

# Scavenger Hunt Instructions

This scavenger hunt was developed to promote awareness of Project Firstline, the new materials, and posters. By participating in the scavenger hunt, participants will gain knowledge of basic infection control.

The posters, instructions and quiz are available in this packet and on our website.

Visit [tinyurl.com/PFLNJ](https://tinyurl.com/PFLNJ)

## Instructions

1. Hang Attachment 1 and posters throughout the facility. Some recommended locations include the breakroom, cafeteria, elevator, locker room, and hallway.
2. Distribute the quiz to employees/staff. The answers to the quiz will be located on our website and the posters throughout the facility. (2 questions per poster)



Attachment 1

# Project Firstline is for You!

Learn how to prevent the spread of  
infection with CDC Infection Control  
Training, posters, and resources.

Project Firstline Training Scavenger  
hunt



## Posters Used:

### Body Reservoir: Blood Profile

### Body Reservoir: Gut Profile

### Body Reservoir: Respiratory System Profile

### Body Reservoir: Skin Profile

### Environment Reservoir: Devices Profile

### Environment Reservoir: Dirt Profile

### Environment Reservoir: Dry Surfaces Profile

### Environment Reservoir: Water and Wet Surfaces



# GERMS CAN LIVE IN BLOOD.

## WHERE IS THE RISK?

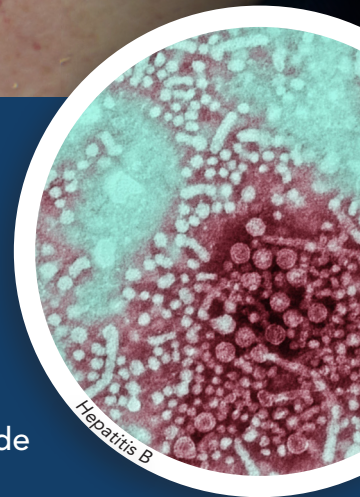
Know where germs live to stop spread  
and protect patients



- Viruses like HIV, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C can spread in healthcare when contaminated blood is on a sharp item.
- If that item causes a cut or break in someone else's skin (e.g., an accidental needlestick), germs can spread to that person and cause a new infection.
- Reusing needles or syringes is especially risky because germs in the blood can spread from one person to another.
- Blood in the environment – like on linens or a device – grows bacteria and spreads via touch or devices.

## Germs That Can Live in Blood

- HIV
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- Bacteria (when outside the body)



## Healthcare Tasks Involving Blood

- Putting in an IV
- Giving an injection
- Surgery and procedures
- Changing soiled laundry

## Infection Control Actions to Reduce Risk

- Hand hygiene
- Use of personal protective equipment (gloves, gowns, eye protection)
- Safe injections
- Cleaning and disinfection
- Textile management



# GERMS CAN LIVE ON DEVICES.

## WHERE IS THE RISK?

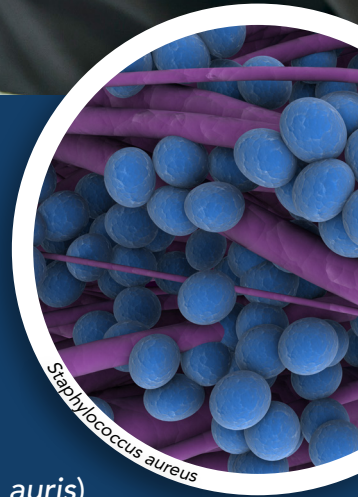
Know where germs live to stop spread  
and protect patients



- When a device, like a pulse oximeter, is used on a patient's body to provide care, any germs on that device can be spread to places in or on the patient's body.
- When a device is put *into* a patient's body, like an IV needle, endoscope, or artificial hip, any germs on the device can spread into the body.
- If not handled correctly, shared medical devices can spread germs from one patient to another.

## Germs That Can Live on Devices

- *Staphylococcus aureus* (staph, including MRSA)
- *Streptococcus* (strep)
- *Candida* (including *C. auris*)
- Gut bacteria like *E. coli*, *Klebsiella*, and *C. difficile* (*C. diff*)



## Healthcare Tasks Involving Devices

- Surgery and procedures like colonoscopies
- Starting IVs
- Taking vital signs

## Infection Control Actions to Reduce Risk

- Cleaning and disinfection
- Device sterilization
- Hand hygiene
- Use of personal protective equipment (gloves)

# GERMS CAN LIVE IN DIRT.

## WHERE IS THE RISK?

Know where germs live to stop spread  
and protect patients



- Germs live in dirt and soil. The fungus, *Aspergillus*, a common germ that can live in dirt, can cause serious illness in some patients who don't have strong immune systems or whose lungs are damaged.
- Building construction can send dirt and the germs in it into the air, which can then get inside a healthcare facility.
- Smaller construction and maintenance projects inside a building – like taking out parts of a wall, removing ceiling tiles, or renovating a room – can also create dust that has germs in it.

## Germs That Live in Dirt

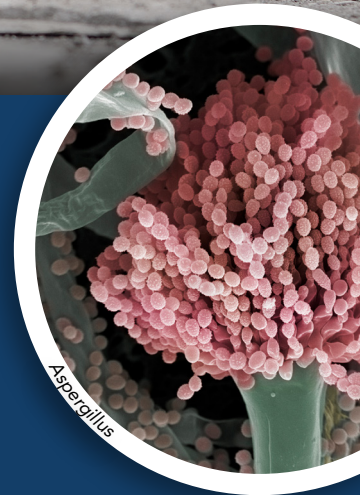
- *Aspergillus*
- *Cryptococcus*

## Healthcare Tasks Involving Dirt

- Construction
- Renovation

## Infection Control Actions to Reduce Risk

- Cleaning and disinfection
- Ventilation
- Using barriers and other types of construction containment
- Hand hygiene





# GERMS CAN LIVE ON DRY SURFACES.

## WHERE IS THE RISK?

Know where germs live to stop spread  
and protect patients



- Germs found on the body, in the air, and in stool can often be found on dry surfaces, and some can live for a long time.
- Dry surfaces include “high-touch” surfaces like bed rails, door handles, and light switches. They also include countertops, bed curtains, floors, and things that might not be touched as often.
- Hands can pick up germs from dry surfaces and move them to other surfaces and people.
- Germs from dry surfaces can also get onto devices that are used on or in patients.

## Germs That Live on Dry Surfaces

- *Clostridioides difficile* (*C. diff*)
- Norovirus
- *Candida* (including *C. auris*)
- Rotavirus



## Healthcare Tasks Involving Dry Surfaces

- Anything involving touch
- Using devices
- Patient transport

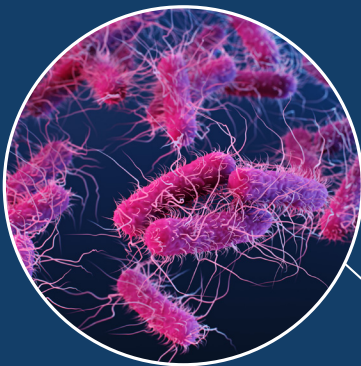
## Infection Control Actions to Reduce Risk

- Cleaning and disinfection
- Device sterilization
- Hand hygiene
- Use of personal protective equipment (gloves and gowns)

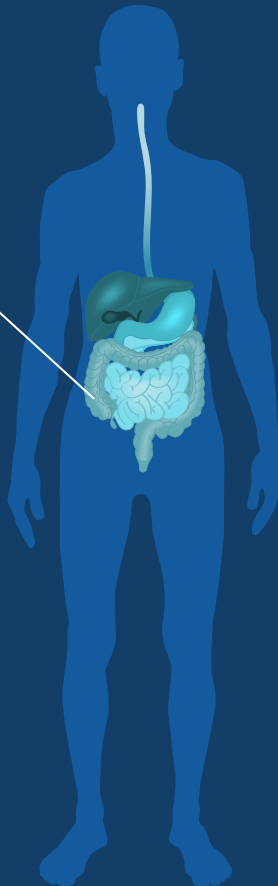
# GERMS LIVE IN "THE GUT."

## WHERE IS THE RISK?

Know where germs live to stop spread  
and protect patients

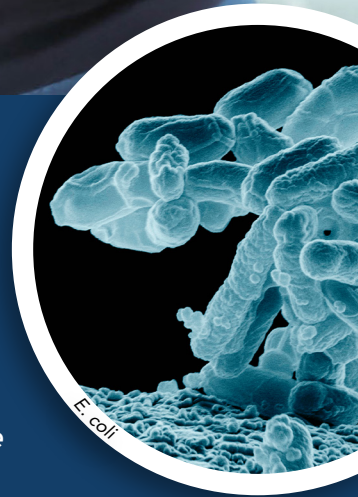


- The gut is filled with bacteria and some yeasts, which are part of a healthy immune system.
- Most gut germs don't cause problems in healthy people, but they can cause infection when they spread.
- Germs in stool can spread onto hands and skin when wiping or changing a diaper.



## Germs That Live in the Gut

- *E. coli*
- *Klebsiella*
- *Candida*
- *Clostridioides difficile* (*C. diff*)



## Healthcare Tasks Involving the Gut

- Toileting/changing diapers
- Bathing a patient
- Laundry

## Infection Control Actions to Reduce Risk

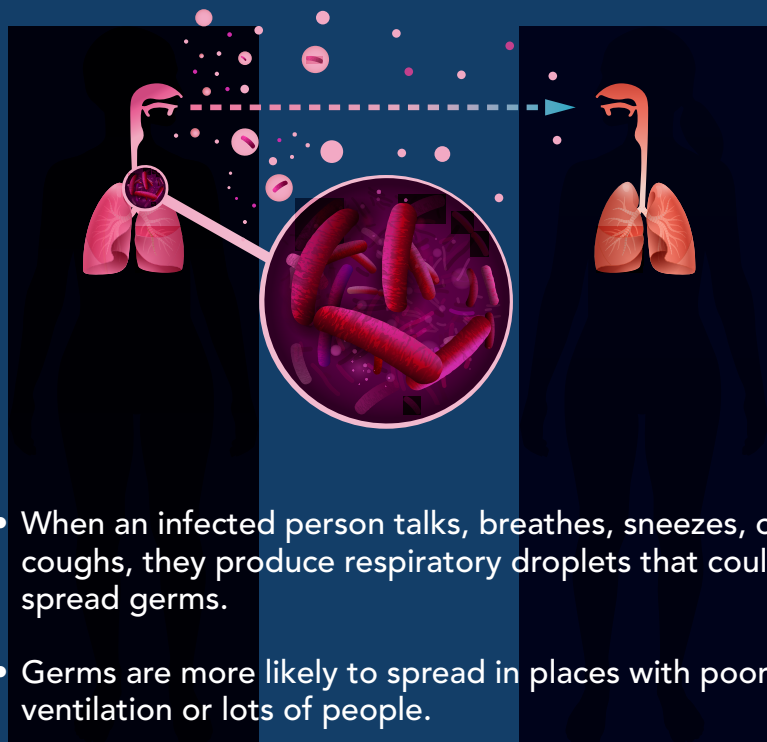
- Hand hygiene
- Use of personal protective equipment (gloves and gowns)
- Cleaning and disinfection
- Textile management
- Waste management



# GERMS CAN LIVE IN THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

## WHERE IS THE RISK?

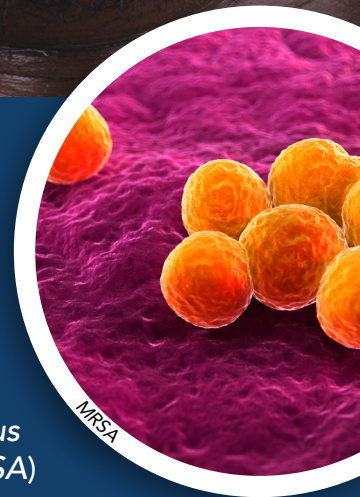
Know where germs live to stop spread and protect patients



- When an infected person talks, breathes, sneezes, or coughs, they produce respiratory droplets that could spread germs.
- Germs are more likely to spread in places with poor ventilation or lots of people.
- Germs in the nose and mouth can be spread to the skin and hands when people touch their faces, which can then spread to surfaces or other people.

## Germs That Can Live in the Respiratory System

- *Pseudomonas*
- *Staphylococcus aureus* (staph, including MRSA) (tip of the nose)
- Viruses, like influenza and SARS-CoV-2



## Healthcare Tasks Involving the Respiratory System

- Oral care (e.g., toothbrushing)
- CPAP use for sleep apnea
- Intubation
- Giving nebulized medication

## Infection Control Actions to Reduce Risk

- Hand hygiene
- Use of personal protective equipment (respirators, eye protection)
- Source control (masking)
- Cleaning and disinfection
- Respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette
- Ventilation

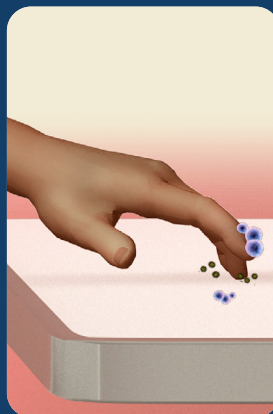
# GERMS LIVE ON THE SKIN.

## WHERE IS THE RISK?

Know where germs live to stop spread  
and protect patients

### Germs spread through touch.

- Many germs grow on healthy skin.
- Germs on skin can get onto surfaces, other people, and things that will touch other people.
- Skin – especially hands – carries many germs and spreads them easily.
- When one's hands touch surfaces, germs can spread from those surfaces to that person and to others.



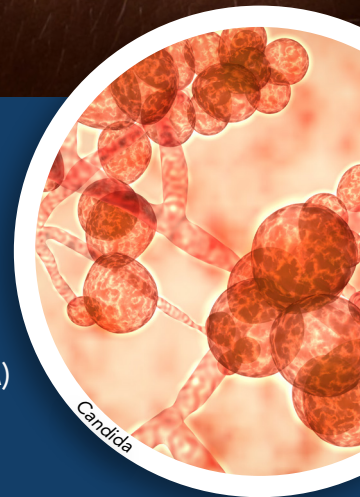
### Germs spread by bypassing or breaking down the body's defenses.

- Healthcare tasks often involve breaking the skin.
- Breaking the skin – from putting in an IV, drawing blood, surgery, or trauma – creates a pathway for germs to spread into the body.



### Germs That Live on Skin

- *Staphylococcus aureus* (staph, including MRSA)
- *Streptococcus* (strep)
- *Candida* (including *C. auris*)



### Healthcare Tasks Involving Skin

- Anything that involves touch
- Needlesticks
- Surgery

### Infection Control Actions to Reduce Risk

- Hand hygiene
- Appropriate glove use
- Injection safety
- Cleaning and disinfection
- Source control (covering cuts and wounds)



# GERMS LIVE IN WATER AND ON WET SURFACES.

## WHERE IS THE RISK?

Know where germs live to stop spread  
and protect patients



- Tap water is safe to drink, but it is not sterile. It always has some germs in it.
- Most of the time, the germs in tap water aren't a problem for healthy people, but they can cause illness in patients with very weak immune systems.
- Germs in water can spread to surfaces and people and cause harm.
- If medical instruments and equipment (e.g., devices and central lines) get wet, bacteria can grow. When those devices are used, that bacteria can then get into a patient's body or blood and cause infection.

## Germs That Live in Water

- *Acinetobacter*
- *Serratia*
- *Pseudomonas*
- *Legionella*



## Healthcare Tasks Involving Water

- Toileting
- Cleaning
- Handwashing

## Infection Control Actions to Reduce Risk

- Cleaning and disinfection
- Device sterilization
- Hand hygiene
- Use of personal protective equipment (gloves, gowns, eye protection)



# Scavenger Hunt Quiz

1. Please find our Project Firstline poster with QR code (attachment 1) , scan it, and enter the requested information.
2. Name one “Available Project Firstline Trainings” our website,  
[tinyurl.com/PFLNJ](https://tinyurl.com/PFLNJ).
3. What are the three PPE items used to reduce the risk of infection related to germs in water and wet surfaces?
4. T/F: PPE use, specifically gloves and gowns, is a key infection control action to reduce infection risk.
5. Name three “high-touch” surfaces that could carry germs in a healthcare setting.
6. T/F: Rotavirus is one of the most common germs that live on dry surfaces.
7. What is one way to reduce the risk of infection related to germs in the air?
8. T/F: Construction, big or small, can release germs into the air that increase the risk of infection in patients with weakened immune systems.
9. What is an example of a device shared by patients that could increase the risk of infection within the healthcare setting?
10. T/F: Staphylococcus aureus (Staph including MRSA) is one of the most common germs that live on devices and can increase the risk of infection.
11. What is the name of one of the germs that live on your skin?
12. T/F: Healthcare tasks often involve breaking the skin, which results in a breakdown of the body’s defense, so germs can spread faster.
13. Name one of the healthcare tasks involving the respiratory systems that could put a patient at higher risk for a respiratory infection.

14. T/F: Germs are more likely to spread in spaces with poor ventilation.
15. What is one mode of transmission that puts a healthcare worker higher risk of infection in the blood.
16. T/F: Hepatitis B is the only type of Hepatitis that can cause infections in the blood.
17. What lives in the gut and is considered part of a healthy immune system?
18. T/F: PPE use, specifically gloves and gowns, is a key infection control action to reduce infection risk.
19. Did you find this activity useful?
20. What is one thing you learned from this activity?
21. Would you recommend NJDOH Project Firstline to a co-worker/friend?



# Scavenger Hunt Quiz (Answer Key)

1. Please find our Project Firstline poster with a QR code, scan it, and enter your information. (*attachment 1*)

2. Name one “Available Project Firstline Trainings” our website, [tinyurl.com/PFLNJ](https://tinyurl.com/PFLNJ).

**Doffing Gloves Video, PPE and Hand Hygiene Videos (NJDOH), Cleaning and Disinfection, How COVID-19 Spreads, Injection Safety, Introduction to Infection Control and Virus Basics, PPE Basics, Respirator Basics, Ventilation, Source Control, and Hand Hygiene, Injection Safety: A Focus on Infection Prevention from ANA, Multi-Dose Vial Infection Prevention Practices from ANA**

3. What are the three PPE items used to reduce the risk of infection related to germs in water and wet surfaces?

**Gloves, gowns, eye protection**

4. T/F: PPE use, specifically gloves and gowns, is a key infection control action to reduce infection risk.

**True**

5. Name three “high-touch” surfaces that could carry germs in healthcare.

**Bed rails, door handles, and light switches. As well as countertops, bed curtains, and floors.**

6. T/F: Rotovirus is one of the most common germs that live on dry surfaces.

**True**

7. What is one way to reduce the risk of infection related to germs in the air?

**Cleaning and disinfection, ventilation, using barriers, and other types of construction containment.**

8. T/F: Construction, big or small, can release germs into the air, increasing the risk of infection in patients with weakened immune systems.

**True**

9. T/F: Construction, big or small, can release germs into the air, increasing the risk of infection in patients with weakened immune systems.

**True**



# Scavenger Hunt Quiz (Answer Key Continued)

10. What is an example of a device patients share that could be a risk for germ spread in the healthcare setting?

**There are many devices shared in healthcare that can spread germs. An example of an item from the poster is a pulse oximeter**

11. T/F: Staphylococcus aureus ("Staph" including MRSA) is a germs that commonly live on devices and cause infection.

**True**

12. Name one of the germs that commonly live on the skin.

**Staphylococcus aureus ("staph," including MRSA), Streptococcus (strep), Candida (including C. auris)**

13. T/F: Healthcare tasks can involve breaking the skin, which breaks down the body's defenses and increases the risk of germs spreading.

**True**

14. Name one healthcare task involving the respiratory system that could put a patient at higher risk for a respiratory infection.

**There are many risks in the healthcare setting that put healthcare workers at risk for a respiratory infection. A few examples from the poster are oral care (toothbrushing), CPAP used for sleep apnea, Intubation, and giving nebulized medication.**

15. T/F: Germs are more likely to spread in spaces with poor ventilation.

**True**

16. Name one healthcare task that can put a healthcare worker at a higher risk of getting an infection from germs that can be found in blood.

**There are many risks in the healthcare setting that put healthcare workers at risk for a getting an infection from blood. A few examples are putting in an IV, giving an injection, surgery and procedures, and changing the soiled laundry.**

17. T/F: Hepatitis B is the only type of hepatitis that can cause infections in the blood.

**False**

18. What germs live in the gut and are considered part of a healthy immune system?

**Bacteria and some yeasts**

