

Infection Control for Instruments

# Test & Apply Your Knowledge

by ShelB Rindahl

with Laurel Partin  
& Christina Colston



hosted by EASTMAN

# Test Your Knowledge

---

## True/False Statements

1. T / F The virus that causes COVID-19 is the only pathogen of relevance nowadays, so we can all stop washing our hands and things once it's under control.
2. T / F It is much easier to manage germs before they get into the body.
3. T / F Only sick or weak people need to worry about germs.
4. T / F Mouthpieces dissolve in soapy water and should never be cleaned.
5. T / F Only wind players need to worry about germs reaching their faces.
6. T / F Gloves don't eliminate the need for hand hygiene.
7. T / F Dismissal is the informed decision not to take action against irrelevant microbes; doing less when less is needed.
8. T / F Copper is so germicidal, anything made with it is always instantly sterile.
9. T / F DIY sanitizers need safety labels even if they're donated.
10. T / F Pop-ups and mobile displays do not need safety plans or chemical labels.
11. T / F Sterilization of living tissue is impossible because it kills all life, including spores.
12. T / F Disinfection of living tissue is not recommended, because methods and products of disinfection are not proven safe for use on flesh.
13. T / F Some parasites are not killed by soap or alcohol, so we rely on the mechanical action of washing and rinsing hands before eating to help us combat them.
14. T / F Surfaces on people, pets, foods, instruments, and bugs are all fomites.
15. T / F When there is an outbreak of a new infectious virus in humans, we can assume that it will have the same characteristics, like virulence and disease symptoms, as similar viruses in that virus family.
16. T / F Aggressive scrubbing and splashing can aerosolize microbes and spread them around onto things nearby.

## Fill in the Blank

17. \_\_\_\_\_ is the best way to keep surface germs out of the face and mouth.
18. Surfaces that are capable of harboring or delivering germs are called \_\_\_\_\_.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is a duration of separation to avoid or reduce infectious contact.
20. Successful invasion and reproduction of germs is called \_\_\_\_\_.
21. Ignorance about \_\_\_\_\_ leaves people vulnerable to unnecessary suffering, which might be prevented with simple sanitary habits.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to workplace sanitary habits, adding occupational safety and social courtesy to the concerns of Personal Hygiene.
23. PIH is the abbreviation for a holistic approach to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ hygiene.
24. Personal hygiene refers to the wellness habits and sanitary care of a person's self, spaces, and \_\_\_\_\_.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ is the attempt to lessen the severity of anything undesired.
26. Preparing a durable item for reuse is called \_\_\_\_\_.
27. Preparing used items, spaces, or systems for a new user is called \_\_\_\_\_.
28. Two transmission routes most relevant to music making are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
29. Standard Precautions are also called \_\_\_\_\_ because sanitary safety matters all the time, not just when people or things "look dirty."
30. IC measures that strategically block the primary routes of known pathogens are called \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Precautions.
31. The prime directive in ICI is to keep fomite mediated germs out of the face and \_\_\_\_\_.
32. All people must keep the prime directive for themselves and try to reduce the \_\_\_\_\_ for others, wherever possible.
33. Professionals must take sensible and \_\_\_\_\_ steps to make it easier for those they serve to keep the prime directive for themselves.
34. The reason we must clean and sanitize (or disinfect) so many surfaces for children is because they cannot yet manage their own \_\_\_\_\_.

35. Teachers are caregivers when they are \_\_\_\_\_ for the sanitary safety of others.
36. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability of an organism to infect and reproduce. This includes both persistence on surfaces over time, and resistance to abuse, like exposure to harm.
37. The three primary resources for IC guidance are the CDC, the \_\_\_\_\_ and the FDA, because they have mandatory and leadership roles in that area of governance.
38. Passive responses to microbe awareness include incidental quarantine and dismissal. What is a simpler word for incidental quarantine?  
\_\_\_\_\_
39. ICI suggests defining unregulated germicidal treatment as: [action] + [method], with details and basis on file and on display. Product name and contact time are examples of \_\_\_\_\_
40. The 3 Factors of Risk that influence our perspectives and our need for action are contact type, frequency of touch, and shared status. Which risk factor describes how critical an item's access is to the body? \_\_\_\_\_
41. Which describes the "stranger-danger" in used items for new users?  
\_\_\_\_\_
42. There are four perspectives of relevance of instrumental pathogens in ICI. They are sanitary PH, sanitary IH, Contagion, and Occupational \_\_\_\_\_ for handlers.
43. Long ago, laundry was boiled to kill germs. Nowadays, heating liquids, like water or milk, to make them safe, is called \_\_\_\_\_.
44. Using disinfecting or sanitizing products in ways not directed is called off-\_\_\_\_\_ use.
45. The "4-D Picture of Done" is painted by clients and players. The four dimensions are \_\_\_\_\_, function, comfort, and appearance.
46. Infection Control is a chapter in which company or shop policy manual?  
\_\_\_\_\_
47. Earnest Hemingway advised the use of a "built-in, shock-proof, \_\_\_\_\_ - detector."
48. It's not necessary to clean and disinfect in only one step or use one product or tool for every service. The CDC recommends disinfection always follow \_\_\_\_\_ anyway.
49. A program that cannot run without you will not \_\_\_\_\_ long after

you.

50. Is disinfection the first or last Infection Control Precaution? \_\_\_\_\_
51. Using C&D action terminology to describe HH methods, handwashing with soap and water is \_\_\_\_\_, while rubbing the hands with 70% alcohol is **sanitizing**.
52. A \_\_\_\_\_ guide has helpful information about sanitary use and routine home care of an instrument.
53. Tommy has Strep. Pneumoniae in his throat. His mom wants to make his mouthpiece sanitary when he feels well enough to practice. On the TRIP, what kind of germ is Strep. Pneumoniae? \_\_\_\_\_
54. How long can Strep. Pneumoniae last on Tommy's Tuba? \_\_\_\_\_
55. The CDC website says Strep. Pneumoniae is killed with Sanitary Cleaning with soap and water. What other two C&D ACTIONS can Tommy's mom use to make his mouthpiece safe to play on, besides waiting for Strep. Pneumoniae to die? \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_
56. After he plays his tuba, especially after he has been sick, Tommy should always clean his \_\_\_\_\_ and his \_\_\_\_\_.
57. Semi-Critical contact (SCr) items are those with access to the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and mucous membranes.
58. \_\_\_\_\_ is the front of duration of exposure a disinfection method requires to achieve the action it claims.
59. A \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ is the unsafe practice of passing used instruments to new users without the appropriate reprocessing for turnover.
60. Many students were sick last week with the Flu. Today is Friday. According to the TRIP, will the rehearsal room and dry gear stored there be clear of Flu germs by Monday for bands and orchestras to use? \_\_\_\_\_

## Apply Your Knowledge

---

### Essay Questions

1. Write the aftercare advice that you might expect to receive after your primary instrument has been serviced or handled by others. Does your answer differ from advice you have received in the past? If so, how?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

2. What would be needed to sensibly issue your used instrument to a new user if it were rented or sold by a music shop, or used by a school? Defend your answer.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Real World Application

3. Write the step-by-step procedure for sanitary cleaning your primary instrument *at home*. Use the terminology of cleaning and disinfection wherever possible. Defend your choices and justify your methods. Are there also professional services needed? If so, when? You may use page 142 to complete your answer.

4. Create your own instrument care guide for your primary instrument. Use the questions on page 30 to inspire you and all available resources to help you. You may use page 142 to complete your answer

# My Sanitary Cleaning Procedure

Owner/Player's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Instrument: \_\_\_\_\_

Brand: \_\_\_\_\_ Model: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial: \_\_\_\_\_

Supplies Needed \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Sanitary Cleaning Process for the Accessories \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Sanitary Cleaning Process for the Instrument \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Reassembly Lubrication or Preparation (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# My ICI Care Guide

Owner/Player's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Instrument: \_\_\_\_\_

Brand: \_\_\_\_\_ Model: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial: \_\_\_\_\_

Storage & Rest \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Supplies \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Playing & Function \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Home Maintenance \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Professional Service \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Financial Matters \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_