# *Clinical Procedures for Medical Assistants 11th edition Bonewit-West Test Bank*

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# Chapter 02: Medical Asepsis and the OSHA Standard
# Bonewit-West: Clinical Procedures for Medical Assistants, 11th Edition

## 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: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.

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

   ANS: B REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.

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

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   ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.1

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

   ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.3.a.

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

   ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.4

6. What is the name given to a microorganism that can exist only in the presence of oxygen?
   a. Anaerobe
   b. Oxygenophile

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c. Aerobe
d. Heterotroph

ANS: C REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.

7. The optimum growth temperature is
a. 98.6° F, or body temperature.
b. The temperature at which a microorganism grows best.
c. Room temperature.
d. The temperature that kills pathogens.

ANS: B REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.

8. How can microorganisms be transmitted from one person to another?
a. Droplet infection
b. Insects that carry pathogens
c. Contaminated food and water
d. Direct contact with an infected person
e. All of these

ANS: E REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.2.d.

9. 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

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ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.2.c.

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

ANS: B REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.2.c.

11. 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 these

ANS: E REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.4

12. Cilia remove pathogens from the body by
a. Providing an acidic environment.
b. Engulfing pathogens.
c. Trapping microorganisms.

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d. Constantly beating toward the outside.
e. All of these.

ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.4

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

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.3.a.

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

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.

15. 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

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ANS: C REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.4

16. 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: CAAHEP Competency: III.5 | CAAHEP Competency: III.7

17. All of the following are advantages of an alcohol-based hand sanitizer *except*:
a. It does not require rinsing.
b. Less time is required to perform hand hygiene.
c. It removes all resident flora from the skin.
d. It contains emollients to prevent drying of the hands.

ANS: C REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

18. When should disposable exam gloves be used?
a. Administering an injection
b. Performing a venipuncture

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c. Performing a finger stick
d. Cleaning up a blood spill
e. All of these

ANS: E REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.6

19. All of the following are symptoms of a mild allergy to latex gloves *except*:
a. Shortness of breath
b. Redness of the skin
c. Itching
d. Urticaria

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: I.8.b.

20. All of the following are advantages of nitrile gloves *except:*
a. They are durable.
b. They are less expensive than latex gloves.
c. They have a comfortable fit.
d. They do not cause a latex allergy.

ANS: B REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.6

21. Which of the following is a guideline for working with gloves?
a. Wearing the correct size gloves
b. Keeping the fingernails short
c. Storing gloves away from extremes of temperature
d. Sanitizing the hands after removing gloves
e. All of these

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ANS: E REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.6

22. What may occur if gloves are too large?
a. They make it difficult to perform procedures.
b. They may rip as they are applied.
c. They may irritate the hands.
d. They result in contamination of the hands.

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.6

23. 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: CAAHEP Competency: III.3.a.

24. 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.

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ANS: C REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

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

    ANS: C REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

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

    ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.1

27. 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: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

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

    ANS: C REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

29. Nonintact skin includes all of the following *except*:
    a. Skin with dermatitis
    b. Burned skin
    c. Bruised skin
    d. Chapped skin

    ANS: C REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

30. 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 these

    ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

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31. 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: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

32. 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: CAAHEP Competency: III.5 | CAAHEP Competency: XII.1

33. 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: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

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34. 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: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

35. 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 hand before gloving

    ANS: C REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

36. Which of the following is an example of personal protective equipment (PPE)?
    a. Clean disposable gloves
    b. Biohazard sharps container
    c. Scrubs
    d. Prescription eyeglasses
    e. All of these

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ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.6

37. 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 these.

    ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.6

38. All of the following are PPE guidelines *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: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

39. 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 these

    ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

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40. 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. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water.
    c. Begin antiviral mediation treatment.
    d. Obtain a hepatitis B vaccination.

    ANS: B REF: CAAHEP Competency: XII.2.a.

41. Which of the following is a violation of the OSHA standard with respect to biohazard sharps containers?
    a. Locating the sharps container as close as possible to the area of use
    b. Maintaining sharps containers in an upright position
    c. Reaching into a sharps container with a gloved hand
    d. Replacing sharps containers when they are ¾ full

    ANS: C REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

42. 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 these.

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ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

43. All of the following are considered regulated medical waste *except*:
    a. Suture needle
    b. Microbiologic collection device
    c. Disposable gloves with blood on them
    d. Urine testing strip

    ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5 | CAAHEP Competency: XII.6.a.

44. 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 waiting room for pickup by the medical waste service

    ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: XII.6.a.

45. 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. Signature of a medical office representative
    e. All of these

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    ANS: E REF: CAAHEP Competency: XII.6.a.

46. What is the most common route of transmission of bloodborne pathogens to a health care worker?
    a. Accidental needlesticks
    b. Direct contact with an infected patient
    c. Contaminated equipment
    d. Droplet infection

    ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.2.d.

47. Where is the hepatitis B virus found in the body of an HBV-infected individual?
    a. Semen
    b. Vaginal secretions
    c. Blood
    d. All of these

    ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.1

48. Which of the following are symptoms of acute hepatitis B?
    a. Mild fever
    b. Fatigue
    c. Loss of appetite

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d. Muscle and joint pain
e. All of these

ANS: E REF: CAAHEP Competency: I.8.a.b.

49. Patients with chronic hepatitis B have an increased risk of developing
a. Liver disease.
b. Pancreatitis.
c. Rheumatic heart disease.
d. Gallstones.

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: I.8.c.

50. 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: CAAHEP Competency: I.13

51. The most common side effect of the hepatitis B vaccine is
a. Nausea.
b. Hives.
c. Fever.
d. Soreness at the injection site.

ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: I.10.c.

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52. What is the most common means of transmission for hepatitis C?
a. Sharing needles and syringes with an HCV-infected individual
b. Coughs and sneezes from an infected person
c. Sexual intercourse
d. Mosquitoes

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.2.d.

53. What is the treatment for chronic hepatitis C?
a. Antibiotic therapy for 7 to 10 days
b. Daily administration of antiviral medication for 12 weeks
c. Hepatitis C vaccine
d. Immune globulin

ANS: B REF: CAAHEP Competency: I.8.e.

54. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is caused by a
a. Bacteria.
b. Fungus.
c. Parasite.
d. Virus.

ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.1

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55. AIDS cannot be transmitted through
    a. Casual everyday contact.
    b. Blood splashes.
    c. Sexual intercourse.
    d. Needlestick injuries.

    ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.2.d.

56. How do AIDS antiretroviral medications control HIV infection?
    a. Prevent reproduction of the virus
    b. Remove the virus from the body
    c. Destroy the virus
    d. Strengthen the immune system

    ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: I.10.b.

## 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

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: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.
2. ANS: C REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.
3. ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.
4. ANS: I REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.

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5. ANS: L REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.
6. ANS: H REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.
7. ANS: G REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.
8. ANS: E REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.
9. ANS: F REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.
10. ANS: B REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.
11. ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.

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