1. Health care-associated infections (HAIs) impact health care by:
   a. Increasing length of stay.
   b. Increasing morbidity rates.
   c. Costing hospitals more to treat.
   d. All of the above.

2. In the age of health care reform, hospital administrators are seeking to be:
   a. The first to move to a bundled-payment structure.
   b. In the 75th percentile on satisfaction and the 25th percentile on cost.
   c. Involved in repealing health care reform.
   d. In a position to keep Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems data from becoming available.

3. In assessing a hospital’s ES technology needs, ES professionals should:
   a. Try them all and see what works.
   b. Stick to a single manufacturer.
   c. Know the hospital’s HAI rate, patient and facility demographics and the surface compounds commonly used in patient rooms.
   d. Ask physicians what they prefer.

4. Ultraviolet light technology:
   a. Harnesses the power of the sun to clean the facility.
   b. Can help to reduce pressure ulcers.
   c. Uses pulses of ultraviolet light to kill bacteria.
   d. Is not available in the United States.

5. Vapor technologies:
   a. Use a chemical-based mist to disinfect.
   b. Is deployed through hospital air-handling systems.
   c. Can be effective in five minutes.
   d. Are used in the restaurant industry.

6. Electrolyzed water systems:
   a. Must be purchased from the government.
   b. Cost much more than chemical products.
   c. Have very strict disposal procedures.
   d. Are broad spectrum disinfectants that kill human pathogens.

7. Antimicrobial alloys:
   a. Are found in most cleaning chemicals.
   b. Include copper and silver.
   c. Do not work on door handles and light fixtures.
   d. Are good hosts for breeding bacteria.

8. Microfiber cleaning tools:
   a. Are heavier than traditional cleaning tools.
   b. Are generally harder to install.
   c. Are processed after a single use to prevent the spread of bacteria.
   d. Are not available through most group purchasing organizations.

9. A good opportunity for ES managers to present technologies is:
   a. In the hallway when they run into the infection control officer.
   b. In a daily team huddle.
   c. At a monthly infection control committee meeting with all of the decision-makers.
   d. Right before a board meeting.

10. A good way to evaluate technology options is to:
    a. Conduct a literature review of available technologies to understand how the science supports each one.
    b. Use social media to see what others are using.
    c. Research what works in other industries such as education.
    d. Conduct a patient survey.
    e. Ask the manufacturer to run a trial.