

Name:	 	
Date:		

Competency categories, integrating both the APIC and CBIC domains	IP practice areas as identified in CBIC practice analysis	Describe how/to what extent these areas are addressed in current IP role (or specify N/A)	Assessment of personal competency in each practice area	Professional development plan to advance competency in the domain
	a. Interpret the relevance of diagnostic and laboratory reports		1 2 3 4 5	
	b. Identify appropriate practices for specimen collection, transportation, handling, and storage		1 2 3 4 5	
Identification of infectious disease processes (CBIC)	c. Correlate clinical signs and symptoms with infectious disease process		1 2 3 4 5	
	d. Differentiate between colonization, infection and contamination		1 2 3 4 5	
	e. Differentiate between prophylactic, empiric and therapeutic uses of antimicrobials		1 2 3 4 5	
	a. Design of surveillance systems		1 2 3 4 5	
Surveillance and epidemiologic investigation (CBIC)	b. Collection and compilation of surveillance data		1 2 3 4 5	
see more details on <u>CBIC</u> <u>Examination Content Outline</u>	c. Interpretation of Surveillance Data		1 2 3 4 5	
	d. Outbreak investigation		1 2 3 4 5	
Future-oriented domain (APIC): Technical	Example: electronic surveillance systems, access to/use of electronic databases/electronic data warehouse (EDW), other related applications, algorithmic detection and reporting processes, clinical decision support, infection prevention within the electronic health record			cipate practicing in the next ge/skills will be required?



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	a. Develop evidence-						
	based/informed infection		1	2	3	4	5
	prevention and control policies		_	_	Ū	·	Ū
	and procedures						
	b. Collaborate with relevant						
	groups in planning						
	community/facility responses to		1	2	3	4	5
	biologic threats and disasters		1	2	Э	4	5
	(e.g., public health, anthrax,						
	influenza)						
	c. Identify and implement	1					
	infection prevention and control			•	_		_
	strategies related to		1	2	3	4	5
	Hand hygiene						
	Cleaning, disinfection and	1					
	sterilization		1	2	3	4	5
	Wherever healthcare is	1 1					
	provided (e.g. patient care						
	units, operating rooms,						
	ambulatory care center,		1	2	3	4	5
	home health, pre-hospital						
	care)						
Preventing/controlling	Infection risks associated with	1					
the transmission of							
infectious agents (CBIC)	therapeutic and diagnostic						
inicetious agents (esic)	procedures and devices (e.g.,		1	2	3	4	5
	dialysis, angiography,		1	2	3	4	Э
	bronchoscopy, endoscopy,						
	intravascular devices, urinary						
	drainage catheter)	4					
	Recall of potentially						
	contaminated equipment,		1	2	3	4	5
	food, medications, and						
	supplies						
	Transmission-based		1	2	3	4	5
	Precautions	4					
	 Appropriate selection, use, 						
	and disposal of Personal		1	2	3	4	5
	Protective Equipment	_					
	Patient placement, transfer,		1	2	2	/1	_
	discharge		1	2	3	4	5
	Environmental pathogens]		_	_	,	-
	(e.g., Legionella, Aspergillus)		1	2	3	4	5
	Use of patient care products	1 1			_		
	and medical equipment		1	2	3	4	5
	Immunization programs for	1 1					
	patients		1	2	3	4	5
	ρατιστίτο						



	Influx of patients with communicable diseases	1 2 3 4 5
Preventing/controlling the transmission of infectious agents (CBIC), continued	Principles of safe injection practices	1 2 3 4 5
	 Identifying, implementing and evaluating elements of Standard Precautions/ Routine Practices 	1 2 3 4 5
	Antimicrobial stewardship	1 2 3 4 5
	Examples: ability to apply and use surveillance data and reports, advanced statistical	If no prior experience, ask: How do I anticipate practicing in the next three to five years? What new knowledge/skills will be required?
Future-oriented domain (APIC): Infection prevention and control	methods and tools, including application of the standard infection ratio, risk assessment, hazard vulnerability analysis, use and evaluation of emerging prevention practices for patient care, diagnostic methods, participation in antimicrobial stewardship programs	
Management and	a. Planning	1 2 3 4 5
communication (CBIC) see more details on CBIC	b. Communication and feedback	1 2 3 4 5
Examination Content Outline	c. Quality/performance improvement and patient safety	1 2 3 4 5
Future eviceted descrip	Examples: leads integration of prevention activities within and across departments, high	If no prior experience, ask: How do I anticipate practicing in the next three to five years? What new knowledge/skills will be required?
Future-oriented domain (APIC): Leadership and program management	level negotiation skills, financial/value analysis of programs and related projects, relationship management, ability to influence and persuade up to and including executive level, team and consensus building within and across stakeholder groups	



Education and research (CBIC)	a. Education		1	2	3	4	5	
see more details on <u>CBIC</u> <u>Examination Content Outline</u>	b. Research		1	2	3	4	5	
Future-oriented domain	Examples: leads performance improvement (PI) teams for institution/system, develops interprofessional	If no prior experience, ask: How do I anticipate practicing in the next three to five years? What new knowledge/skills will be required?						
(APIC): Performance Improvement and Implementation Science	competencies, applies translational research methods, uses advanced PI tools/methods, focus on reliability and sustainability							
	a. Review and/or develop screening and immunization programs		1	2	3	4	5	
	b. Collaborate regarding counseling, follow up, and work restriction recommendations related to communicable diseases and/or exposures		1	2	3	4	5	
Employee/occupational health (CBIC)	c. Collaborate with occupational health to evaluate infection prevention-related data and provide recommendations		1	2	3	4	5	
	d. Collaborate with occupational health to recognize healthcare personnel who represent a transmission risk to patients, coworkers, an communities		1	2	3	4	5	
	e. Assess risk of occupational exposure to infectious diseases (e.g., Mycobacterium tuberculosis, bloodborne pathogens)		1	2	3	4	5	



Rating Scale: 1. Novice knowledge/skills 2. Approaching proficiency 3. Fully proficient 4. Approaching advanced 5. Advanced/expert

	a. Recognize and monitor elements important for a safe							
	care environment (e.g., Heating-		1	2	3	4	5	
	Ventilation-Air Conditioning,							
	water standards, construction							
	b. Assess infection risks of design,							
	construction, and renovation that		1	2	3	4	5	
	impact patient care settings							
	c. Provide recommendations to							
Environment of Care	reduce the risk of infection as part		1	2	3	4	5	
(CBIC)	of the design, construction, and		_	2	3	4	5	
	renovation process							
	d. Collaborate on the evaluation							
	and monitoring of environmental		1	2	3	4	5	
	cleaning and disinfection			2	3	7	5	
	practices and technologies							
	e. Collaborate with others to							
	select and evaluate		1	2	3	1	5	
	environmental disinfectant		_	_	3	7	5	
	products							
	a. Identify and evaluate							
	appropriate cleaning, sterilization		1	2	3	4	5	
	and disinfection practices							
Cleaning, Sterilization,	b. Collaborate with others to							
Disinfection, Asepsis	assess products under evaluation		1	2	3	4	5	
(CBIC)	for their ability to be reprocessed							
·	c. Identify and evaluate critical							
	steps of cleaning, high level		1	2	3	4	5	
	disinfection, and sterilization							
Updated August 2017 to ali	gn with changes in CBIC Examination	on Content Outline (20	017)					

Assumptions:

- Once certification in infection control (CIC) has been achieved, competency is highly individualized and technically complex. It is driven by multiple factors, including educational opportunities, practice setting, and personal interests. Because competency is highly personalized and develops across the career span, no infection preventionist (IP) is expected to be "advanced" in most/all areas at any particular time. The goal is to identify areas for individual improvement so that professional development becomes a lifelong endeavor.
- The core competencies identified by CBIC and the future oriented domains added by APIC are complementary and not mutually exclusive categories. By integrating them into one comprehensive self-assessment, the IP will be better prepared to address both immediate and evolving professional demands.
- Core competencies as identified by CBIC remain relevant across the career span but their implementation evolves as proficiency increases.

 Therefore, assessment of core competencies for proficient and advanced IPs focuses on how these skills are applied and the extent to which the IP is able to utilize them to foster program development and to assist others in their prevention efforts.
- The future-oriented domains described by APIC build on the core competencies. The content may at times appear to overlap. However, the future oriented domains attempt to identify those skills not yet included in the CBIC practice analysis but which, based on observation and professional consensus, are expected to be essential for IP practice in the next three to five years.