

# Higher risk PAS

## Operator knowledge assessment – question sheet

<b>Business name</b>	
<b>Your name</b>	
<b>Position</b>	
<b>Date</b>	

The following questions are designed to allow Council to ascertain your knowledge of requirements for minimising the risk of infection that may result from the provision of higher risk personal appearance services. The questions are based on the general requirements of the *Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003* and the Infection Control Guidelines for Personal Appearance Services 2004, and are the types of things a Council officer may be assessing when conducting routine audits of your business.

This knowledge assessment does not replace the requirement under the Act for a higher risk PAS provider to hold an infection control qualification.

### Questions

1. Which of the following requirements are necessary for bacteria to grow?
  - a) Right temperature
  - b) Right pH
  - c) Right amount of moisture
  - d) Right amount of oxygen
  - e) Source of nutrients
  - f) All of the above
2. What is the most important measure in preventing the spread of infection?
  - a) Wearing a face shield
  - b) Hand washing
  - c) Keeping lids on bins
  - d) Prohibiting animals from the treatment areas
3. What is the purpose of hand washing?
  - a) To impress the client
  - b) To pass the inspection by Council
  - c) To remove microbial contamination from contact with clients and/or the environment
  - d) To make hands smell nice
4. List four situations in your premises when should you wash your hands.
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
  - d)

For more information, contact your local Council

5. What is the meaning of sterile?
- Rinsing blood and body fluids from skin penetration instruments
  - Complete destruction/removal of all micro-organisms including bacteria, viruses and endospores
  - Cleaning skin penetration instruments in hot soapy water
  - Killing most micro-organisms on skin penetration instruments
6. What should you check before using skin penetration equipment that is contained in sterile packages?
- Packaging is dry
  - Packaging is sealed without tears or burst seals
  - Colour monitors on packaging are the correct colour
  - Labelling of sterilisation date and batch numbers
  - All of the above
  - a) and b) only
7. You are allowed to smoke while performing a higher risk PAS on a client.
- True
  - False
8. A copy of the Infection Control Guidelines for Personal Appearance Services 2004 must be kept on the premises at all times.
- True
  - False
9. How should blood that has been spilt on a bench be cleaned up?
- Wearing gloves: 1) wipe the spill up with paper towel 2) clean the surface with detergent and warm water 3) soak the surface with cotton wool and chlorine-based disinfectant (one part bleach to 10 parts water, freshly diluted) and then 4) dispose of contaminated materials that were used into a waste container
  - Wipe over with damp cloth and dispose of cloth in waste container
  - Spray with undiluted bleach and then dry with a cloth
  - Wait for next shift worker to arrive
10. During a skin penetration procedure, it is acceptable practice to pour unused antiseptic from the working container back into the main container.
- True
  - False
11. When should you discard protective gloves?
- After contact with each client
  - As soon as the gloves are torn or punctured
  - When performing separate procedures on the same client where there is a risk of transfer of infectious agents from one part of the body to another
  - When you touch unsterile items or surfaces
  - All of the above
12. Closed ear and nose piercing is considered a higher risk personal appearance service.
- True
  - False

13. What from the following are examples of suitable materials for jewellery for piercing?
- a) High quality stainless steel
  - b) Titanium
  - c) 18 carat gold
  - d) Niobium
  - e) Palladium
  - f) Magnesium
  - g) a), b), c), d), and e)
14. Which of the following is not a process in preparing a client's skin for a skin penetration procedure?
- a) If the area to be penetrated is visibly dirty, use soap and water to clean the area
  - b) If the piercing is inside the mouth, get the client to clean their teeth with a toothbrush
  - c) Shave the area with a disposable safety razor if required
  - d) Before performing the skin penetration procedure, apply antiseptic to the skin at and around the piercing site (unless performing genital piercing)
  - e) Spray the client's skin with undiluted bleach to kill the bacteria on the skin
15. Is it legal to perform piercing on genitalia or nipples, or tattooing on a minor (person under the age of 18 years)?
- a) Yes
  - b) Yes, only if you get signed parental consent
  - c) No, these practices are illegal under the *Summary Offences Act 2005*

If you have any issues you wish to discuss further, list them below and a Council officer will discuss them with you during an inspection visit.