Section A: Equipment Classifications and Cleaning

Term

Autoclaves

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Module 5

Section A: Equipment Classifications and Cleaning

Term

Critical equipment

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Section A: Equipment Classifications and Cleaning

Term

Mechanical cleaning

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Module 5

Section A: Equipment Classifications and Cleaning

Term

Semicritical equipment

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Section A: Equipment Classifications and Cleaning

Term

Cleaning

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Module 5

Section A: Equipment Classifications and Cleaning

Term

Manual cleaning

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Module 5

Section A: Equipment Classifications and Cleaning

Term

Noncritical equipment

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Module 5

Section A: Equipment Classifications and Cleaning

Term

Spaulding Classification

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The removal of foreign material (e.g., soil, organic material) from objects; required before disinfection and sterilization can occur since foreign material interferes with the effectiveness of these processes.	A type of mechanical cleaner that operates by exposing instruments, devices, and items to direct steam, under pressure, at specific temperatures (between 121°C [250°F] and 132°C [270°F]).
The use of friction produced by rubbing or scrubbing surfaces to clean equipment.	Equipment that must be free from all microbial contamination when it enters sterile tissue, bone, or the vascular system; a Spaulding Classification category.
Equipment that does not need to be sterile, but it should only come into contact with intact skin; a Spaulding Classification category.	The use of a machine to remove debris and soil from equipment.
A system that divides medical equipment into three risk-based categories: critical, semicritical, and noncritical.	Equipment that should be free from all microorganisms (although small numbers of bacterial spores may be present) when it comes in contact with mucous membranes or non-intact skin during use; a Spaulding Classification category.

Section A: Equipment Classifications and Cleaning

Term

Ultrasonic cleaners

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Section A: Equipment Classifications and Cleaning

Term

Washer-disinfectors

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Section D: Environment of Care

Term

Cold chain

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Section E: Ventilation and Water Management

Term

Air changes per hour (ACH)

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Section A: Equipment Classifications and Cleaning

Term

Washer-decontaminators

APIC CIC Learning System

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Module 5

Section A: Equipment Classifications and Cleaning

Term

Washer-sterilizers

APIC CIC Learning System

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Section D: Environment of Care

Term

High-touch surfaces

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Section E: Ventilation and Water Management

Term

Air pressure balancing

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A type of mechanical cleaner that operates in a similar fashion to washer-disinfectors, applying water circulation and detergents to remove soil. These units can also apply a timed heat process (for example, 93°C [199°F], for ten minutes).	A type of mechanical cleaner that operates by sending ultrasonic waves through a liquid solution to disrupt bonds that hold soils to surfaces.
A type of mechanical cleaner that operates using rotating spray arms for a wash cycle, followed by a steam sterilization cycle (140°C [285°F]).	A type of mechanical cleaner that operates much like a dishwasher, using water and detergents to remove soil from equipment.
Surfaces and items that are found within the patient zone, which includes the patient or resident and their immediate surroundings. In LTC settings, this would refer specifically to the residents' rooms, but may also refer to certain common areas.	A temperature-controlled supply chain that includes all vaccine-related equipment and procedures.
Describes the pressure relationships with respect to the surrounding area or corridor and can be positive (excess air supply in the room), negative (air drawn into the room), or neutral.	The number of times the air volume of a given space is replaced in one hour.

Module 5 Section E: Ventilation and Water Management Term Black water APIC CIC Learning System Module 5 Section E: Ventilation and Water Management Section E: Ventilation and Water Management Term Gray water APIC CIC Learning Heating, ventilation, ventilatio

Module 5

Section E: Ventilation and Water Management

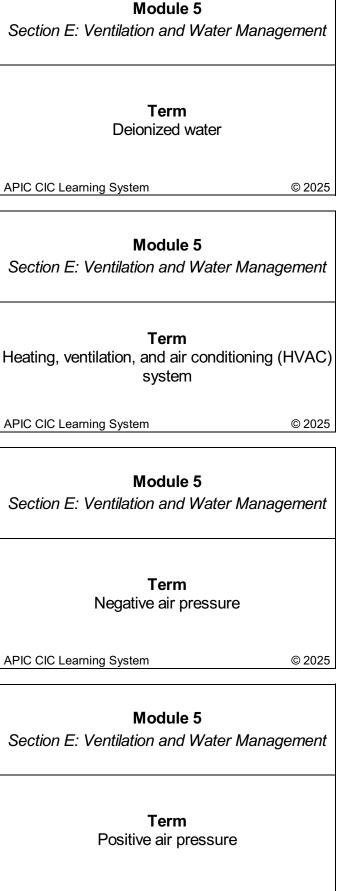
Term

High-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtration

Module 5

Section E: Ventilation and Water Management

APIC CIC Learning System



Purified water that has had charged ions removed; it is used for various applications within healthcare, including the laboratory.	Waste water containing sewage contaminants.
Composed of everything included in the overall airhandling system for any facility. These systems supply, filter, condition (meaning heat, cool, humidify, or dehumidify), and exhaust air using a wide range of designs and equipment.	Water (as from a sink or bath) that does not contain serious contaminants (as from toilets or diapers).
Used as an isolation measure to keep microbes from escaping from rooms, and for residents with infectious airborne diseases, such as tuberculosis, measles, and varicella.	Defined as filtration with efficiency of 99.97% in removing particles 0.3 micron or more in size.
Used to keep microbial contamination out of rooms, and for immunosuppressed residents, such as those undergoing bone marrow transplantation.	Refers to situations where the air pressure is the same between two adjacent rooms.

Module 5 Section E: Ventilation and Water Management Term Potable water © 2025 APIC CIC Learning System Module 5 Section F: Waste and Laundry Management Term Antimicrobial fabric

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Module 5

Section F: Waste and Laundry Management

Term

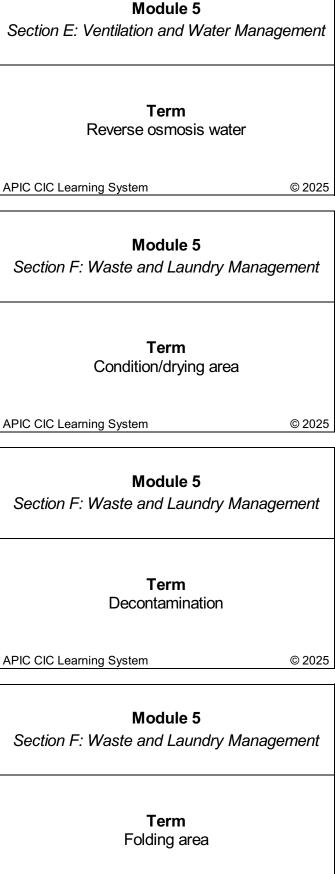
Contaminated laundry

Module 5

Section F: Waste and Laundry Management

Term

Extraction area



Water that has been forced through a special membrane, under pressure, producing highly purified water, which typically requires remineralizing with essential trace elements before use; it is used for various applications within healthcare, including in dialysis.	Water suitable for drinking.
An area where, after extraction, textiles are either conditioned (partly dried) or fully dried in a dryer or tumbler.	Fiber-based substrates to which antimicrobial agents have been applied, either at the surface or incorporated into the fibers, rendering a product that kills or inhibits the growth of microorganisms.
The use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy bloodborne pathogens on a surface; or the use of disinfectants to render the item incapable of transmitting infectious particles, so that the item is made safe for handling, use, or disposal.	According to OSHA, laundry that has been soiled with blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM), or may contain sharps.
An area where textiles are folded.	An area where excess water is removed from textiles after laundering, but before conditioning or drying.

Section F: Waste and Laundry Management

Term

Foreign object

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TermFunctional separation/barrier

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Section F: Waste and Laundry Management

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Section F: Waste and Laundry Management

Term

Hygienically clean

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Module 5

Section F: Waste and Laundry Management

Term

Other potentially infectious material (OPIM)

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Section F: Waste and Laundry Management

Term

Processed

APIC CIC Learning System

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Module 5

Section F: Waste and Laundry Management

Term

Receiving area

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Section F: Waste and Laundry Management

Term

Regulated waste

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Module 5

Section F: Waste and Laundry Management

Term

Soiled

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Non-textile objects or items (e.g., instruments, An activity or structure that separates one movement, disposable devices, sharps, personal resident action, or space from another. information, etc.) that may potentially harm people or laundry equipment if left among the textiles. The following human body fluids: semen; vaginal secretions; cerebrospinal, synovial, pleural, pericardial, peritoneal, or amniotic fluids; saliva in dental procedures; bodily fluids that are visibly contaminated with blood, and all bodily fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between them; and any unfixed A clean state, free of pathogens (or in sufficiently low tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living numbers) so as to minimize risk of infection. or dead). Also included are HIV-containing cell, tissue, or organ cultures, as well as HIV- or HBV-containing culture mediums or other solutions; and blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV. An area where soiled textiles are sorted, usually by Items that have been laundered, cleaned, disinfected, textile category and sometimes by degree of soiling or or sterilized (as appropriate), so that they are safe to use as intended. color. A liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials: contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that A textile product that has been used or worn and soiled by perspiration, bodily oils, or one of the many are caked with dried blood or other potentially other items to which it may have been exposed. infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps; and pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials. (OSHA)

Section F: Waste and Laundry Management

Term Staging

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Section G: Construction and Maintenance

Term

Commissioning

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Section G: Construction and Maintenance

Term

infection control risk mitigation recommendation (ICRMR)

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Section B: Disinfection, Sterilization, and Reprocessing

Term

Chemical indicators (CIs)

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Section F: Waste and Laundry Management

Term

Washing (processing) area

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Section G: Construction and Maintenance

Term

Infection control risk assessment (ICRA)

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Section B: Disinfection, Sterilization, and Reprocessing

Term

Biological indicators (BIs)

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Section B: Disinfection, Sterilization, and Reprocessing

Term

Contact time

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An area where soiled textiles are washed and in which such equipment as washers, extractors, washer-extractors, continuous-batch washers and/or continuous processing systems are located; also known as the wash floor.	A process for preparing the textiles for delivery and having them wrapped and ready for transport.
A process to assess the impact that construction and renovation work in healthcare facilities has on IPC programs and practices and to ensure that new construction is designed to meet the needs of the anticipated resident population.	A process that verifies delivery of new construction according to contract specifications.
Test systems containing viable microorganisms providing a defined resistance to a specific sterilization process; provide information on whether necessary conditions were met to kill a specified number of microorganisms for a given sterilization process. (ANSI/AAMI, ISO)	These written plans describe work process and equipment requirements to manage potential infection risks from proposed risk.
The stated amount of time a disinfectant needs in order to be effective against microorganisms; also known as "wet time" or "dwell time."	Devices used to detect potential sterilization process failures that could result from incorrect packaging, incorrect loading of the sterilizer, or malfunctions of the sterilizer.

Section B: Disinfection, Sterilization, and Reprocessing

Term

Disinfection

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Section B: Disinfection, Sterilization, and Reprocessing

Term

Physical monitors

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Section B: Disinfection, Sterilization, and Reprocessing

Term

Sterile processing

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Section B: Disinfection, Sterilization, and Reprocessing

Term

Immediate-use steam sterilization (IUSS)

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Section B: Disinfection, Sterilization, and Reprocessing

Term

Process challenge device (PCD)

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Section B: Disinfection, Sterilization, and Reprocessing

Term

Sterilization

APIC CIC Learning System

The shortest possible time between a sterilized item's removal from the sterilizer and its aseptic transfer to the sterile field.	Thermal or chemical destruction of pathogenic and other types of microorganisms.
A device with a defined resistance to a sterilization process used to routinely monitor sterilizer efficacy and perform qualification testing of sterilizers.	The visible monitors on equipment that indicate whether the correct sterilizing parameters were met.
The process by which all forms of microbial life are destroyed or eliminated.	The department or area in a healthcare facility that processes and controls sterile and nonsterile medical equipment, supplies, and devices used in patient care.