

ATI Skills Modules 3.0 - Safety Video Practice Test (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. 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.

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. 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

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- 1. What is the main role of the safety data sheet (SDS)?**
 - A. To provide entertainment information for staff**
 - B. To offer detailed information on handling, using, and storing hazardous materials safely**
 - C. To summarize patient records**
 - D. To enhance communication between patients and healthcare providers**

- 2. If a nurse finds an air bubble in the IV line, what action should they take?**
 - A. Allow the air bubble to pass through**
 - B. Clamp the IV line and notify the healthcare provider**
 - C. Increase the flow rate to flush it out**
 - D. Immediately stop the infusion**

- 3. After a blood transfusion, what is an essential assessment for the nurse to perform?**
 - A. Check for pallor of the skin**
 - B. Monitor oxygen saturation levels**
 - C. Assess for jaundice**
 - D. Evaluate for signs of fluid overload**

- 4. What should a nurse do to ensure the safety of a confused patient?**
 - A. Increase medication dosage**
 - B. Provide close supervision and eliminate environmental hazards**
 - C. Isolate the patient from others**
 - D. Restrict patient movement entirely**

- 5. What does "patient-centered care" involve?**
 - A. Focusing on cost-effective treatments only**
 - B. Standardizing care across all patients**
 - C. Tailoring healthcare practices to meet the individual needs and preferences of patients**
 - D. Prioritizing hospital efficiency over patient needs**

6. What safety issue is specific to the administration of medication by IV bolus?

- A. Determining that the medication is compatible with the IV solution**
- B. Ensuring the correct dosage is used**
- C. Monitoring for allergic reactions**
- D. Assessing the patient's baseline vital signs**

7. How can a nurse prepare a patient for the discomfort associated with inserting a venous access device?

- A. Tell the patient it will be painless**
- B. Instruct the patient to expect a sharp, quick stick**
- C. Assure the patient they will not feel anything**
- D. Advise the patient to take deep breaths beforehand**

8. What steps should be taken during an evacuation?

- A. Move patients to safety and account for everyone**
- B. Shut down all equipment before evacuating**
- C. Notify family members of patients immediately**
- D. Stand by until further instructions are given**

9. What is the correct order of steps in hand hygiene?

- A. Wet hands, apply soap, rinse, lather for at least 20 seconds, and dry**
- B. Apply soap, wet hands, lather for at least 20 seconds, rinse, and dry**
- C. Wet hands, apply soap, lather for at least 20 seconds, rinse, and dry**
- D. Dry hands, apply soap, wet hands, lather for at least 20 seconds, and rinse**

10. What does multimodal safety encompass?

- A. Using a single method to ensure patient safety**
- B. Incorporating various strategies to enhance patient safety**
- C. Focusing only on physical safety measures**
- D. Relying solely on patient feedback**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the main role of the safety data sheet (SDS)?

- A. To provide entertainment information for staff
- B. To offer detailed information on handling, using, and storing hazardous materials safely**
- C. To summarize patient records
- D. To enhance communication between patients and healthcare providers

The primary role of the safety data sheet (SDS) is to provide detailed information on handling, using, and storing hazardous materials safely. SDS documents contain essential data regarding the properties of a particular substance, including its potential hazards, safe handling practices, emergency procedures, and guidance on proper storage and disposal. This information is crucial for ensuring workplace safety, as it helps employees understand the risks associated with various materials and how to work with them safely, reducing the likelihood of accidents or exposure to harmful substances. The other options pertain to unrelated contexts. For example, the entertainment of staff focuses on morale and workplace culture rather than safety practices. Summarizing patient records relates to medical documentation and does not encompass the safety aspects of hazardous materials. Similarly, enhancing communication between patients and healthcare providers does not align with the specific role of SDS, which is centered on workplace safety and compliance related to hazardous materials.

2. If a nurse finds an air bubble in the IV line, what action should they take?

- A. Allow the air bubble to pass through
- B. Clamp the IV line and notify the healthcare provider**
- C. Increase the flow rate to flush it out
- D. Immediately stop the infusion

When a nurse encounters an air bubble in the IV line, the most appropriate action is to clamp the IV line and notify the healthcare provider. This response is crucial for patient safety. Allowing the air bubble to pass through can lead to serious complications, such as an air embolism, which can be life-threatening. Clamping the line prevents any further air from entering the circulatory system while the situation is assessed. Notifying the healthcare provider is also essential because they will need to evaluate the situation and determine the best course of action based on the patient's condition and the potential risks involved. This coordinated response ensures that patient safety is prioritized and allows for a more controlled approach to addressing the issue. In contrast, increasing the flow rate could potentially push more air into the bloodstream, which enhances the risk of complications. Allowing the air bubble to pass may seem like a simple solution, but it carries significant risks. Stopping the infusion entirely may not be necessary if the situation can be managed proactively by clamping the line and seeking further instructions.

3. After a blood transfusion, what is an essential assessment for the nurse to perform?

- A. Check for pallor of the skin**
- B. Monitor oxygen saturation levels**
- C. Assess for jaundice**
- D. Evaluate for signs of fluid overload**

Monitoring oxygen saturation levels after a blood transfusion is crucial because it helps assess the patient's respiratory status and ensures that oxygen is being adequately delivered throughout the body. An abnormal oxygen saturation level may indicate a transfusion reaction or other complications, such as an allergic response or hemolytic reaction, which can affect how well blood is carrying oxygen to tissues. While other assessments, like checking for pallor of the skin or evaluating for signs of fluid overload, are important, monitoring oxygen saturation provides immediate information regarding the patient's condition post-transfusion. Recognizing changes in oxygen levels can enable prompt interventions to ensure patient safety and health. Assessing for jaundice is also less immediate and may not be critical right after the transfusion, as jaundice can take time to develop and is more relevant for ongoing monitoring rather than for immediate assessment.

4. What should a nurse do to ensure the safety of a confused patient?

- A. Increase medication dosage**
- B. Provide close supervision and eliminate environmental hazards**
- C. Isolate the patient from others**
- D. Restrict patient movement entirely**

To ensure the safety of a confused patient, providing close supervision and eliminating environmental hazards is essential. This approach helps create a safe environment where the patient can be closely monitored, reducing the risk of accidents such as falls or wandering away. By identifying potential hazards and removing them, the nurse can help prevent injuries while still allowing for some level of freedom and dignity for the patient. Close supervision ensures that any sudden changes in behavior or needs can be promptly addressed, which is especially important for confused patients who may not be able to communicate their needs effectively. This supportive method not only prioritizes the patient's safety but also promotes a more comforting atmosphere, which can aid in the patient's overall well-being. The other options do not address the patient's needs effectively—simply increasing medication might not resolve confusion and can sometimes lead to adverse effects. Isolating the patient can lead to feelings of loneliness and worsen confusion, while restricting movement entirely can contribute to physical decline and psychological distress.

5. What does "patient-centered care" involve?

- A. Focusing on cost-effective treatments only**
- B. Standardizing care across all patients**
- C. Tailoring healthcare practices to meet the individual needs and preferences of patients**
- D. Prioritizing hospital efficiency over patient needs**

"Patient-centered care" involves tailoring healthcare practices to meet the individual needs and preferences of patients. This approach recognizes that each patient is unique, with their own values, beliefs, and circumstances that influence their healthcare preferences. By focusing on the individual rather than a one-size-fits-all approach, healthcare providers can enhance patient satisfaction, improve health outcomes, and empower patients to take an active role in their healthcare decisions. This approach contrasts with standardizing care across all patients, which may overlook the specific needs and desires of individual patients. Similarly, prioritizing hospital efficiency or focusing solely on cost-effective treatments can lead to a more transactional healthcare experience that does not necessarily address the individual context of each patient's situation. Thus, patient-centered care is fundamentally about personalized healthcare that respects and responds to patients' individual issues.

6. What safety issue is specific to the administration of medication by IV bolus?

- A. Determining that the medication is compatible with the IV solution**
- B. Ensuring the correct dosage is used**
- C. Monitoring for allergic reactions**
- D. Assessing the patient's baseline vital signs**

The administration of medication by IV bolus is particularly sensitive to compatibility issues with the IV solution. When medications are delivered directly into the bloodstream, it is crucial to ensure that the medication does not interact adversely with any IV fluids currently being used. Incompatibility can lead to precipitate formation, which might cause serious complications such as blockage of the IV line or adverse reactions. Therefore, assessing compatibility is a vital step that impacts the safety and effectiveness of the treatment. While ensuring the correct dosage, monitoring for allergic reactions, and assessing baseline vital signs are all important aspects of medication administration, they do not specifically address the unique risks associated with administering medication via IV bolus. These actions are standard safety considerations for all forms of medication delivery rather than a specific concern for the IV bolus method.

7. How can a nurse prepare a patient for the discomfort associated with inserting a venous access device?

- A. Tell the patient it will be painless**
- B. Instruct the patient to expect a sharp, quick stick**
- C. Assure the patient they will not feel anything**
- D. Advise the patient to take deep breaths beforehand**

Preparing a patient for the discomfort associated with inserting a venous access device involves setting realistic expectations about the experience. Instructing the patient to expect a sharp, quick stick accurately describes the sensation they may feel during the procedure. This approach helps to create an understanding that while the insertion may cause brief discomfort, it is a quick process. Setting the expectation in this way not only helps to reduce anxiety but also encourages the patient to mentally prepare for the moment, making the experience more manageable. By informing them about what to expect, the nurse fosters a sense of trust and transparency in the patient-nurse relationship, which can enhance patient compliance and cooperation during the procedure.

8. What steps should be taken during an evacuation?

- A. Move patients to safety and account for everyone**
- B. Shut down all equipment before evacuating**
- C. Notify family members of patients immediately**
- D. Stand by until further instructions are given**

During an evacuation, the priority is to ensure the safety of all individuals in the vicinity, especially patients who may require assistance. The correct approach involves promptly moving patients to safety and accounting for everyone to confirm that no one is left behind. This step is crucial not just for the well-being of patients but also for compliance with safety protocols that aim to prevent loss of life and ensure that all individuals are accounted for during emergencies. Shutting down equipment may be considered important in some contexts, but the primary focus during an evacuation is to get people to safety first. Notifying family members is also significant, but it can come after ensuring that patients are moved to safe locations. Standing by for further instructions may leave individuals vulnerable in a potentially hazardous situation; it is generally best to take proactive measures to evacuate. Therefore, the emphasis is on immediate action and accountability for all individuals involved.

9. What is the correct order of steps in hand hygiene?

- A. Wet hands, apply soap, rinse, lather for at least 20 seconds, and dry
- B. Apply soap, wet hands, lather for at least 20 seconds, rinse, and dry
- C. Wet hands, apply soap, lather for at least 20 seconds, rinse, and dry**
- D. Dry hands, apply soap, wet hands, lather for at least 20 seconds, and rinse

The correct order of steps in hand hygiene is highlighted in the selected answer. Starting with wetting the hands is crucial as it prepares the skin to effectively engage with the soap, creating a lather that can remove dirt, bacteria, and viruses. Following that, applying soap is essential as it provides the necessary surfactants that break down oils and contaminants on the hands. Lathering for at least 20 seconds is a critical step, as it ensures that the soap is applied thoroughly and has sufficient time to work against harmful microbes. This duration is supported by health guidelines that stress the importance of this timeframe in achieving effective hand hygiene. Rinsing the hands properly follows, which washes away both the soap and any loosened contaminants. Finally, drying the hands is important for hand hygiene because it reduces the likelihood of recontamination and helps to remove any remaining germs. This sequence enhances the effectiveness of hand hygiene practices, reducing the risk of spreading infections and promoting overall health safety. Other options do not follow the scientifically recommended order, leading to potential inefficiencies in cleaning hands.

10. What does multimodal safety encompass?

- A. Using a single method to ensure patient safety
- B. Incorporating various strategies to enhance patient safety**
- C. Focusing only on physical safety measures
- D. Relying solely on patient feedback

Multimodal safety refers to the approach of integrating various strategies to enhance patient safety. This concept recognizes that patient safety is a complex issue that cannot be effectively managed by relying on a single method or strategy. Instead, it emphasizes the importance of utilizing a combination of practices, tools, and techniques to address different aspects of safety within healthcare settings. Incorporating different strategies may include employing technology, improving communication among healthcare providers, implementing standardized protocols, conducting educational training for staff, and utilizing patient feedback effectively. By addressing safety from multiple angles, healthcare providers can create a more robust safety culture that reduces risks and improves overall patient outcomes. This comprehensive approach is more effective than isolated measures, which may not address all potential safety issues.

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://atiskillsmodule3safetyvid.examzify.com>

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

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