STUDENT ORIENTATION CURRICULUM GUIDE
Health and Safety Training Post-Test

Name __________________________________ Date_____________________
School ______________________________________________________

All students must complete and hand in prior to beginning clinical rotations. The answers can be found in the written training material. A passing score of 85 or better must be achieved.

True/False
Is the statement true or false? Circle the correct answer.

T F 1. Most accidents, occupational illnesses and injuries are caused by the failure to practice sensible, safe work habits.

T F 2. An institution’s exposure control plan includes procedures for protecting health information.

T F 3. Historically, the greatest bloodborne risk to the healthcare worker is hepatitis A.

T F 4. The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) can be transmitted through blood exposure.

T F 5. Needles should be recapped to assure safety.

T F 6. A qualified person must read the results of a purified protein derivative (PPD) test for tuberculosis within one week after administration.

T F 7. Transmission-based precautions include airborne precautions, droplet precautions and contact precautions.

T F 8. The institution of airborne precautions requires a private room.

T F 9. Employees who are exposed to blood or body fluids should be evaluated and treated immediately.

T F 10. Hand hygiene recommendations call for use of an alcohol-based hand rub when hands are visibly soiled.

T F 11. A common mistake that can result in physical injury is not asking for help when lifting.

T F 12. The two main components to ergonomics are workplace design and personal fitness.
MATCHING
Select the phrase from column 2 associated with the appropriate words or phrase in column 1. Write the letter from column 2 in the space provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_______ 15. Engineered safety devices</td>
<td>C) Should be plugged into RED dedicated wall outlets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_______ 16. Key radiation safety elements</td>
<td>D) Things you should know about a chemical before you use it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MUTIPLE CHOICE
Choose the best answer from the multiple choices given for each question. Circle the best answer.

17. Personal protective equipment includes:
   a. Gloves, goggles, caps, plastic sheeting.
   b. Gloves, gowns, goggles, face masks, shoe covers.
   c. Caps, gowns, biohazardous containers, isolation signs.
   d. Masks, gowns, sunglasses, plastic sheeting.

18. The following items are NOT medical waste unless saturated with blood:
   a. Blades.
   b. Lancets.
   c. Sutures – without attached needle.
   d. All of the above.

19. Hepatitis B:
   a. Can be transmitted via a needlestick.
   b. Can be found in wound drainage.
   c. Is the greatest bloodborne risk to healthcare workers.
   d. All of the above.
20. If you have been exposed to blood or body fluid you should:
   a. Immediately wash the exposed area with an alcohol-based cleanser.
   b. Immediately cover the area and report to the emergency department.
   c. Immediately check to see what co-morbidities the patient may have.
   d. Immediately wash the exposed area with soap and water and report to your clinical instructor, preceptor or supervisor.

21. Examples of diseases with airborne transmission are:
   a. Influenza, whooping cough, mumps.
   b. VRE, MRSA, scabies.
   c. Tuberculosis, measles, chicken pox.
   d. SARS, impetigo, RSV.

22. Contact isolation requires:
   a. Working within 3 feet of a patient.
   b. Having the patient wear a mask.
   c. Use of a certified respirator.
   d. Gloves and gowns when caring for the patient.

23. Examples of when to decontaminate hands are:
   a. Before leaving the hospital lobby.
   b. After removing gloves.
   c. After attendance of meetings.
   d. All of the above.

24. Back disorders:
   a. Are often sustained when assisting patients in transferring.
   b. Are likely the most common work injury.
   c. Are largely caused by the use of improper body mechanics.
   d. All of the above.

25. To reduce the chance of back injury, you should:
   a. Bend at the waist and keep your legs straight.
   b. Place your feet in a position that gives you a wide, solid base of support.
   c. Place your chin on your chest while keeping your lower back in the normal, arched position.
   d. Twist slightly at the waist.
26. Electric shock may cause:
   a. Muscle spasms.
   b. Burns.
   c. Cardiac arrest.
   d. All of the above.

27. A key element of an institution’s Emergency Preparedness plan that students must be familiar with is:
   a. How to triage patients.
   b. How to direct evacuation procedures.
   c. How to recognize and initiate emergency alarms.
   d. How to assign staff to green, yellow, and red areas.

28. If you hear a fire alert for your building, you should listen for further announcements and:
   a. Close all doors.
   b. Evacuate patients.
   c. Call your supervisor.
   d. Only use elevators.

29. If you pour a chemical from a larger container into a smaller one, the smaller container must be:
   a. Similar to the larger one.
   b. Made by the same manufacturer.
   c. Light exposure preventative.
   d. Labeled.

30. For patients with limited English proficiency, hospitals are required:
   a. To provide English as a Second Language classes.
   b. To print all prescriptions in the language of origin.
   c. To make reasonable efforts to ensure equal access to benefits and services.
   d. To send translated brochures to patients in their service area.

31. Individuals may not consider the possibility that they may have a latex allergy until they have experienced multiple incidents with:
   a. Immediate or Type I reactions.
   b. Delayed or Type IV reactions.
   c. Severe hypotension.
   d. Minimal exposure.
32. The Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act requires clinical agencies to maintain a drug-free workplace. Among the provisions is:
   a. The requirement of the hospital to conduct drug testing.
   b. The requirement of the hospital to establish employee security checks.
   c. The requirement of the hospital to notify employees that compliance with the organization’s drug-free policy is a condition of employment.
   d. All of the above.

33. Some advisable actions to take to protect yourself from workplace violence include:
   a. Wearing your ID badge.
   b. Reporting unauthorized personnel.
   c. Reporting threats or unusual behavior to your clinical instructor, preceptor or supervisor.
   d. All of the above.

34. Services and devices available to assist in communicating with deaf and hearing-impaired patients include:
   a. Text telephones and qualified interpreters.
   b. Valet services and typewriters.
   c. Audiology testing and results reporting.
   d. Personal assistants and wayfinding.

35. HIPAA is:
   a. The Health Institute for Personal Affiliation Act.
   b. The Health Information Pension Account Act.
   c. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.
   d. The Health Information Portability and Accountability Act.

36. HIPAA privacy rules govern:
   a. How diagnostic results are arrayed on reports.
   b. How much to reimburse providers.
   c. What information patients must keep confidential.
   d. The use and release of patients’ individually identifiable personal health information.
37. Under HIPAA:

a. Patients may “opt out” of inclusion in the hospital patient directory.
b. Hospitals must take steps to protect the confidentiality and disclosure of patient’s health information.
c. Hospitals must account for disclosures of medical information.
d. All of the above.

38. Patients have a right to expect:

a. High quality hospital care.
b. To know the identity of their caregivers.
c. To be informed about the risks and benefits of treatments.
d. All of the above.

39. Patients are encouraged to:

a. Bring clothing with them to the hospital.
b. Schedule special times to meet with their doctors.
c. Tell their caregivers if they have pain.
d. Avoid ambulating in the corridors.

40. Mechanisms that are assistive in making decisions on behalf of patients if they become incapacitated are:

a. Living wills and health insurance plans.
b. Healthcare power of attorney and advance directives.
c. Patient care and treatment plan.
d. Private medical record.