

Managing Infectious Diseases in Early Education and Child Care Settings Post-Test

Instructions: Circle the letter of the choice that best complements the statement or answers the question.

Module 1: Understanding Infectious Diseases

1. Children who attend child care are more resistant to infections after their first year of attendance.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. Children's immune systems:
 - a. Get stronger as they are exposed to infectious diseases
 - b. Get weaker when they are exposed to infectious diseases
 - c. Are not affected by infectious diseases

3. Viruses should be treated with antibiotics.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. The most important surface to clean to avoid spread of disease is our hands.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. Child who attend child care are less likely to have antibiotic resistant ear infections and have tubes placed.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Continued on the next page

Module 2: Preventing Infectious Diseases

6. Which of the following is the best answer for how to reduce the number of germs in child care settings?
 - a. Circulate fresh outdoor air, use right-size flushing toilets, wash hands, and clean and sanitize surfaces that have been in contact with body fluids.
 - b. Clean and sanitize eating and diaper/underwear changing surfaces before and after each use, wash hands with antibacterial soap, and use germ-killing aerosol sprays to remove odors
 - c. Where disposable gloves to change diapers; serve and prepare food and clean up blood; and teach everyone to cover their mouths with their hands when they sneeze or cough
 - d. Quickly remove children who seem sick from the facility and do not allow them to return until they have a note from a health care professional that says they are well

7. Mixing children from different groups together when staffing is short in the morning and late afternoon spreads infection from group to group.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Module 3: Recognizing and Managing Infectious Diseases

8. A note from a child's health care professional to return to child care after an illness is not necessary for children who act and feel well.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. The daily health check is performed:
 - a. When the parent is transferring care of the child to the care facility staff
 - b. When the child leaves the facility to go on a field trip or has a new caregiver
 - c. When the caregiver notices that a child has symptoms of illness
 - d. A and C

10. Before the child actually starts receiving care in the program, child care staff should discuss the following with parents:
 - a. The program's policy on caring for ill children
 - b. Parent's alternative care plans for child illness
 - c. Who makes the final decision about whether an ill child can be in child care
 - d. All of the above

Continued on the next page

11. Children should be excluded (sent home) from child care if they (Choose all the answers that apply):
- a. Have a fever
 - b. Cannot participate in activities
 - c. Require more care than can be provided in child care
 - d. Have a condition that the health department says requires exclusion
 - e. Have any diarrhea
12. The goal of exclusion is to:
- a. Provide a setting where the child can recover more easily
 - b. Prevent other children from getting a fever
 - c. Keep certain specific disease from spreading through the child care site
 - d. A and C
 - e. E. None of the above