Elsevier's Veterinary Assisting Textbook 4th edition Wortinger Test Bank

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Practice Quiz - Chapter 01

Q1: What should be the goal of every veterinary practice?

A. The best medical care for patients (Correct)
B. The highest Google reviews
C. Frequent employee turnover to keep things fresh
D. The highest ROI

Rationale: The goal of every practice should be to provide the best medical care to patients and outstanding customer service to clients while providing a workplace that is friendly, efficient, and safe.

Q2: Why should cleaning chemicals not be mixed by the kennel staff?

A. They lack the necessary education in chemistry to mix them effectively
B. Toxic fumes can be produced that can harm employees and patients (Correct)
C. They tend to cancel each other out becoming neutral compounds
D. Mixing of chemicals will produce stronger disinfectants and should only be done by a veterinarian

Rationale: Mixing cleaning chemicals should be against hospital policy because of the possibility of creating toxic fumes from chemical reactions that can cause harm to both employees and patients.

Q3: Which member of the veterinary team is allowed to diagnose, prescribe medications and do surgeries?

A. The Practice Manager
B. The Hospital Administrator
C. The Veterinarian (Correct)
D. The Veterinary Technician

Rationale: Veterinarians are the only members of the team allowed to diagnose diseases, prescribe treatment, and perform surgery on patients

Q4: Which professional organization is responsible for the accreditation of veterinary hospitals in North America?

A. AVMA
B. NAVTA
C. CVMA
D. AAHA (Correct)

Rationale: The American Animal Hospital Association (AAHA) strives to set standards for veterinary medicine and is the only organization that accredits veterinary hospitals in North America.

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Q5: A veterinarian who treats primarily birds and reptiles practices what type of medicine?

A. Exotic (Correct)
B. Companion
C. Mobile
D. Livestock

Rationale: A veterinarian who works exclusively with pet birds, reptiles, and small mammals is commonly referred to as an exotic practice.

Q6: Why should dogs and cats have separate waiting areas in the reception room?

A. To make it easier to determine who is next for their appointment
B. To decrease the amount of urine accidents
C. To reduce the stress of the powers and patients (Correct)
D. To allow more flexibility is design choices

Rationale: It is advisable to develop separate waiting areas for dog and cat patients, thereby reducing the stress on the owners and pets.

Q7: The Americans with Disabilities Act needs to be considered in what areas of hospital design?

A. The reception area and parking lot
B. The bathrooms
C. The diagnostic areas
D. All areas (Correct)

Rationale: When developing, designing, or remodeling a practice, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) must be considered. Features must be put in place that allows clients full access to the facility, including parking lot ramps, bathroom access (including wide doors and handrails), and wide doors for wheelchair access to all rooms.

Q8: In reference to professional ethics, are these typically of higher or lower standards than laws?

A. Higher (Correct)
B. Lower

Rationale: Ethics are usually based on higher principles than the minimal requirements of the law and, as a member of a profession, we are expected to adhere to ethical standards above those acceptable to the populace.

Q9: The ASPCA is responsible for the passage of what types of laws?

A. Anticruelty (Correct)
B. Antidiscrimination
C. Fair labor practices
D. Unions

Rationale: The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) was created in 1866, and anticruelty laws were passed in the same year.

Q10: Common law is enforced by what branch of the government?

A. State Regulatory Boards
B. Federal laws
C. The AVMA
D. Judicial system (Correct)

Rationale: Common law is enforced by the judicial system when citizens who may have been injured by a violation of the law file civil lawsuits against the violators.

Q11: Which governmental agency is responsible for ensuring a safe work environment?

A. AVMA
B. OSHA (Correct)
C. SDS
D. DEA

Rationale: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations are designed to provide a safe workplace for all persons working in any business affecting commerce.

Q12: Examples of PPE include which items?

A. Scrubs and long-sleeved shirts
B. Sandals and hair ties
C. Lead aprons and gloves (Correct)
D. Centrifuge and microscope

Rationale: You are required to use personal protective equipment when necessary, and your employer is required to provide this equipment. For radiation exposure, PPE includes a lead-lined apron, lead-lined gloves, and a lead-lined thyroid shield.

Q13: What is a disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans?

A. Zoonotic (Correct)
B. Viral
C. Sensitive
D. Resistant

Rationale: Diseases that are infectious to people or other animals are called zoonotic. Precautions to prevent infections include wearing a protective apron, examination gloves, face mask or face shield, and eye protection.

Q14: What is required to help manage WAGs?

A. Proper disposal of body parts

B. A clean and tidy work area

C. Water-resistant clothing and closed-toed shoes

D. A scavenging system (Correct)

Rationale: A well-designed scavenging system captures excess gases directly at the source and transports them to a safe exhaust port, usually outside the building. This is the most effective means of reducing exposure to waste anesthetic gases (WAGs) in the workplace.

Q15: When transferring 70% alcohol from a 1-gallon container to an 8-oz squirt bottle, what needs to be included?

A. A red wrap on the outside to prevent the alcohol from breaking down

B. A secondary label is applied that indicates the contents and safety warnings (Correct)

C. A label in Sharpie indicating the contents

D. The DEA registration number

Rationale: These smaller bottles are known as secondary containers. All secondary containers must have a label that indicates the contents and appropriate safety warnings.

Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q1: Which of these is an example of a flammable item found in a hospital?

A. Schedule I drugs
B. Acrylic repair kits (Correct)
C. Automated CBC machines
D. Fleece bedding

Rationale: Some components of specialty dental and large animal acrylic repair kits are also flammable. Very small amounts of these components can usually be safely stored in an area with good ventilation, free from flames or sparks. Schedule 1 drugs are not found in clinics as they are viewed to have no medical application. Laboratory equipment is generally safe, though it can catch fire if the surrounding area is engulfed. Fleece bedding used for cages is non-flammable.

Q2: Long hair should be tied back while at work for what reason?

A. To prevent getting feces and urine in it
B. To prevent dogs from licking it
C. To keep from scaring cats
D. To prevent entanglement in fans or dryers (Correct)

Rationale: Long hair should be tied back to prevent it from getting caught in fans or other moving objects. While it is unpleasant to get urine or feces in your hair, this is not the primary reason. Dogs will lick whatever they can reach, and long hair doesn't scare cats.

Q3: If an unsafe condition is found at work, who should this be reported to?

A. The police
B. Your parents
C. Your supervisor (Correct)
D. No one, this is not your responsibility

Rationale: If you become aware of an unsafe condition, report it to your supervisor immediately. The police do not have authority to ensure hospital safety, though OSHA violations can be reported to the local OSHA inspector. It is everyone's responsibility to ensure safety at the hospital.

Q4: When handling stray, wild, or unvaccinated animals, OSHA recommends what safety equipment?

A. Exam gloves and a mask (Correct)
B. Tyvek gown and full-face mask
C. Waterproof gown and boots
D. No additional equipment is needed

Rationale: OSHA recommends wearing examination gloves and a surgical mask when handling stray, wild, or unvaccinated animals. Tyvek equipment and full-face masks would be more useful

for chemical hazards. Waterproof gowns and boots are usually used for very wet environments.

Q5: What information provides details about the chemicals found in a hospital?

A. Yellow pages
B. Wikipedia
C. SDS documents (Correct)
D. DEA listing

Rationale: More detailed information about every chemical can be found in the SDS filing system. SDS documents provide information that is vital for safe use in the hospital. Yellow pages are just business listings, and while Wikipedia may have information on specific chemicals, they are not SDS sheets, and OSHA will not accept this method of knowledge access. DEA is concerned with drug use and abuse, not chemical exposure.

Q6: What PPE is recommended when working in the kennel with barking dogs?

A. Safety glasses
B. Ear plugs (Correct)
C. Dosimetry badge
D. N 95 mask

Rationale: PPE for exposure to loud noises, such as barking dogs, ear plugs are recommended. Safety glasses are used for preventing bacterial exposure to the eyes, a dosimetry badge measures exposure to ionizing radiation, and an N95 mask is used for surgery or aerosolized exposure.

Q7: When performing a medicated bath, what hazards are of concern?

A. Aerosol fumes (Correct)
B. Electrical
C. Fire
D. Entanglement

Rationale: Always use the ventilation fan when bathing or dipping patients. This will keep fumes from shampoos and dips at a safe level. Be sure to wear appropriate protective gear that includes safety glasses, gloves, and an apron. Unless you are using an electrical appliance or getting significant amounts of water on the floor, electrical hazards should not be a concern. Since you're using water, fire should not be a concern. There should be no means for you to become entangled in anything during a bath.

Q8: Which of these is a viral zoonotic disease?

A. Toxocara spp.
B. Salmonella
C. Rabies (Correct)
D. Microsporum canis

Rationale: Rabies is a serious, usually fatal, viral disease that can affect any warm-blooded animal, including humans. Toxocara is a zoonotic nematode, Salmonella is bacterial and Microsporum is fungal.

Q9: Which of these is a parasitic zoonotic disease?

A. Toxoplasma (Correct)
B. Salmonella
C. Rabies
D. Microsporum canis

Rationale: The coccidian parasite Toxoplasma gondii can infect cats and humans. Rabies is a serious, usually fatal, viral disease that can affect any warm-blooded animal. Salmonella is bacterial and Microsporum is fungal.

Q10: Which of these is a bacterial zoonotic disease?

A. Toxoplasma
B. Salmonella (Correct)
C. Rabies
D. Microsporum canis

Rationale: Salmonella is a bacterial infection that can become zoonotic. The coccidian parasite Toxoplasma gondii can infect cats and humans. Rabies is a serious, usually fatal, viral disease that can affect any warm-blooded animal. Microsporum is fungal.

Q11: Which of these is a fungal zoonotic disease?

A. Toxoplasma
B. Salmonella
C. Rabies
D. Microsporum canis (Correct)

Rationale: Microsporum is a superficial fungal infection that can be easily transmitted from animals to humans. The coccidian parasite Toxoplasma gondii can infect cats and humans. Rabies is a serious, usually fatal, viral disease that can affect any warm-blooded animal, and Salmonella is a bacterial infection.

Q12: What is the primary barrier to the spread of rabies from wild animals to humans?

A. Preventing wild animals from entering your yard
B. Indoor housing of any animal that could potentially be exposed
C. Vaccination of pets and livestock (Correct)
D. Eradication of the wild reservoirs

Rationale: The primary barrier to the spread of rabies from the wild animal population to humans is the vaccination of pets and other domestic animals. Housing all mammals fully indoors is impractical, especially with livestock such as sheep and horses. Unless your yard is fenced on all

sides, including the top, you cannot prevent wild animals from entering your yard, and eradication of the wild reservoirs of raccoons, skunks, and bats is not feasible.

Q13: When taking radiographs, when is it okay for your hand to be in the primary beam?

A. Never (Correct)
B. When wearing a full lead glove
C. When wearing a 1⁄2 lead mitten
D. If using an exposure less than 1/20 of a second

Rationale: When using radiographic equipment, team members should never place any part of their bodies in the primary beam, even a hand wearing a lead-lined glove.

Q14: A correctly collimated radiograph will have what feature?

A. Sparkles around the edge
B. A bright white image
C. A fully black background around the image
D. A clear, undeveloped area all the way around (Correct)

Rationale: Always use the collimator to restrict the primary beam to an area smaller than the size of the cassette, creating a clear border around all four sides of the film. The bright white image is likely poorly penetrated and is not diagnostic. If the black extends to the edge of the radiograph has not been correctly collimated, and sparkles are not a feature of radiographs.

Q15: When using a portable x-ray machine, what PPE is required?

A. Gown, gloves
B. Gown, gloves, thyroid shield
C. Gown, gloves thyroid shield, and cassette holder (Correct)
D. If you're outside, PPE is not required

Rationale: When using a portable machine, you must always be sure that there is no human body part in the path of the primary beam, even at a distance. Never hold a cassette during the radiographic procedure, whether wearing lead-lined gloves or not; always use a cassette-holding device. Also, wear a lead-lined apron, thyroid collar, and gloves.

Q16: Exposure to halogenated gases in the surgical suite can contribute to what problem?

A. Congenital abnormalities (Correct)
B. Asthma
C. Gastric ulcers
D. Blindness

Rationale: Long-term exposure to waste anesthetic gases (WAGs) has been linked to congenital abnormalities in children, spontaneous abortions, and liver and kidney damage. OSHA has set the safe exposure limit for halogenated anesthetic agents (e.g., isoflurane or sevoflurane) at 2 parts per million (ppm). According to some sources, as much as 90% of the anesthetic gas levels found in

the surgery room during a procedure can be attributed to leaks in anesthesia machines.

Q17: What action can decrease the exposure to waste anesthetic gas?

A. Wearing a full-face mask
B. Wearing a N95 mask
C. Checking the machine for leaks before use (Correct)
D. By opening all the doors and windows in the surgical suite

Rationale: As much as 90% of the anesthetic gas levels found in the surgery room during a procedure can be attributed to leaks in anesthesia machines. Therefore, you should always check for leaks in the hoses and anesthesia machine before use. A full-face mask will not prevent the inhalation of anesthetic gases, nor will an N95 surgical mask. It is not recommended to have open doors or windows in the surgical suite to prevent recovering animals from escaping and to prevent unknown windborne contaminants from blowing into the room.

Q18: What is a scavenging system designed to do?

A. Decrease the ambient humidity
B. Exhaust WAGs outside the building (Correct)
C. Mitigate the noise in the kennels
D. Decrease pathogen exposure

Rationale: A well-designed scavenging system captures excess gases directly at the source and transports them to a safe exhaust port, usually outside the building. This is the most effective means of reducing exposure to waste anesthetic gases in the workplace. A dehumidifier would be used to decrease indoor humidity, to mitigate noise in the kennels, ear protection is used, and disinfection is used to decrease pathogen exposure.

Q19: What is the function of soda lime granules in anesthesia?

A. Absorbs carbon dioxide (Correct)
B. Inactivates WAGs
C. Decreases anesthetic time
D. Helps maintain body temperature

Rationale: Soda lime granules absorb and trap carbon dioxide into gas exhaled in anesthesia machines. WAGs cannot be deactivated but must be scavenged from the room. As soda lime granules are outside of the anesthetic circuit, if has no effect on anesthetic time, or body temperature.

Q20: What does a dosimetry badge measure?

A. Sterilization of surgical packs
B. Disinfection procedure effectiveness
C. Scatter radiation (Correct)
D. Vaccination status

Rationale: A dosimetry badge measures your exposure to scatter radiation produced when taking radiographs. Sterility indicators are used to ensure surgical packs are sterilized, and vaccination status would need to be tested by doing titer tests.