

Archer Safety/Infection Control Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What should be the priority action for a nurse caring for a client with pneumonia who is in restraints and showing confusion?**
 - A. Obtain vital signs**
 - B. Assess skin integrity under each restraint**
 - C. Release restraints and provide range of motion**
 - D. Auscultate lung sounds**
- 2. In an incident report, which of the following is essential to document?**
 - A. The rumors about the incident**
 - B. The client's full medical history**
 - C. The names of all witnesses present**
 - D. The facts surrounding the incident**
- 3. What is a critical consideration when administering immunizations?**
 - A. Vaccines should be stored at room temperature.**
 - B. All vaccines need to be administered at the same time.**
 - C. Prior medical history should be reviewed.**
 - D. Patient's age does not matter for vaccine schedules.**
- 4. Which action would require follow-up by the supervising nurse after a patient is scheduled to undergo a CT scan with intravenous contrast dye?**
 - A. Encourage fluids when the patient returns from the scan.**
 - B. Confirm that the consent form is signed.**
 - C. Raise the side rails of the patient's stretcher during transport.**
 - D. Cancel the CT scan if the patient reports a shellfish allergy.**
- 5. What order of actions is appropriate after a student gets a chemical cleaner in her eyes?**
 - A. Document the occurrence, then irrigate the eye**
 - B. Irrigate the eye, then check the pH**
 - C. Check the pH, then irrigate the eye**
 - D. Assess visual acuity, then call the child's parent**

- 6. In case of a chemical exposure in the workplace, what is the nurse's first action?**
- A. Call for help.**
 - B. Ensure the area is safe.**
 - C. Decontaminate the affected area.**
 - D. Check the safety data sheet for the chemical.**
- 7. What is essential to ensure safety during a sterile procedure when setting up sterile drapes?**
- A. Hands must remain under waist level.**
 - B. Keep the area lighted with minimal dust.**
 - C. Always reach over the sterile field if necessary.**
 - D. Limit movements to minimize disruption.**
- 8. Which statement about incident reports is accurate?**
- A. They must be completed within one hour after the event**
 - B. Witnesses to an incident should be mentioned in the report**
 - C. Client elopement does not require an incident report**
 - D. Incidents involving visitors do not need to be reported**
- 9. Which nursing intervention can directly help reduce the risk of skin breakdown in bedridden patients?**
- A. Encourage hydration**
 - B. Perform range of motion exercises**
 - C. Position off bony prominences every two hours**
 - D. Apply topical antiseptics regularly**
- 10. Which hazardous gas should be monitored with a simple alarm device similar to a smoke detector?**
- A. Ozone.**
 - B. Nitrous oxide.**
 - C. Carbon monoxide.**
 - D. Carbon dioxide.**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. A
2. D
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. C

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. What should be the priority action for a nurse caring for a client with pneumonia who is in restraints and showing confusion?

A. Obtain vital signs

B. Assess skin integrity under each restraint

C. Release restraints and provide range of motion

D. Auscultate lung sounds

In situations where a client is experiencing confusion, especially with a medical condition such as pneumonia, ensuring their safety and monitoring their condition becomes paramount. Obtaining vital signs is the appropriate priority action because vital signs provide critical information about the client's current physiological status. In pneumonia cases, changes in vital signs such as elevated heart rate, increased respiratory rate, fever, or low oxygen saturation can indicate a worsening of the condition, necessitating immediate medical attention. While other actions such as assessing skin integrity, releasing restraints, and auscultating lung sounds are important components of care, they may not address the immediate medical needs of the patient experiencing confusion and potential respiratory distress. Vital sign assessment forms the basis for further interventions and can guide the nurse in prioritizing actions based on the client's current condition.

2. In an incident report, which of the following is essential to document?

A. The rumors about the incident

B. The client's full medical history

C. The names of all witnesses present

D. The facts surrounding the incident

Documenting the facts surrounding the incident is essential in an incident report because it creates an accurate record of what occurred. This includes details such as the time, location, individuals involved, and a description of the event itself. Such factual information is crucial for assessing the incident, determining any necessary corrective actions, and preventing future occurrences. Incident reports serve as vital tools for quality assurance, risk management, and compliance with regulatory requirements. Including only rumors, full medical histories, or witness names can lead to subjective interpretations and may complicate the investigation rather than providing clarity and guidance for future actions. Maintaining focus on the factual elements ensures that the report is objective and serves its intended purpose in enhancing safety and regulatory adherence.

3. What is a critical consideration when administering immunizations?

- A. Vaccines should be stored at room temperature.**
- B. All vaccines need to be administered at the same time.**
- C. Prior medical history should be reviewed.**
- D. Patient's age does not matter for vaccine schedules.**

When administering immunizations, a vital consideration is the review of prior medical history. This step is essential for several reasons. First, understanding a patient's medical history can help identify any potential contraindications or precautions for specific vaccines. For example, patients with a history of allergic reactions to vaccine components may require special discussions or alternative options. Additionally, prior medical history can shed light on any previous vaccinations the patient may have received, which is crucial for ensuring that they receive the necessary vaccines in accordance with established schedules. This helps to avoid over-vaccination and ensures that immunization protocols are followed effectively, maximizing the protection against preventable diseases. Moreover, reviewing medical history can inform healthcare providers about underlying health conditions that could affect vaccine efficacy or safety, allowing for tailored recommendations and improved patient care. This comprehensive assessment ultimately supports informed decision-making regarding immunizations and contributes to public health efforts by ensuring high vaccination rates and effective community immunity.

4. Which action would require follow-up by the supervising nurse after a patient is scheduled to undergo a CT scan with intravenous contrast dye?

- A. Encourage fluids when the patient returns from the scan.**
- B. Confirm that the consent form is signed.**
- C. Raise the side rails of the patient's stretcher during transport.**
- D. Cancel the CT scan if the patient reports a shellfish allergy.**

The action that would require follow-up by the supervising nurse after a patient is scheduled to undergo a CT scan with intravenous contrast dye is to cancel the CT scan if the patient reports a shellfish allergy. This is correct because individuals with a shellfish allergy may be at a higher risk for allergic reactions to iodinated contrast media used in CT scans. The presence of this allergy should prompt a thorough assessment and possibly an alternate imaging method or pre-medication protocol to prevent any adverse reactions. Therefore, the supervising nurse must address this contraindication to ensure the patient's safety and avoid implementing a procedure that poses an unnecessary risk. Other actions mentioned, such as encouraging fluids after the scan, confirming consent, and raising side rails during transport, are standard procedural practices that do not inherently indicate a need for immediate follow-up based on specific patient history or allergies related to the CT scan procedure itself. These actions, while important for patient care and safety, do not require the same level of immediate intervention as the direct risk posed by a shellfish allergy in the context of receiving contrast dye.

5. What order of actions is appropriate after a student gets a chemical cleaner in her eyes?

- A. Document the occurrence, then irrigate the eye**
- B. Irrigate the eye, then check the pH**
- C. Check the pH, then irrigate the eye**
- D. Assess visual acuity, then call the child's parent**

In the case of a chemical exposure to the eyes, the most critical and immediate response is to irrigate the eye as quickly as possible to remove the irritant and minimize damage. When a chemical cleaner enters the eyes, the priority is to flush the eyes with water to dilute and wash out the harmful substance. The action of irrigating the eye should take precedence over other responses because time is crucial in limiting injury. Checking the pH afterward is an important part of assessing the situation and ensuring all chemical residues have been neutralized, especially if a strong acid or base was involved. This step assesses whether the irrigation was effective and if further treatment may be necessary. The order of operations—irrigation followed by pH assessment—ensures that the immediate threat is addressed before moving on to secondary evaluations. Documenting the occurrence or assessing visual acuity are steps that are also important but should take place after the immediate care has been provided. These actions might interfere with the timely treatment of the eye, which is the primary concern in cases of chemical exposure. Hence, the selected sequence of actions—irrigating first and checking the pH second—represents best practices in the management of such emergencies.

6. In case of a chemical exposure in the workplace, what is the nurse's first action?

- A. Call for help.**
- B. Ensure the area is safe.**
- C. Decontaminate the affected area.**
- D. Check the safety data sheet for the chemical.**

In the event of a chemical exposure in the workplace, the nurse's first action is to ensure the area is safe. This is crucial because the safety of both the individual affected by the exposure and the surrounding personnel is the top priority. Ensuring the area is safe helps to prevent further injury, including potential exposure to others or exacerbation of the situation. Before taking any additional steps, such as decontamination or checking safety data sheets, it is essential to assess the environment for ongoing hazards. This may involve moving the exposed individual away from the chemical source, ensuring that there is no risk of explosion, or determining if protective equipment is necessary for those responding to the incident. While calling for help, decontaminating the affected area, and consulting the safety data sheet are all important steps in managing a chemical exposure, they should only be carried out once it has been established that the environment is secure. Prioritizing safety ensures that the response to the incident can be conducted effectively without creating additional risks.

7. What is essential to ensure safety during a sterile procedure when setting up sterile drapes?

- A. Hands must remain under waist level.**
- B. Keep the area lighted with minimal dust.**
- C. Always reach over the sterile field if necessary.**
- D. Limit movements to minimize disruption.**

The correct choice highlights the importance of maintaining a clean and well-lit environment during sterile procedures. Keeping the area well-lit helps ensure that practitioners can see any potential contaminants or issues that may arise while setting up the sterile drapes. Adequate lighting is crucial because it enables the team to clearly see the sterile field and minimizes the chance of introducing non-sterile elements into it. A clean, well-lit environment helps maintain sterility and supports optimal conditions for the surgical procedure. In contrast, other options contain practices that could compromise sterility. For example, keeping hands below waist level is typically not sufficient for ensuring sterility; it is more important for practitioners to maintain awareness of their movements and avoid touching non-sterile surfaces. Reaching over the sterile field can introduce contaminants, and limiting movements is essential to minimize air currents, which can also carry pathogens. Proper awareness and techniques are necessary to maintain sterility and safety in any sterile environment.

8. Which statement about incident reports is accurate?

- A. They must be completed within one hour after the event**
- B. Witnesses to an incident should be mentioned in the report**
- C. Client elopement does not require an incident report**
- D. Incidents involving visitors do not need to be reported**

The accurate statement regarding incident reports emphasizes the inclusion of witnesses in the report. Documenting eyewitness accounts can provide valuable insights and additional perspectives on the event, which enriches the accuracy and thoroughness of the report. This practice not only aids in understanding the incident but also helps in identifying root causes, evaluating the effectiveness of existing safety protocols, and implementing necessary improvements. Gathering information from witnesses ensures that all aspects of the incident are captured and that the response to the event can be informed by as comprehensive a view as possible. This also promotes transparency in incident reporting, which is essential for maintaining safety standards and trust within the healthcare environment. In contrast, other statements suggest restrictive practices around incident reporting that do not align with the aim of ensuring comprehensive safety protocols are maintained. For example, suggesting immediate time frames, not reporting client elopements, or minimizing the significance of incidents involving visitors neglect the importance of thorough documentation in all scenarios to ensure accountability and safety improvement.

9. Which nursing intervention can directly help reduce the risk of skin breakdown in bedridden patients?

- A. Encourage hydration**
- B. Perform range of motion exercises**
- C. Position off bony prominences every two hours**
- D. Apply topical antiseptics regularly**

Positioning a bedridden patient off bony prominences every two hours is an effective nursing intervention to reduce the risk of skin breakdown. Constant pressure on bony areas can compromise blood flow to the skin, resulting in tissue ischemia and the potential development of pressure ulcers. By repositioning the patient regularly, you alleviate this pressure, allowing blood circulation to improve and reducing the risk of skin integrity issues. While encouraging hydration is important for overall health and can contribute to skin integrity, its direct impact on preventing skin breakdown is not as immediate as changing a patient's position. Range of motion exercises can help improve circulation and muscle tone, but they do not specifically address the pressure exerted on bony prominences. Applying topical antiseptics may help prevent infection in existing wounds but does not directly prevent skin breakdown from pressure, making repositioning the most direct and effective strategy in this scenario.

10. Which hazardous gas should be monitored with a simple alarm device similar to a smoke detector?

- A. Ozone.**
- B. Nitrous oxide.**
- C. Carbon monoxide.**
- D. Carbon dioxide.**

Carbon monoxide is a hazardous gas that should be monitored with a simple alarm device, much like a smoke detector, due to its colorless, odorless nature and the serious health risks it poses. Carbon monoxide can accumulate in enclosed spaces, often as a result of faulty heating equipment, vehicle exhaust, or other combustion sources. When inhaled, it can interfere with the blood's ability to carry oxygen, leading to potentially life-threatening conditions such as carbon monoxide poisoning. An alarm device similar to a smoke detector can provide early warnings, allowing individuals to evacuate or take action to reduce exposure. This is particularly important in residential settings, workplaces with combustion equipment, or any environments where carbon monoxide could accumulate. The other gases listed, such as ozone, nitrous oxide, and carbon dioxide, present their own dangers and require monitoring; however, their monitoring typically involves different strategies and technologies rather than simple alarm devices meant for immediate alerting like those used for carbon monoxide detection. Therefore, the focus on carbon monoxide specifically underlines the critical nature of its monitoring in safeguarding health and safety.