and ensuring the reliability of experimental results.

Question: 3

Items which are available in a facility's inventory, but which are owned by the manufacturer until used are which type of product?

A. consignment
B. lease
C. rental
D. depreciated inventory

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer to the question is "consignment." Consignment refers to a business arrangement where goods are placed in the possession of another party (often a retailer or facility), but still remain the property of the seller (manufacturer or wholesaler). This means that the facility or retailer does not own the products but has the authority to sell or use them. The ownership of the goods transfers from the consignor (seller/manufacturer) to the consignee (facility/retailer) only after the goods are sold or used.

This arrangement is common in industries where products are expensive and have uncertain sales volume. Hospitals and medical facilities, for instance, often keep high-cost medical supplies and instruments on consignment. Products like implants, surgical tools, and specialized medical devices used in cardiovascular, neurological, and orthopedic surgeries are typically maintained on a consignment basis. This approach helps the medical facilities manage costs effectively by not having to purchase and hold large inventories of expensive items that are used infrequently.

The consignment model offers several benefits. For the consignor (manufacturer), it extends the product's market presence without the immediate need to sell the item outright, while potentially reaching broader markets through various consignee outlets. For the consignee (facility or retailer), it reduces the risks associated with unsold inventory, as they only pay for what gets sold or used. Moreover, it ensures that products such as specialized medical equipment are readily available when needed without the upfront expense of purchasing them.

It's essential to distinguish consignment from other terms like 'lease,' 'rental,' or 'depreciated inventory.' Leasing refers to the use of an asset for a predefined period in exchange for payment, but the lessee does not own the asset. Rental is similar but typically applies to shorter periods or more consumable types of goods. Depreciated inventory refers to items whose value has decreased typically due to use, market conditions, or obsolescence. In contrast, consignment goods retain full value in the inventory until used or sold, despite not being owned by the facility holding them.

Question: 4

Low-foaming detergents capable of digesting organic material such as blood and mucus are:

A. enzymatic detergents
B. anionic detergents
C. ultrasonic detergent
D. washer detergent

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer to the question about low-foaming detergents capable of digesting organic material such as blood and mucus is: enzymatic detergents.

Enzymatic detergents are specifically formulated to break down organic materials like proteins, fats, and carbohydrates, making them highly effective in the cleaning of medical instruments and surgical tools. These detergents contain biological enzymes, each targeting a different type of organic matter. For example, proteases break down proteins found in blood and mucus, lipases break down fats, and amylases break down carbohydrates.

The low-foaming nature of enzymatic detergents is particularly advantageous in medical settings. High-foaming detergents can complicate the rinsing process as they require more water to remove all traces of foam, potentially leaving behind residues that could interfere with the functionality of medical

instruments or compromise sterilization processes. In contrast, low-foaming detergents rinse off easily and thus reduce the risk of residue-related complications.
Furthermore, enzymatic detergents often have a neutral pH, which enhances their compatibility with various materials used in the manufacture of medical equipment, including metals, plastics, and rubber. This characteristic ensures that these detergents can be used without damaging the equipment, thereby extending the lifespan of expensive medical instruments.
In conclusion, enzymatic detergents are the optimal choice for effectively cleaning medical instruments that are contaminated with organic materials like blood and mucus. Their enzyme content, low-foaming properties, and neutral pH levels make them safe and effective for use on a wide range of materials, ensuring both cleanliness and material integrity in medical settings.

Question: 5

All of the following statements about chlorine as a disinfectant are accurate EXCEPT:

A. widely used for disinfection of hydrotherapy baths, toilets, lavatories, and bathtubs
B. used as a bleach for laundry
C. used as a sanitizer for dishwashing
D. used in skin preparations, thermometers, and for disinfection of some equipment

Answer: D

Explanation:
The question asks to identify which statement about chlorine as a disinfectant is not accurate. To address this, we need to evaluate each statement provided in the context of chlorine's applications and properties.
Widely used for disinfection of hydrotherapy baths, toilets, lavatories, and bathtubs: Chlorine is indeed widely used for disinfecting various surfaces and facilities including hydrotherapy baths, toilets, lavatories, and bathtubs. This is due to its effectiveness in killing bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens, making it a common choice for maintaining hygiene in these environments.
Used as a bleach for laundry: Chlorine bleach is a powerful whitening and disinfecting agent commonly used in laundry applications. It helps remove stains and disinfects fabrics, making it a staple in household and industrial cleaning.
Used as a sanitizer for dishwashing: Chlorine is also extensively used in both domestic and commercial dishwashing for its sanitizing properties. It effectively eliminates microorganisms on dishes, utensils, and other kitchenware, ensuring they are safe for use.
Used in skin preparations, thermometers, and for disinfection of some equipment: This statement is inaccurate regarding the use of chlorine. Typically, iodophors (a combination of iodine with a solubilizing agent or carrier) are used in skin preparations and for disinfecting equipment such as thermometers, not chlorine. Chlorine can be too harsh and irritating for direct application on skin and is not commonly used in such sensitive applications. Instead, it is iodine, often in the form of iodophors, that is utilized for these purposes due to its effectiveness and milder impact on skin and materials. In summary, the correct answer to the question "All of the following statements about chlorine as a disinfectant are accurate EXCEPT:" is the statement that claims chlorine is used in skin preparations, thermometers, and for disinfection of some equipment. This is inaccurate as typically iodophors, not chlorine, are used for these specific applications.

Question: 6

Post-market device requirements that apply to third party and hospital reprocessors include all but which of the following?

A. minimum price mandates
B. quality system regulation
C. registration and listing
D. labeling

Answer: A

The correct answer is "minimum price mandates." Minimum price mandates do not apply to third-party and hospital reprocessors as part of the post-market device requirements set by regulatory authorities such as the FDA. These mandates are focused primarily on economic and market control aspects rather than patient safety or device efficacy, which are the primary concerns of regulatory bodies in terms of medical devices.
The other options listed—quality system regulation, registration and listing, and labeling—are indeed part of the mandatory requirements for these entities. Quality System Regulation (QSR) is crucial as it ensures that manufacturers, including reprocessors, adhere to specific standards in the production and quality control of medical devices. This regulation encompasses various aspects from design and testing, to production, and post-market surveillance.
Registration and listing are also essential requirements. They serve a critical role in enabling regulatory oversight by ensuring that all medical device reprocessors are known to the FDA and that the devices they are reprocessing are appropriately cataloged. This helps in tracking the devices throughout their lifecycle and facilitates effective monitoring and management of public health risks.
Labeling is another significant requirement. It ensures that all reprocessed devices are correctly labeled, providing necessary information such as the identity of the reprocessor, the fact that the device has been reprocessed, and any changes to the device's intended use. Accurate labeling is vital for the safety and information of the end-users, typically healthcare providers and patients.
In summary, while quality system regulation, registration and listing, and labeling are required post-market device requirements for third-party and hospital reprocessors, minimum price mandates are not. These mandates do not relate directly to the safety and efficacy of medical devices post-market, which are the primary focus of regulatory authorities.

Question: 7

There are two basic categories of sterility packaging. They are:

A. reusable and disposable
B. large and small
C. processable and reprocessable
D. plastic and paper

Answer: A

Explanation:
The two primary categories of sterility packaging, essential in maintaining the sterility of medical tools and products, are reusable and disposable. Each type serves distinct purposes and is suited to different medical environments and sustainability goals.
Reusable packaging systems are designed for multiple uses. They typically consist of materials that can withstand repeated processes of cleaning, sterilization, and handling without compromising their ability to maintain sterility. Common reusable packaging systems include fabric wraps, which can be laundered and sterilized between uses, and rigid containers, which are made from durable materials like metal or hard plastic that can be sterilized through methods such as autoclaving.
Disposable packaging, on the other hand, is intended for one-time use. After its contents are used, the packaging is discarded. This category includes materials such as paper, which is often used to create pouches or wraps that allow penetration of sterilization agents like steam or ethylene oxide. Polyolefin plastics are another option, popular for their ability to form effective barrier films. Additionally, disposable nonwoven wraps, made from synthetic fibers, are used for their barrier efficiency and tear resistance, which are crucial for maintaining sterility until the point of use.
The choice between reusable and disposable packaging often depends on factors like cost, environmental impact considerations, the specific medical setting, and the nature of the items being sterilized. Reusable systems are generally more cost-effective over time and are considered environmentally friendly due to reduced waste production. However, they require a significant initial investment and rigorous maintenance protocols. Disposable systems, while less sustainable due to their single-use nature, offer convenience and are sometimes more economical for settings where the volume or frequency of sterilization does not justify the higher upfront cost of reusable systems.
In conclusion, the selection between reusable and disposable sterility packaging should align with the specific needs of the medical facility, considering both operational logistics and the overarching objectives regarding environmental impact and sustainability. Each type of packaging plays a vital role in ensuring that medical tools and products are maintained in a sterile condition, thereby safeguarding patient health and safety.

Question: 8

The highly-disciplined and complex process that focuses on developing and delivering near-perfect products and services is which of the following?

A. Six Sigma
B. root cause analysis
C. failure mode and effects analysis
D. technical quality control

Answer: A

Explanation:
The highly-disciplined and complex process that focuses on developing and delivering near-perfect products and services is Six Sigma. Six Sigma is a systematic approach aimed at performance improvement by reducing the likelihood of error. This methodology uses statistical tools to identify defects and eliminate them, ensuring that the final products meet high-quality standards.

Six Sigma operates under two methodologies inspired by Deming's Plan-Do-Check-Act Cycle: DMAIC and DMADV. DMAIC stands for Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve, and Control. It is used for existing processes that fall below specification and seek incremental improvement. DMADV, which stands for Define, Measure, Analyze, Design, and Verify, is used to create new product or process designs aiming at predictable, defect-free performance.
The goal of Six Sigma is to achieve a process where defects are extremely rare, with a target of less than 3.4 defects per million opportunities. This target aligns with the Six Sigma name, which refers to six standard deviations between the mean of a process and the nearest specification limit, ensuring virtually no chance of defects.
Six Sigma emphasizes the importance of data and statistical analysis in process improvement. Teams involved in Six Sigma initiatives often consist of individuals who receive special training and are designated as Yellow Belts, Green Belts, Black Belts, and Master Black Belts, each indicating a higher level of expertise and responsibility in the Six Sigma methodology.
In contrast to other quality improvement processes like root cause analysis, which seeks to identify the underlying cause of a single type of defect, or failure mode and effects analysis, which aims to anticipate potential failures in a process, Six Sigma provides a comprehensive framework for overall process improvement across different industries and sectors. This makes it a valuable strategy for organizations aiming to enhance operational efficiency, increase customer satisfaction, and reduce costs.

Question: 9

The distribution system in which the user enters information into a computer which unlocks the cabinet door where the supply is kept is which of the following?

A. par-level restocking system
B. automated dispensing system
C. demand distribution system
D. specialty-cart distribution system

Answer: B

Explanation:
The automated dispensing system is a method used in various industries, including healthcare and retail, to control and manage inventory efficiently. In this system, supplies or products are stored in secure cabinets or machines that are locked and connected to a computer system. The primary function of this setup is to ensure that access to the supplies is regulated and monitored electronically.
When a user needs an item from the automated dispensing system, they must enter specific information into a connected computer or a keypad on the dispensing machine itself. This information could include user identification, the reason for accessing the item, or a password. Upon verification of the entered data, the system processes the request and unlocks the appropriate cabinet door, allowing the user access to the requested supply.
Once the door is opened, the user can take the necessary items. The system automatically records which items were removed, by whom, and when. This data is crucial as it helps maintain accurate inventory levels and can trigger alerts for restocking or highlight potential issues such as unusual usage patterns that could indicate theft or misuse.
After the user has retrieved the items and closed the cabinet door, the system automatically locks it again, securing the remaining items. This automated process of locking and unlocking, combined with

user tracking and inventory management, makes the automated dispensing system a highly efficient tool for managing supplies in environments where control and security are paramount.
This system differs from other distribution systems like par-level restocking, demand distribution, or specialty-cart distribution, as it incorporates advanced technology for access control and real-time inventory tracking, providing a higher level of security and efficiency in managing resources.

Question: 10

The use of which washer has automated the cleaning of misshaped surgical items, rigid containers, and other miscellaneous medical devices?

A. automated mechanical washers
B. cart washers
C. sonic cleaners
D. instrument washer racks

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer to the question regarding which type of washer has automated the cleaning of misshaped surgical items, rigid containers, and other miscellaneous medical devices is "cart washers."
Cart washers are specialized cleaning devices used primarily in healthcare settings, particularly in hospitals or medical facilities that handle a high volume of surgical instruments and equipment. These washers are designed to accommodate a variety of items, including surgical case carts, rigid containers, and various medical devices that may have irregular shapes and complex structures which are difficult to clean manually.
The automation provided by cart washers significantly enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of the cleaning process. By using these washers, medical facilities can ensure that all equipment is thoroughly cleaned and sterilized, reducing the risk of infection and cross-contamination between uses. The automation process includes various cleaning cycles that involve spraying, rinsing, and drying, which are all precisely controlled to meet stringent hygiene standards.
Moreover, the use of cart washers helps to streamline the workflow in medical facilities. By automating the cleaning process, staff can be allocated to other essential tasks, thus improving overall productivity. Additionally, the consistent cleaning results provided by cart washers help in maintaining the longevity and functionality of medical devices and surgical instruments, ultimately contributing to better patient care.
In summary, cart washers play a crucial role in the automation of cleaning processes within medical settings, specifically for items that are challenging to clean due to their shape or material composition. This automation not only ensures high standards of cleanliness and sterilization but also contributes to operational efficiency and effectiveness in medical practice.

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