1. Cleaning, sterilizing, and storing instruments in the room where the delivery of patient care is provided: __________ 
   a. Is ideal 
   b. Saves time 
   c. Increases the risk of cross-contamination 
   d. a and b  
2. Removal and disposal of single-use sharps must be done: 
   a. Daily 
   b. Twice daily 
   c. In the sterilization area 
   d. At the point of use  
3. Heavy-duty (utility) gloves should be used while: 
   a. Handling instruments during cleaning, rinsing, drying, packaging, and sorting procedures 
   b. Treating patients 
   c. Disposing of sharps 
   d. All of the above  
4. Therisk of puncture injury while scrubbing instruments can be minimized by: 
   a. Scrubbing instruments low in the sink 
   b. Scrubbing quickly 
   c. Scrubbing only one instrument at a time 
   d. a and e  
5. Hand scrubbing of instruments can be avoided by: 
   a. Using a locked cassette system 
   b. Using a regular dishwasher 
   c. Sending out instruments to a specialized cleaning service 
   d. None of the above  
6. Types of mechanical cleaning devices available for the dental office include: 
   a. Ultrasonic scalers 
   b. Ultrasonic cleaners 
   c. Instrument washers/disinfectors 
   d. b and c  
7. Ultrasonic cleaners form _________ that act(s) on debris: 
   a. Froth  
   b. Oscillating bubbles 
   c. Emulsions 
   d. None of the above  
8. The sound waves used in various ultrasonic cleaners can be: 
   a. Continual 
   b. Sweeping 
   c. Intermittent 
   d. All of the above  
9. The cleaning solution used in ultrasonic cleaners should be replaced: 
   a. Weekly 
   b. Always once a day 
   c. At least daily, and more often with heavy usage 
   d. If there is time  
10. Instrument washers for instruments use __________ to clean instruments. 
   a. Tepid water 
   b. High-velocity hot water 
   c. Detergent 
   d. b and c  
11. Sterilization packaging is designed to allow the penetration of: 
   a. Air  
   b. Microbes 
   c. Heat, steam or vapor 
   d. Detergent  
12. Using standardized protocol including the use of cassettes enables: 
   a. Time savings 
   b. Easy staff training 
   c. Less damage of instruments 
   d. All of the above  
13. The following vary by type of sterilizer: 
   a. Time 
   b. Pressure 
   c. Temperature 
   d. All of the above  
14. Prior to clearing a sterilizer, the FDA requires rigorous testing to ensure: 
   a. An adequate margin of safety 
   b. Manufacturers are spending as much money as possible on testing 
   c. Patients are never late 
   d. a and b  
15. Interrupting the autoclave cycle will: 
   a. Speed up sterilization 
   b. Result in instruments not being sterile 
   c. Make no difference 
   d. a and c  
16. The two types of steam autoclaves available are: 
   a. Gravity displacement autoclaves and prevacuum autoclaves 
   b. Gravity displacement cleaners and presterilized autoclaves 
   c. Prevacuum autoclaves and ultrasonic devices 
   d. a and c  
17. The most common type of autoclave found in the United States is the: 
   a. Gravity displacement autoclave 
   b. Prevacuum autoclave 
   c. Disinfecter autoclave 
   d. None of the above  
18. Instruments in packs that become wet, torn or contaminated after sterilization require: 
   a. Sterile gauze over the damaged area of the pack 
   b. Resterilization 
   c. Both a and b 
   d. None of the above  
19. Use of convection in dry-heat sterilizers helps ensure that: 
   a. The heat circulates throughout the sterilization chamber 
   b. Energy is not wasted 
   c. Double packaging is possible 
   d. All of the above 
20. Most prevacuum autoclaves use temperatures of: 
   a. 99 °C 
   b. 120 °C – 130 °C 
   c. 132 °C – 135 °C 
   d. Any of the above  
21. Compatibility of instruments, devices and materials with dry-heat sterilization should be checked by: 
   a. Trying out one instrument first to see if it is OK 
   b. Checking the manufacturer’s instructions 
   c. a and b 
   d. None of the above  
22. The proprietary chemical used in unsaturated chemical vapor sterilization contains: 
   a. Alcohol  
   b. Formaldehyde 
   c. Inert ingredients 
   d. All of the above 
23. Failure of sterilization can occur due to: 
   a. Mechanical malfunction of the sterilizer 
   b. Operator error 
   c. Poor judgment 
   d. a and/or b  
24. Most sterilizers have a system to: 
   a. Notify the operator of a malfunction 
   b. Notify the operator that instruments are not sterile 
   c. Ensure that the time cycle gets longer the more instruments are loaded in 
   d. None of the above  
25. There are __________ classifications of chemical indicators recognized by the FDA: 
   a. Three 
   b. Five 
   c. Six 
   d. No  
26. Class 1 process indicators __________: 
   a. Are useful to determine which instruments to place in the sterilizer 
   b. Are useful to determine which packs have been properly processed 
   c. Are placed on the outside of packs 
   d. b and c  
27. It is now recommended that both _________ and _________ indicators be used. 
   a. Integral and digital 
   b. External and internal 
   c. At least two of the indicators be used each time 
   d. None of the above  
28. Class 3 indicators are __________: 
   a. Temperature-specific indicators 
   b. Chemically-deficient indicators 
   c. Alcohol indicators 
   d. None of the above  
29. Class 5 integrating indicators are designed to: __________ 
   a. React to only one critical parameter 
   b. React to all critical parameters 
   c. Serve as the basis for sterilization 
   d. a and c  
30. Biological monitors are also known as __________: 
   a. Spore tests 
   b. Probiotic tests 
   c. Biomechanical tests 
   d. All of the above
### Course Evaluation

Please evaluate this course by responding to the following statements, using a scale of Excellent = 5 to Poor = 0.

1. How would you rate the objectives and educational methods?
   - Excellent 4 3 2 1 0
2. To what extent were the course objectives accomplished?
   - Excellent 4 3 2 1 0
3. Please rate the course content.
   - Excellent 4 3 2 1 0
4. Please rate the instructor's effectiveness.
   - Excellent 4 3 2 1 0
5. Was the overall administration of the course effective?
   - Excellent 4 3 2 1 0
6. How do you rate the author's grasp of the topic?
   - Excellent 4 3 2 1 0
7. Do you feel that the references were adequate?
   - Yes No
8. Do you feel that the educational objectives were met?
   - Yes No
9. If any of the continuing education questions were unclear or ambiguous, please list them.
10. Was there any subject matter you found confusing? Please describe.
11. Would you participate in a program similar to this one in the future on a different topic? Yes No
12. What additional continuing dental education topics would you like to see?