# Archer Safety/Infection Control Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide


**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

**Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.**

**This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.**

**Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.**

**The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:**

- **Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,**
- **Improve accuracy and speed,**
- **Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and**
- **Approach the exam with greater confidence.**

**We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.**

**Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.**

**Let's begin.**

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here’s how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

### 1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don’t worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

### 2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.**

### 3. Learn from the Explanations

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

### 4. Track Your Progress

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

### 5. Simulate the Real Exam

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

### 6. Repeat and Review

**Don’t just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.**

### 7. Use Other Tools

**Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There’s no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

# Questions

1. **Which transmission-based precaution is necessary for a patient with Mycoplasma pneumonia?**

   **A. Private room with negative pressure airflow**

   **B. Wearing a surgical mask within 3 feet of the patient**

   **C. Wearing gloves when in contact with the patient**

   **D. HEPA filtration for incoming air**

2. **Which transmission-based precautions should the nurse implement for a child with erythema infectiosum?**

   **A. Standard**

   **B. Droplet**

   **C. Contact**

   **D. Airborne**

3. **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**

4. **What is one of the complications associated with the improper use of crutches?**

   **A. Axillary nerve damage**

   **B. Solar plexus nerve damage**

   **C. Carpal tunnel syndrome**

   **D. Trigeminal nerve damage**

5. **What is a recommended strategy for preventing falls in older adults?**

   **A. Standardize diuretics to be given in the evening**

   **B. Increase the number of bedside commodes on units**

   **C. Provide more hand sanitizer stations in high traffic areas**

   **D. Implement bedside handoff reporting for nursing staff**

**6. Which of the following actions is unnecessary for a client with cryptococcosis pneumonia?**

**A. Wearing a surgical mask while near the client**

**B. Washing hands frequently**

**C. Keeping the client's door closed at all times**

**D. Staying in the client’s room only for necessary tasks**

**7. After a hypophysectomy, what is the best position for the patient to prevent complications?**

**A. Trendelenburg position**

**B. Side-lying position**

**C. Semi-Fowler's to Fowler's position**

**D. Reverse Trendelenburg position**

**8. Which client can safely be cohort with a patient diagnosed with hepatitis B?**

**A. A client with bacterial meningitis**

**B. A client with heart failure receiving diuretics**

**C. A client receiving brachytherapy**

**D. A client with varicella**

**9. What assessments are essential for a nurse when considering the use of bilateral wrist restraints?**

**A. Previous restraint use**

**B. Skin integrity**

**C. Behavioral status**

**D. Urinary continence**

**10. Which PPE item is put on last when donning prior to a procedure?**

**A. Mask**

**B. Gown**

**C. Goggles**

**D. Gloves**

# Answers

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

# Explanations

## 1. Which transmission-based precaution is necessary for a patient with Mycoplasma pneumonia?

**A. Private room with negative pressure airflow**

**B. Wearing a surgical mask within 3 feet of the patient**

**C. Wearing gloves when in contact with the patient**

**D. HEPA filtration for incoming air**

**The appropriate transmission-based precaution for a patient with Mycoplasma pneumonia involves wearing a surgical mask within three feet of the patient. Mycoplasma pneumonia is primarily spread through respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Therefore, using a surgical mask helps to protect healthcare workers and others from inhaling these droplets, thereby reducing the risk of transmission. This precaution is particularly important in scenarios involving close contact, as the infectious particles can be aerosolized and land on individuals nearby. Wearing a mask creates a barrier that significantly decreases the likelihood of airborne transmission, making it a critical component in preventing the spread of this type of pneumonia in healthcare settings. While other options might seem relevant at first glance, they do not specifically cater to the nature of Mycoplasma pneumonia's transmission. Thus, wearing a mask is the essential and most effective precaution in this situation.**

## 2. Which transmission-based precautions should the nurse implement for a child with erythema infectiosum?

**A. Standard**

**B. Droplet**

**C. Contact**

**D. Airborne**

**In the case of a child with erythema infectiosum, commonly known as fifth disease, the appropriate transmission-based precautions to implement are standard precautions. Erythema infectiosum is primarily caused by parvovirus B19, which spreads predominantly through respiratory secretions, but it is considered to have a low risk of transmission compared to many other viral infections. Standard precautions are designed to prevent the spread of infections in healthcare settings and are applicable to all patients. These precautions include hand hygiene, the use of personal protective equipment when necessary, and safe handling of potentially contaminated materials. Since erythema infectiosum is not highly contagious and does not require special precautions beyond the standard, focusing on good hygiene practices is sufficient for managing the risk of transmission. If the transmission were more significant or involved other types of pathogens, such as those requiring droplet or airborne precautions, additional measures would be necessary. However, for a child with erythema infectiosum, standard precautions are adequate to minimize risk to others in the healthcare environment.**

## 3. 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.**

## 4. What is one of the complications associated with the improper use of crutches?

**A. Axillary nerve damage**

**B. Solar plexus nerve damage**

**C. Carpal tunnel syndrome**

**D. Trigeminal nerve damage**

**Improper use of crutches can lead to complications such as axillary nerve damage. This can occur if the crutches are not fitted correctly or if excessive pressure is applied to the axilla (the area under the arm) while using the crutches. The axillary nerve runs in close proximity to this area, and continuous weight-bearing on the crutches can compress this nerve, leading to pain, weakness, and potential numbness in the shoulder and upper arm. It is important for users to be educated on the proper techniques for crutch use, including the appropriate grip and positioning, to prevent such complications. The other options do not directly relate to common issues arising from improper crutch use. For instance, solar plexus nerve damage is not typically associated with crutch usage, and while carpal tunnel syndrome involves nerve damage, it is primarily linked to repetitive wrist motion rather than the use of crutches. Trigeminal nerve damage pertains to facial sensation and motor functions and is unrelated to how crutches are utilized. Thus, axillary nerve damage is the most relevant concern regarding crutch use.**

## 5. What is a recommended strategy for preventing falls in older adults?

**A. Standardize diuretics to be given in the evening**

**B. Increase the number of bedside commodes on units**

**C. Provide more hand sanitizer stations in high traffic areas**

**D. Implement bedside handoff reporting for nursing staff**

**Preventing falls in older adults is a critical concern in healthcare settings, and the choice to increase the number of bedside commodes on units directly addresses the issue of bathroom access and safety. Many older adults experience a strong urge to go to the bathroom, and if they are unable to access a commode quickly or safely, they may attempt to walk unassisted, increasing their risk of falling. By having more bedside commodes available, healthcare facilities can reduce the amount of time patients spend trying to reach a bathroom, thereby minimizing the potential for falls. The other options, while they may address different aspects of patient care or safety, do not specifically target fall prevention in the same effective way that increasing bedside commodes does. For instance, standardizing diuretics to be given in the evening may lead to increased bathroom visits overnight, which could actually heighten fall risk rather than reduce it. Providing more hand sanitizer stations can improve hygiene and reduce infection risk, but it does not directly contribute to fall prevention. Lastly, implementing bedside handoff reporting for nursing staff enhances communication and can improve overall patient safety, but it does not directly relate to preventing falls in older adults. Focusing on immediate and practical measures like accessibility to commodes is a clear and effective**

## 6. Which of the following actions is unnecessary for a client with cryptococcosis pneumonia?

**A. Wearing a surgical mask while near the client**

**B. Washing hands frequently**

**C. Keeping the client's door closed at all times**

**D. Staying in the client’s room only for necessary tasks**

**In the context of caring for a client with cryptococcosis pneumonia, keeping the client's door closed at all times is unnecessary. Cryptococcosis is primarily transmitted through inhalation of spores from the environment, particularly from bird droppings or contaminated soil, rather than from person to person. Therefore, the need for strict isolation measures like keeping the door closed continually is not warranted. Wearing a surgical mask while near the client is a standard precaution to protect healthcare providers, especially considering the risk of airborne spread in certain scenarios. Frequent handwashing is fundamental in infection control to prevent any potential contamination or spread of pathogens, regardless of the specific illness. Staying in the client's room only for necessary tasks is consistent with minimizing exposure to the environment and reducing unnecessary contact, which is aligned with best practices in infection control to enhance safety for both the patient and healthcare workers. Therefore, the focus on maintaining health and safety measures is justified, while the perpetual closure of the door is not required in this situation.**

## 7. After a hypophysectomy, what is the best position for the patient to prevent complications?

**A. Trendelenburg position**

**B. Side-lying position**

**C. Semi-Fowler's to Fowler's position**

**D. Reverse Trendelenburg position**

**After a hypophysectomy, which is the surgical removal of the pituitary gland, the best position for the patient to help prevent complications is the semi-Fowler's to Fowler's position. This positioning is beneficial as it promotes venous drainage from the head, decreases intracranial pressure, and reduces the risk of complications such as cerebral edema and increased intracranial pressure, which can occur following brain surgery. By keeping the head elevated, this position aids in maintaining adequate cerebral perfusion and minimizes the risk of complications related to the surgical site. Maintaining the patient in a semi-Fowler's to Fowler's position is aligned with best practices for post-operative care in neurosurgery where elevation of the head is often recommended. This approach not only enhances comfort but also supports overall recovery by promoting better respiratory function and reducing the likelihood of aspiration. Other positions, such as the Trendelenburg position, may increase intracranial pressure and are generally not advised in this context, while side-lying positions may not provide the necessary elevation to reduce head swelling or complications. The reverse Trendelenburg position can also be contraindicated due to potential impacts on blood flow to the head.**

## 8. Which client can safely be cohort with a patient diagnosed with hepatitis B?

**A. A client with bacterial meningitis**

**B. A client with heart failure receiving diuretics**

**C. A client receiving brachytherapy**

**D. A client with varicella**

**Cohorting patients, or placing them in the same room, is a practice intended to minimize the risk of transmission of infections. For a patient diagnosed with hepatitis B, the key consideration is how the infection is transmitted. Hepatitis B is primarily spread through blood and certain body fluids, making it essential to select a cohort patient whose condition does not present similar transmission risks. The client with heart failure who is receiving diuretics is not a carrier of hepatitis B and does not put the hepatitis B patient at increased risk of transmission since heart failure is not an infectious condition and does not involve blood-borne pathogens. This makes them a safe option for cohorting with the hepatitis B patient. In contrast, the other choices present different risks. A client with bacterial meningitis may be harboring contagious pathogens that could be transmitted via respiratory droplets. A client receiving brachytherapy may have other complications or requirements that do not align with those of a hepatitis B patient. Finally, a client with varicella (chickenpox) poses a significant risk since this is a highly contagious viral infection, which could easily spread to the hepatitis B patient, especially if they are immunocompromised. Thus, placing the heart failure client together with the hepatitis B**

## 9. What assessments are essential for a nurse when considering the use of bilateral wrist restraints?

**A. Previous restraint use**

**B. Skin integrity**

**C. Behavioral status**

**D. Urinary continence**

**When considering the use of bilateral wrist restraints, assessing skin integrity is crucial. The application of restraints can potentially lead to skin breakdown, bruising, or pressure ulcers if the restraints are too tight or if they are used for extended periods. Nurses need to evaluate the condition of the skin before restraint application to ensure that any risk factors for skin injury are identified and addressed. This assessment helps prevent complications and ensures the safety and well-being of the patient while restraints are in use. While the other assessments like previous restraint use and behavioral status are also important in making decisions about restraint application, they do not directly address the immediate physical risks associated with the use of restraints. Urinary continence is less relevant in this context, as it doesn't directly impact the decision to use wrist restraints or the need for ongoing monitoring of skin integrity. Therefore, skin integrity stands out as the most immediate and critical assessment in this situation.**

## 10. Which PPE item is put on last when donning prior to a procedure?

**A. Mask**

**B. Gown**

**C. Goggles**

**D. Gloves**

**When donning personal protective equipment (PPE) prior to a procedure, gloves are always the last item to be put on. This sequence is critical in maintaining a safe barrier between potential contaminants and the healthcare worker, as gloves are meant to provide a final layer of protection. Initially, items like gowns, masks, and goggles are donned to protect against exposure to infectious materials. The gown covers the body, the mask protects the respiratory system, and goggles shield the eyes from any splashes or droplets. However, gloves serve the specific purpose of protecting the hands, which are the primary means of contact with patients and contaminated surfaces during a procedure. Putting gloves on last ensures that the hands remain as uncontaminated as possible until immediately before interaction with the patient or sterile environment. This approach minimizes the risk of transferring pathogens from the hands to potentially sterile areas or to the healthcare worker. Thus, following the correct order for donning PPE is vital for infection control practices and ensuring the safety of both healthcare professionals and patients.**

# Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**https://archersafetyinfectioncont.examzify.com**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**