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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What is the name given to a tiny living plant or animal that cannot be seen with the naked eye?
   a. Pathogen
   b. Microorganism
   c. Nonpathogen
   d. Microbiology

   ANS: B REF: p. 26| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.10
   OBJ: 1

2. What term is used to describe a microorganism that produces disease?
   a. Nonpathogen
   b. Pathogen
   c. Bacteria
   d. Infection

   ANS: B REF: p. 26| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.10
   OBJ: 2

3. Which of the following is *not* an example of a microorganism?
   a. Pinworms
   b. Bacteria
   c. Virus
   d. Protozoa

   ANS: A REF: p. 26| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.1
   OBJ: 1

4. What term is used to describe a microorganism that does *not* produce disease?
   a. Sterile
   b. Aseptic
   c. Nonpathogen
   d. Pathogen

   ANS: C REF: p. 26| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.10
   OBJ: 2

5. What may remain on an object that is medically aseptic?
   a. Nonpathogens
   b. Pathogens
   c. Droplet infection
   d. Anaerobes

   ANS: A REF: p. 26| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.4
   OBJ: 3

Clinical Procedures for Medical Assistants 10th edition Bonewit-West Test Bank

6. All of the following are growth requirements for microorganisms *except:*
   a. Darkness
   b. Moisture
   c. Nutrition
   d. Acidic environment

   ANS: D REF: pp. 22-23| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.4
   OBJ: 4

7. What is the name given to a microorganism that can exist only in the presence of oxygen?
   a. Anaerobe
   b. Oxygenophile
   c. Aerobe
   d. Heterotroph

   ANS: C REF: pp. 22-23| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.10
   OBJ: 4

8. The optimal growth temperature is
   a. 98.6° F (37° C), or body temperature.
   b. the temperature at which a microorganism grows best.
   c. room temperature.
   d. the temperature that kills pathogens.

   ANS: B REF: pp. 22-23| CAAHEP Competency (2015): 1V.10
   OBJ: 4

9. Microorganisms can be transmitted through
   a. droplet infection.
   b. insects.
   c. contaminated food.
   d. contaminated equipment.
   e. All of the above

   ANS: E REF: p. 27| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.2.d
   OBJ: 5

10. What is the name given to a person who cannot fight off a pathogen that has entered his or her body?
    a. Reservoir host
    b. Resistant host
    c. Contagious
    d. Susceptible host

    ANS: D REF: p. 27| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.2.c
    OBJ: 5

11. All of the following makes a person less resistant to a pathogen *except*:
    a. Poor nutrition
    b. Immunizations
    c. Poor hygiene
    d. Stress

Clinical Procedures for Medical Assistants 10th edition Bonewit-West Test Bank

ANS: B REF: p. 27| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.2.c
OBJ: 6

12. Which of the following help prevent the entrance of microorganisms into the body?
    a. Coughing and sneezing
    b. Acidic nature of urine
    c. Hydrochloric acid in the stomach
    d. Mucus in the nose and respiratory tract
    e. All of the above

ANS: E REF: pp. 27-28| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.2.d
OBJ: 6

13. Cilia remove pathogens from the body by
    a. providing an acidic environment.
    b. engulfing pathogens.
    c. trapping microorganisms.
    d. constantly beating toward the outside.
    e. All of the above

ANS: D REF: pp. 27-28| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.4
OBJ: 6

14. What term is used to describe practices that help to keep an object or area clean and free from infection?
    a. Medical asepsis
    b. Surgical asepsis
    c. Disinfection
    d. Sterilization

ANS: A REF: p. 28| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.3.a
OBJ: 3

15. Which of the following are picked up in the course of daily activities, are attached loosely to the skin, and are often pathogenic?
    a. Transient flora
    b. Normal flora
    c. Opportunistic infections
    d. Resident flora

ANS: A REF: p. 28| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.10
OBJ: 7

16. Which of the following is the MOST important means of preventing the spread of microorganisms in the medical office?
    a. Disinfecting examining tables
    b. Gloving
    c. Hand hygiene
    d. Immunizations

ANS: C REF: pp. 28-29| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.4
OBJ: 8

Clinical Procedures for Medical Assistants 10th edition Bonewit-West Test Bank

17. The CDC recommends that washing the hands with soap and water be performed
    a. after eating.
    b. when the hands are visibly soiled.
    c. before using the restroom.
    d. after taking a patient's blood pressure.

    ANS: B REF: pp. 28-29| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.6
    OBJ: 10

18. All of the following are advantages of alcohol-based hand rubs *except:*
    a. They do not require rinsing.
    b. Less time is required to perform hand hygiene.
    c. They remove all resident flora from the skin.
    d. They contain emollients to prevent drying of the hands.

    ANS: C REF: p. 29| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.4
    OBJ: 8

19. All of the following are good aseptic practices in the medical office *except*:
    a. Keeping the medical office free of dirt and dust
    b. Wearing jewelry
    c. Avoiding coughs and sneezes of patients
    d. Carefully disposing of wastes

    ANS: B REF: pp. 29-30| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.4
    OBJ: 9

20. Which of the following is *not* a symptom of a mild allergy to latex gloves?
    a. Shortness of breath
    b. Redness of the skin
    c. Itching
    d. Urticaria

    ANS: A REF: pp. 30, 25| CAAHEP Competency (2015): I.8
    OBJ: 11

21. All of the following are guidelines for working with gloves *except*:
    a. Wearing the correct size gloves
    b. Keeping the fingernails short
    c. Storing gloves away from extremes of temperature
    d. Applying an oil-based hand lotion before gloving

    ANS: D REF: p. 30| CAAHEP Competency (2015): I.12
    OBJ: 11

22. The purpose of the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard is to
    a. improve the quality of laboratory testing in the United States.
    b. protect public health and the environment outside of the workplace.
    c. reduce the risk to employees of exposure to infectious diseases.
    d. prevent exposure of employees to bloodborne pathogens.

    ANS: C REF: pp. 35-36| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5
    OBJ: 12

Clinical Procedures for Medical Assistants 10th edition Bonewit-West Test Bank

23. Which of the following employees would be *least* likely to have occupational exposure?
    a. Medical laboratory technician
    b. Dental hygienist
    c. Electrician
    d. Law enforcement officer

    ANS: C REF: pp. 35-36| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5
    OBJ: 12

24. All of the following are examples of bloodborne pathogens *except*:
    a. Hepatitis B virus
    b. HIV
    c. Hepatitis C
    d. White blood cells

    ANS: D REF: pp. 35-36| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5
    OBJ: 12

25. Which of the following is *not* an example of a sharp?
    a. Needle
    b. Cotton-tipped applicator
    c. Lancet
    d. Glass capillary tube

    ANS: B REF: p. 36| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5
    OBJ: 13

26. Which of the following is *not* considered an other potentially infectious material (OPIM)?
    a. Any body fluid visibly contaminated with blood
    b. Vaginal secretions
    c. Tears and sweat
    d. Semen

    ANS: C REF: p. 36| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5
    OBJ: 12

27. Which of the following is *not* an example of nonintact skin?
    a. Skin with dermatitis
    b. Burned skin
    c. Bruised skin
    d. Chapped skin

    ANS: C REF: p. 36| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5
    OBJ: 12

28. Which of the following is an example of an exposure incident?
    a. Spilling blood on a laboratory worktable
    b. Sticking yourself with the needle after drawing up an injectable medication
    c. Getting blood onto your bare hands
    d. Splashing blood into your eyes
    e. All of the above

Clinical Procedures for Medical Assistants 10th edition Bonewit-West Test Bank

ANS: D REF: p. 36| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5
OBJ: 14

29. How often does OSHA require employers to review and update their Exposure Control Plan?
    a. Every 6 months
    b. Once each year
    c. Every 2 years
    d. Only when a new procedure is instituted

ANS: B REF: pp. 36-37| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5
OBJ: 14

30. A biohazard warning label must be attached to all of the following *except*:
    a. Container of regulated waste
    b. Refrigerator used to store blood
    c. Cabinet used to store laboratory testing supplies
    d. Plastic bag used to transport blood to the lab

ANS: C REF: pp. 37-38| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5
OBJ: 15

31. What term is used to describe all measures and devices that isolate or remove the bloodborne pathogens hazard from the workplace?
    a. Engineering control
    b. Work practice control
    c. Personal protective equipment
    d. Universal precaution

ANS: A REF: pp. 38-40| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5
OBJ: 16

32. What term describes a device that makes an exposure incident involving a contaminated sharp less likely to occur?
    a. Postexposure prophylaxis
    b. Decontamination
    c. Personal protective equipment
    d. Safer medical device

ANS: D REF: pp. 38-40 |CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5
OBJ: 16

33. All of the following are examples of work practice controls *except:*
    a. Sanitizing the hands after removing gloves
    b. Placing a lancet in a biohazard sharps container
    c. Picking up broken glassware with gloved hands
    d. Bandaging a cut on the hands before gloving

ANS: C REF: pp. 38-40| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5
OBJ: 16

34. Which of the following is an example of personal protective equipment (PPE)?
    a. Clean disposable gloves
    b. Biohazard sharps container

Clinical Procedures for Medical Assistants 10th edition Bonewit-West Test Bank

c. Scrubs
d. Prescription eyeglasses

ANS: A REF: p. 40| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.6
OBJ: 16

35. All of the following are guidelines that should be followed when using PPE *except*:
a. Decontaminate and reuse disposable gloves.
b. Remove all PPE before leaving the medical office.
c. Replace gloves that become torn or contaminated as soon as possible.
d. Remove a garment penetrated by blood as soon as possible.

ANS: A REF: pp. 40-41| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.6
OBJ: 17

36. Which of the following is a violation of the OSHA standard?
a. Eating in the office laboratory
b. Storing the Exposure Control Plan on the computer
c. Recapping a needle after withdrawing medication from a vial
d. Refusing to get the hepatitis B vaccination
e. All of the above

ANS: A REF: pp. 39-40| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.6
OBJ: 12

37. What is the *first* thing you should do if a cut on your bare hand accidentally comes in contact with a patient's blood?
a. Report the incident to the provider
b. Immediately wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water
c. Apply gloves
d. Obtain a hepatitis B vaccination

ANS: B REF: pp. 41-42| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5
OBJ: 12

38. Personal protective equipment must be used to
a. draw blood.
b. label a specimen container.
c. measure oral temperature.
d. perform a vision screening test.
e. All of the above

ANS: A REF: pp. 40-41| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.6
OBJ: 17

39. Which of the following is a violation of the OSHA standard with respect to biohazard sharps containers?
a. Locate the sharps container as close as possible to the area of use.
b. Maintain sharps containers in an upright position.
c. Only reach into a sharps container with a gloved hand.
d. Replace sharps containers when they are 3/4 full.

ANS: C REF: pp. 41-42| CAAHEP Competency (2015): XII.6

Clinical Procedures for Medical Assistants 10th edition Bonewit-West Test Bank

OBJ: 13

40. The hepatitis B vaccine must be offered to a new medical office employee *except* when
    a. the individual has previously received the vaccine.
    b. antibody testing has revealed that the individual is immune to hepatitis B.
    c. the vaccine is contraindicated for medical reasons.
    d. All of the above

    ANS: D REF: p. 310| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5
    OBJ: 20

41. What must a medical office employee do if he or she declines the hepatitis B vaccine?
    a. Perform ten push-ups.
    b. Sign a hepatitis B waiver form.
    c. Be tested for hepatitis B antibodies.
    d. Double-glove when administering injections.

    ANS: B REF: p. 43| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5
    OBJ: 20

42. Which of the following used items is *not* an example of regulated medical waste?
    a. Suture needle
    b. Microbiological collection device
    c. Gauze saturated with blood
    d. Urine testing strip

    ANS: D REF: p. 43| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5
    OBJ: 18

43. Which of the following represents an *error* in technique when preparing and storing regulated medical waste for disposal by an infectious waste service?
    a. Closing the lid of a full sharps container in the examining room
    b. Double-bagging regulated medical waste
    c. Placing a biohazard bag in a cardboard box and sealing it
    d. Storing a biohazard box in the front office for pickup by the medical waste service

    ANS: D REF: pp. 43-45| CAAHEP Competency (2015): XII.6
    OBJ: 19

44. What information is included on a regulated waste tracking form?
    a. The type of waste
    b. The quantity of waste in pounds
    c. Where the waste is being sent
    d. All of the above

    ANS: D REF: pp. 43-45| CAAHEP Competency (2015): XII.6
    OBJ: 19

45. The most likely means of contracting hepatitis B in the health care setting is through
    a. contaminated food and water.
    b. needlesticks and blood splashes.
    c. handling contaminated equipment.
    d. touching a patient infected with hepatitis B.

Clinical Procedures for Medical Assistants 10th edition Bonewit-West Test Bank

ANS: B REF: pp. 45-46| CAAHEP Competency (2015): I.8
OBJ: 20

46. What is the immunization schedule for the hepatitis B vaccine?
    a. 0, 1 month, 2 months
    b. 0, 2 months, 4 months
    c. 0, 6 months, 12 months
    d. 0, 1 month, 6 months

ANS: D REF: p. 44| CAAHEP Competency (2015): I.11
OBJ: 20

47. The most common side effect of the hepatitis B vaccine is
    a. nausea.
    b. hives.
    c. irritability.
    d. soreness at the injection site.

ANS: D REF: p. 44| CAAHEP Competency (2015): I.11
OBJ: 20

48. Patients with chronic hepatitis B face an increased risk of developing
    a. liver cancer.
    b. pancreatitis.
    c. rheumatic heart disease.
    d. gallstones.

ANS: A REF: p. 46| CAAHEP Competency (2015): I.11
OBJ: 20

49. What is the most common means of transmission for hepatitis C?
    a. Sharing needles for illegal injection drug use
    b. Coughs and sneezes from an infected person
    c. Sexual intercourse
    d. Mosquitoes

ANS: A REF: p. 46| CAAHEP Competency (2015): I.8
OBJ: 20

50. What is the term for an infection that results from a defective immune system that cannot defend itself from pathogens normally found in the environment?
    a. Autoimmunity
    b. Opportunistic
    c. Contagious
    d. Seropositive

ANS: B REF: pp. 46, 48| CAAHEP Competency (2015): I.8
OBJ: 22

51. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome is caused by a
    a. bacteria.
    b. fungus.

Clinical Procedures for Medical Assistants 10th edition Bonewit-West Test Bank

c. parasite.
d. virus.

ANS: D REF: pp. 46, 48| CAAHEP Competency (2015): I.8
OBJ: 22

52. Treatment administered to an individual after exposure to an infectious disease to prevent the disease is known as
a. immunization.
b. postexposure prophylaxis.
c. first aid measures.
d. antiviral drug therapy.

ANS: B REF: p. 46| CAAHEP Competency (2015): I.9
OBJ: 21

53. AIDS cannot be transmitted through
a. casual contact.
b. blood splashes.
c. sexual intercourse.
d. needlestick injuries.

ANS: A REF: p. 48| CAAHEP Competency (2015): I.8
OBJ: 22

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. When should clean disposable gloves be used?
a. When administering an injection
b. When performing a venipuncture
c. When performing a finger stick
d. When performing urinalysis

ANS: A, B, C, D REF: pp. 30, 35| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.6
OBJ: 11

MATCHING

Directions: Match each word part meaning with its correct word part.
a. Aer/o
b. An-
c. Anti-
d. Enter/o
e. -gen
f. Micro-
g. Natal
h. Non-
i. Path/o
j. Peri-
k. Post-
l. Septic

Clinical Procedures for Medical Assistants 10th edition Bonewit-West Test Bank

1. After
2. Against
3. Air
4. Disease
5. Infection
6. Not
7. Pertaining to Birth
8. Producing
9. Small
10. Without
11. Intestine

1. ANS: K REF: p. 50| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.9
   OBJ: N/A
2. ANS: C REF: p. 50| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.9
   OBJ: N/A
3. ANS: A REF: p. 50| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.9
   OBJ: N/A
4. ANS: I REF: p. 50| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.9
   OBJ: N/A
5. ANS: L REF: p. 316| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.9
   OBJ: N/A
6. ANS: H REF: p. 50| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.9
   OBJ: N/A
7. ANS: G REF: p. 50| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.9
   OBJ: N/A
8. ANS: E REF: p. 316| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.9
   OBJ: N/A
9. ANS: F REF: p. 50| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.9
   OBJ: N/A
10. ANS: B REF: p. 50| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.9
    OBJ: N/A
11. ANS: D REF: p. 50| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.9
    OBJ: N/A

Clinical Procedures for Medical Assistants 10th edition Bonewit-West Test Bank