NR Phlebotomy A Competency Based Approach 5th edition Booth Test Bank

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Phlebotomy, 5e **(Booth)**
Chapter 2 Safety and Preparedness

1) A medical laboratory technician (MLT) is about to prepare some chemical solutions. She suspects that there might be some health risks. Which quadrant of the NFPA label should she check for chemical hazards?
A) Blue
B) Red
C) Yellow
D) White

Answer: A
Explanation: The level of health risk of a chemical is shown in the blue quadrant of the NFPA label.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Understand
ABHES: 4.f Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations as they relate to healthcare settings
CAAHEP: XII.C.1.c Identify: labels

2) A medical laboratory technician (MLT) is about to prepare some chemical solutions. He suspects that there might be a risk of fire. Which quadrant on the NFPA label should be checked for fire?
A) Blue
B) Red
C) Yellow
D) White

Answer: B
Explanation: The level of flammability of a chemical is shown in the red quadrant of the NFPA label.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Understand
ABHES: 4.f Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations as they relate to healthcare settings
CAAHEP: XII.C.1.c Identify: labels

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3) A phlebotomist is about to prepare a container for patient specimen collection. He notices that one of the chemicals on the shelf in the storage room displays a W on its label. In which NFPA color quadrant did he see this symbol?
A) Blue
B) Red
C) Yellow
D) White

Answer: D
Explanation: The white quadrant of the NFPA label displays special hazard warning symbols. In this case, the W indicates that the chemical reacts with water.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Understand
ABHES: 4.f Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations as they relate to healthcare settings
CAAHEP: XII.C.1.c Identify: labels

4) Upon entering a patient room, you encounter a fire in the waste container. The FIRST thing you should do is:
A) activate the fire alarm or phone in the alarm.
B) contain the fire as much as possible.
C) extinguish if possible.
D) rescue those who need immediate help.

Answer: D
Explanation: The first step in the "RACE" response to a fire is rescuing those who need immediate help.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Apply
ABHES: 4.f Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations as they relate to healthcare settings
CAAHEP: XII.C.3 Discuss fire safety issues in an ambulatory healthcare environment; XII.P.2.b Demonstrate proper use of: fire extinguishers

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5) During your morning blood draws you notice a fire at the end of the hallway. What is the LAST thing you should do?
A) Activate the fire alarm or phone in the alarm.
B) Contain the fire as much as possible.
C) Extinguish if possible.
D) Rescue those who need immediate help.

Answer: C
Explanation: The last step in RACE is extinguishing the fire, if possible.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Apply
ABHES: 4.f Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations as they relate to healthcare settings
CAAHEP: XII.C.3 Discuss fire safety issues in an ambulatory healthcare environment; XII.P.2.b Demonstrate proper use of: fire extinguishers

6) Which of the following actions is against OSHA policies because it may result in a needlestick injury while performing venipuncture?
A) Engaging the engineering control upon withdrawal of the needle from the arm
B) Placing an uncapped needle down on the table
C) Jamming a used needle down into a full sharps container
D) Keeping fingers out of the path of needle insertion

Answer: C
Explanation: Never push objects down in a sharps container. The proper way to dispose of exposed material is to transfer it to another sharps container.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Medical Biohazards
Learning Objective: 02.01 Discuss practices to ensure safety and reduce the risk of infection from medical biohazards in compliance with state and federal standards and regulations.
Bloom's: Understand
ABHES: 9.c. Dispose of biohazardous materials
CAAHEP: XII.P.2.c Demonstrate proper use of: sharps disposal containers

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7) Engineering controls that are used for safe performance of venipuncture include:
A) gloves and goggles.
B) post-procedure locking safety caps.
C) biohazards and sharps containers.
D) hospital emergency code systems.

Answer: B
Explanation: The locking safety cap that is engaged after venipuncture is an example of an engineering control.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Medical Biohazards
Learning Objective: 02.01 Discuss practices to ensure safety and reduce the risk of infection from medical biohazards in compliance with state and federal standards and regulations.
Bloom's: Understand
ABHES: 4.f Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations as they relate to healthcare settings
CAAHEP: XII.C.2.c Identify safety techniques that can be used in responding to accidental exposure to: needle sticks

8) While transferring a specimen from the collection container to a transport container for shipping, the phlebotomist spills some of the specimen on the counter. What should the phlebotomist do next?
A) Continue processing the specimen.
B) Use a biohazard spill kit to clean the counter.
C) Clean the counter with a chemical spill kit.
D) Clean the counter with soap and water.

Answer: B
Explanation: A biohazard spill kit is used to clean spills of biological specimens.
Difficulty: 3 Hard
Topic: Medical Biohazards
Learning Objective: 02.01 Discuss practices to ensure safety and reduce the risk of infection from medical biohazards in compliance with state and federal standards and regulations.
Bloom's: Apply
ABHES: 8.a Practice standard precautions and perform disinfection/sterilization techniques
CAAHEP: XII.C.2.a Identify safety techniques that can be used in responding to accidental exposure to: blood; XII.C.2.b Identify safety techniques that can be used in responding to accidental exposure to: other body fluids

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9)

A 

B 

C 

D 

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While transferring a specimen from the collection container to a transport container for shipping, the phlebotomist spilled some of the specimen on the counter. Which image best represents what should occur next?
A) Image A
B) Image B
C) Image C
D) Image D

Answer: D
Explanation: The biohazard spill kit is used for cleaning spills of biological specimens.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Medical Biohazards
Learning Objective: 02.01 Discuss practices to ensure safety and reduce the risk of infection from medical biohazards in compliance with state and federal standards and regulations.
Bloom's: Understand
ABHES: 9.c. Dispose of biohazardous materials
CAAHEP: XII.C.2.a Identify safety techniques that can be used in responding to accidental exposure to: blood; XII.C.2.b Identify safety techniques that can be used in responding to accidental exposure to: other body fluids

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10)

A 

B 

C 

D 

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While transferring a specimen from the collection container to a transport container for shipping, the phlebotomist splashes the specimen in her eyes. Which image best represents what should occur next?
A) Image A
B) Image B
C) Image C
D) Image D

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Answer: D
Explanation: An eye wash station will flush chemicals and biohazard material from the eyes.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Understand
ABHES: 4.f Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations as they relate to healthcare settings
CAAHEP: XII.P.2.a Demonstrate the proper use of: eyewash equipment

11) Before adding a chemical to a specimen container, the phlebotomist should look up information regarding safety risks using the:
A) laboratory send out manual.
B) standard operating procedure manual.
C) safety data sheets.
D) safety committee meeting minutes.

Answer: C
Explanation: Safety data sheets contain information regarding safety risks for every chemical in the laboratory.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
ABHES: 4.e Perform risk management procedures
CAAHEP: XII.C.5 Describe the purpose of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) in a healthcare setting

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12) Before adding a chemical to a specimen container, the phlebotomist noted that the chemical may cause mild skin irritation and should not be inhaled. What would be the best method to handle this situation?
A) Use a flammable cabinet.
B) Use only gloves and pour over a spill kit.
C) Use gloves and a face shield.
D) Use gloves, a face shield, and a fume hood.

Answer: D
Explanation: A chemical fume hood should be used when handling inhalants. This will prevent any irritants from being inhaled.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Understand
ABHES: 4.f Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations as they relate to healthcare settings
CAAHEP: XII.C.2.d Identify safety techniques that can be used in responding to accidental exposure to: chemicals

13) What is the most common bloodborne pathogen biohazard in the laboratory?
A) Specimen processing
B) Needlestick injury
C) Slipping and falling
D) Paper cut

Answer: B
Explanation: Needlestick injury is the most common bloodborne biohazard in a laboratory setting. A phlebotomist must be trained properly to prevent this.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Medical Biohazards
Learning Objective: 02.01 Discuss practices to ensure safety and reduce the risk of infection from medical biohazards in compliance with state and federal standards and regulations.
Bloom's: Remember
ABHES: 4.e Perform risk management procedures
CAAHEP: III.C.7 Identify Centers for Disease Control (CDC) regulations that impact healthcare practices

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14) Volatile solvents can cause respiratory tract irritation and central nervous system depression. How can you prevent accidental vapor inhalation?
A) Wear a mask or respirator while handling chemicals.
B) Transport chemicals with their caps removed.
C) Use a biological hood for handling chemicals.
D) Handle chemicals out in the open for good air circulation.

Answer: A
Explanation: When handling volatile chemicals, wear a mask or respirator; use a chemical fume hood, NOT a biological hood; and never transport open bottles of chemicals or use them out in the open.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.01 Discuss practices to ensure safety and reduce the risk of infection from medical biohazards in compliance with state and federal standards and regulations.
Bloom's: Understand
ABHES: 9.c Dispose of biohazardous materials
CAAHEP: III.C.9 Discuss quality control issues related to handling microbiological specimens; III.C.6.d Define personal protective equipment (PPE) for: mucous membranes

15) If a fire alarm sounds or a code red is called in your area, you should:
A) do nothing until told.
B) finish what you are doing, retrieve your belongings, and leave the building.
C) perform the RACE procedure.
D) grab a fire extinguisher and go find the fire.

Answer: C
Explanation: When a fire alarm is sounded, you should perform the four basic steps in fire emergency response, abbreviated RACE: Rescue, Alarm, Contain, and Extinguish.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
ABHES: 8.g Recognize and respond to medical office emergencies
CAAHEP: XII.C.3 Discuss fire safety issues in an ambulatory healthcare environment

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16) A phlebotomist notices every day after several hours of performing outpatient venipunctures that she has pain in her lower back. What type of workplace hazard should be investigated to help eliminate the cause of the phlebotomist's pain?
A) Allergen exposure
B) Biohazard
C) Ergonomics
D) Fire hazard

Answer: C
Explanation: An investigation into the ergonomics of the phlebotomist's venipuncture technique may reveal the cause of her back pain.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Understand
ABHES: 4.e Perform risk management procedures
CAAHEP: XII.C.7.b Identify principles of: ergonomics; XII.P.3 Use proper body mechanics

17) Which practices may help eliminate the cause of lower back pain for a phlebotomist?
A) Placing phlebotomy equipment farther away
B) Bending over to perform the procedure
C) Adjusting the height of the patient's chair or bed
D) Avoiding using a cart to transport specimens

Answer: C
Explanation: Performing phlebotomy at a safe and comfortable height will help to avoid physical injury to phlebotomists.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
ABHES: 4.e Perform risk management procedures
CAAHEP: XII.C.7.b Identify principles of: ergonomics; XII.P.3 Use proper body mechanics

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18) Your next patient states that you need to wear latex-free gloves. What type of precaution is this addressing?
A) Allergen exposure
B) Standard precautions
C) Ergonomics
D) Chemical exposure

Answer: A
Explanation: If a patient is allergic to a substance and comes into contact with the substance, it is considered to be an allergen exposure.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Understand
ABHES: 2.b Describe common diseases, symptoms and etiologies as they apply to each system
CAAHEP: X.A.1 Display sensitivity to patient rights

19) A person who is processing specimens first cleans her hands with an alcohol-based sanitizer and then immediately presses the "on" button on the centrifuge. She feels a mild shock as the centrifuge turns on. What type of workplace hazard has just occurred?
A) Vector-borne transmission
B) Biohazard
C) Electrical
D) Blood-borne exposure

Answer: C
Explanation: Touching a piece of laboratory equipment with wet hands, even if using an alcohol-based sanitizer, creates the potential for electrical hazards.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Understand
ABHES: 4.e Perform risk management procedures

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20) A phlebotomist notices sparks coming from the back of the centrifuge. What type of workplace hazard is this?
A) Biohazard
B) Chemical
C) Electrical
D) Radioactive

Answer: C
Explanation: Sparks are indicative of an electrical hazard
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Understand
ABHES: 4.e Perform risk management procedures; 9.g Recognize and respond to medical office emergencies
CAAHEP: XII.C.3 Discuss fire safety issues in an ambulatory healthcare environment

21) A phlebotomist notices a funny smell while centrifuging specimens. After a short while she sees a small flame at the back of the instrument. What class of fire has just occurred?
A) D
B) C
C) B
D) A

Answer: B
Explanation: Fires involving electrical equipment and its wiring are classified as Class C fires.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
ABHES: 4.e Perform risk management procedures
CAAHEP: XII.C.3 Discuss fire safety issues in an ambulatory healthcare environment

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22) What type of fire extinguisher should be used on an electrical fire?
A) Any of these
B) Dry chemical
C) Carbon dioxide
D) Halon

Answer: A
Explanation: Electrical fires can be extinguished using dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or halon fire extinguishers. Never use water on an electrical fire.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
ABHES: 4.e Perform risk management procedures
CAAHEP: XII.C.3 Discuss fire safety issues in an ambulatory healthcare environment

23) A phlebotomist is asked to help unpack a shipment of chemicals for the laboratory and to check whether there are any fire hazards. The phlebotomist should check the
A) standard operating procedures for the laboratory.
B) FDA-approved procedures for which these chemicals will be used.
C) safety data sheets for storage requirements.
D) NFPA label on each chemical bottle.

Answer: D
Explanation: Each chemical should have an NFPA label that indicates its level of fire hazard.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Understand
ABHES: 4.f Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations as they relate to healthcare settings; 4.e Perform risk management procedures
CAAHEP: XII.C.3 Discuss fire safety issues in an ambulatory healthcare environment

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24) The NFPA chemical hazard codes indicate all of the following EXCEPT:
A) alkalinity.
B) flammability.
C) health hazard.
D) reactivity.

Answer: A
Explanation: The NFPA chemical hazard codes indicate flammability, health hazards, reactivity, and other special hazards such as oxidation or radiation. The level of acidity or alkalinity is not indicated on the NFPA label.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Understand
CAAHEP: XII.C.2 Identify safety techniques that can be used in responding to accidental exposure to: d. chemicals

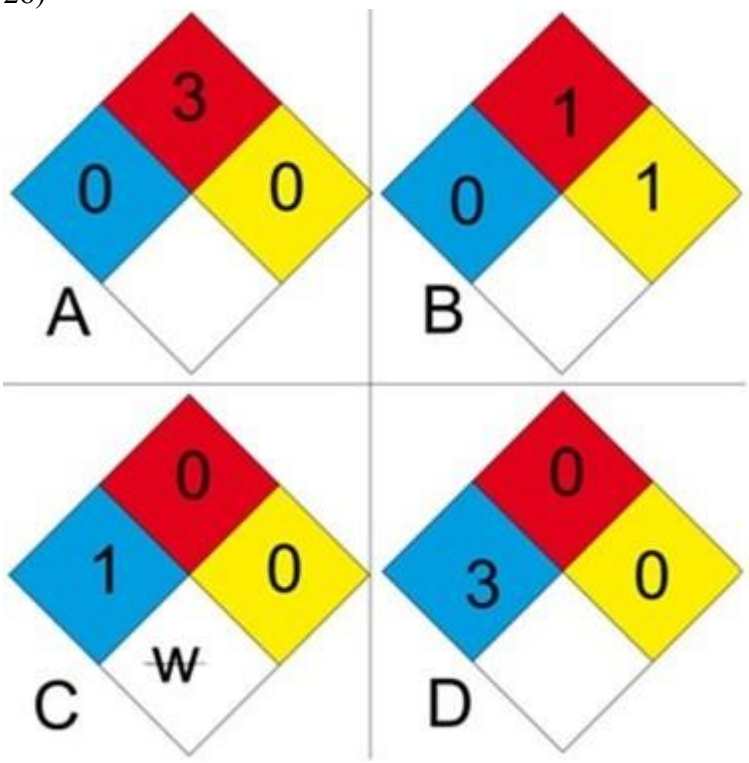
25) The term HAZMATS is used to identify
A) hazardous materials and chemicals.
B) chemical absorbent materials.
C) chemicals that have low to no risk.
D) chemicals that can neutralize volatile chemicals.

Answer: A
Explanation: HAZMATS are hazardous materials including several chemicals used in the medical laboratory.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
ABHES: 4.f Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations as they relate to healthcare settings; 3.d Define and use medical abbreviations when appropriate and acceptable
CAAHEP: XII.C.2.d Identify safety techniques that can be used in responding to accidental exposure to: chemicals

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26)



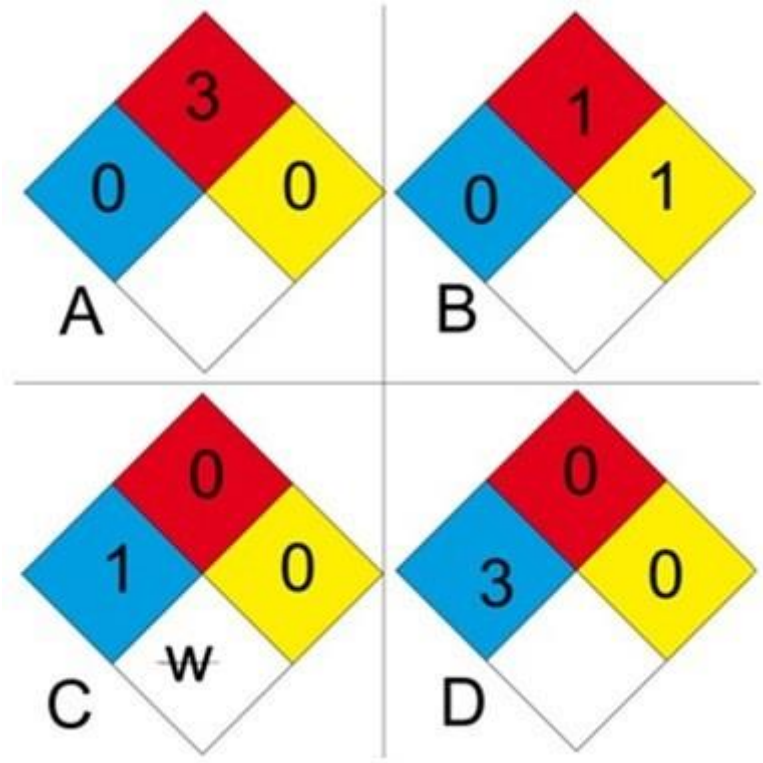
Which NFPA label represents a likely fire hazard, and what does the number in the box represent?
A) Figure A; flash point below 100º Fahrenheit
B) Figure B; flash point below 73º Fahrenheit
C) Figure C; flash point above 200º Fahrenheit
D) Figure D; flash point above 200º Fahrenheit

Answer: A
Explanation: An NFPA label with a high number such as '3' in the red quadrant indicates a high risk of fire. The number "3" in the red quadrant indicates a flash point temperature of below 100º Fahrenheit. The flash point is the lowest temperature at which a chemical can vaporize to form an ignitable mixture in the air; the lower the flash point temperature, the higher the risk of fire.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
ABHES: 4.f Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations as they relate to healthcare settings
CAAHEP: XII.C.2.d Identify safety techniques that can be used in responding to accidental exposure to: chemicals

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27)



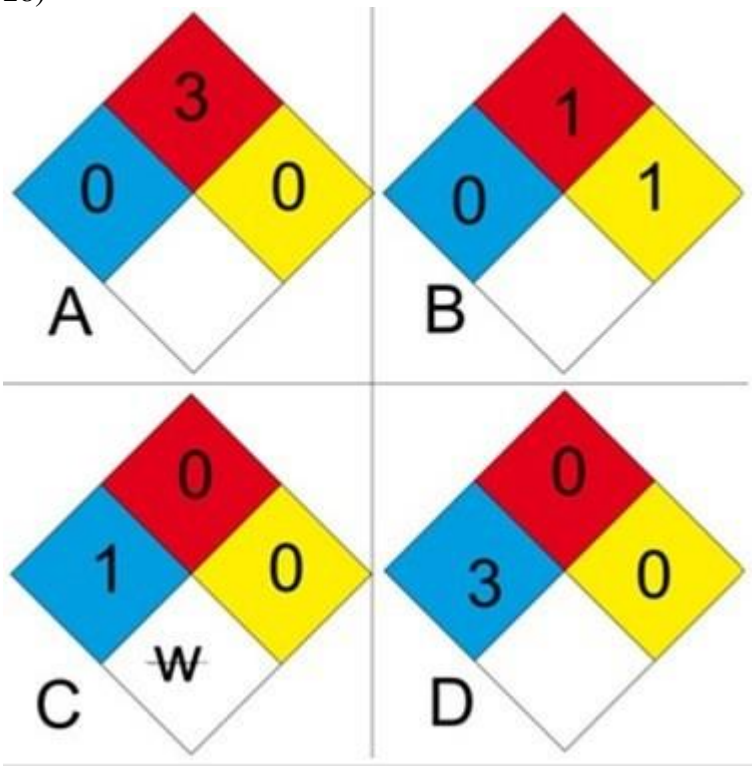
Which NFPA label should you affix to a chemical that causes a high health risk?
A) Image A
B) Image B
C) Image C
D) Image D

Answer: D
Explanation: An NFPA label with a high number such as '3' in the blue quadrant indicates a high health risk.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
ABHES: 4.f Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations as they relate to healthcare settings
CAAHEP: XII.C.2.d Identify safety techniques that can be used in responding to accidental exposure to: chemicals

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28)



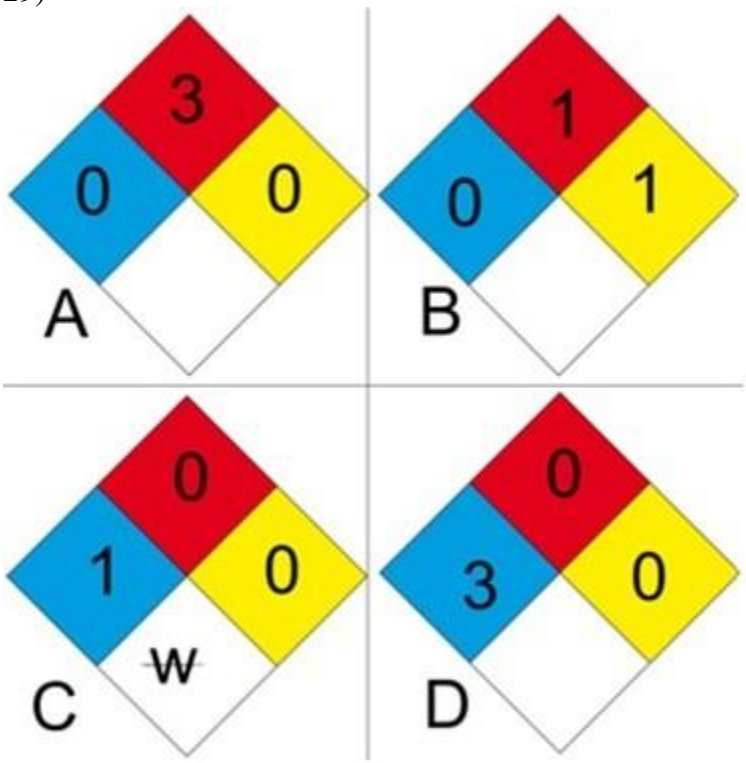
The white box represents additional hazards. What does the "W" mean?
A) No waste
B) No water used
C) Reactive with water
D) No chemicals needed

Answer: C
Explanation: An NFPA label with a 'W' symbol in the white quadrant indicates reactivity with water.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
ABHES: 4.f Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations as they relate to healthcare settings
CAAHEP: XII.C.2.d Identify safety techniques that can be used in responding to accidental exposure to: chemicals

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29)



Which NFPA label should you affix to a chemical that is unstable at warm temperatures?
A) Image A
B) Image B
C) Image C
D) Image D

Answer: B
Explanation: An NFPA label with the number '1' in the yellow quadrant indicates reactivity at a warm temperature.
Difficulty: 2 Medium
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Understand
ABHES: 4.f Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations as they relate to healthcare settings
CAAHEP: XII.C.2.d Identify safety techniques that can be used in responding to accidental exposure to: chemicals

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30) What is the internationally agreed-upon system for communicating chemical hazards in order to improve safety and health in the workplace?
A) GHS
B) HCS
C) OSHA
D) FDA

Answer: A
Explanation: The internationally agreed-upon system for communicating chemical hazards is known as the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
ABHES: 4.f Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations as they relate to healthcare settings
CAAHEP: XII.C.1.b Identify: symbols

31) According to the Hazard Communication Standard, which of these would least likely be found on a chemical container label?
A) Pictogram
B) Hazard Statement
C) Signal Word
D) Medical Uses

Answer: D
Explanation: The Hazard Communication Standard requires that all chemical containers include a pictogram, signal word, and hazard statement along with the identity of the chemical.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
ABHES: 4.f Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations as they relate to healthcare settings
CAAHEP: XII.C.1.b Identify: symbols

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32) A pictogram is a
A) description of a hazard.
B) list of what to do when exposed to a chemical.
C) one- or two-word warning.
D) symbol that indicates a hazard.

Answer: D
Explanation: A pictogram is a symbol that clearly indicates a hazard of a chemical; for example, an image of flames indicates that the chemical can easily catch fire.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
CAAHEP: XII.C.1.b Identify: symbols

33) A signal word is a
A) description of a hazard.
B) list of what to do when exposed to a chemical
C) one or two word warning.
D) symbol that indicates a hazard.

Answer: C
Explanation: A signal word is one or two words that bring attention to a hazardous situation, for example the word "warning" or "caution" should catch the attention of someone about to handle a chemical container.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
CAAHEP: XII.C.1.a Identify: signs

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34) A hazard statement is a
A) description of a hazard.
B) list of what to do when exposed to a chemical
C) one or two word warning.
D) symbol that indicates a hazard.

Answer: A
Explanation: A hazard statement clearly describes the specific hazard of a exposure to a chemical. For example "causes skin irritation on contact."
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
CAAHEP: XII.C.2.d Identify safety techniques that can be used in responding to accidental exposure to: chemicals

35) A precautionary statement is a
A) description of a hazard.
B) list of what to do when exposed to a chemical
C) one or two word warning.
D) symbol that indicates a hazard.

Answer: B
Explanation: A precautionary statement describes ways to minimize or prevent exposures. For example 'keep away from sparks and open flames'.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
ABHES: 4.f Comply with federal, state, and local health laws and regulations as they relate to healthcare settings
CAAHEP: XII.C.2.d Identify safety techniques that can be used in responding to accidental exposure to: chemicals

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36) The purpose of emergency preparedness is to keep _____ safe.
A) patients
B) visitors
C) self
D) everyone

Answer: D
Explanation: Emergency preparedness plans are designed to keep patients, visitors, and all facility personnel safe.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
ABHES: 8.g Recognize and respond to medical office emergencies
CAAHEP: XII.C.8. Identify critical elements of an emergency plan for response to a natural disaster or other emergency

37) Which of the following would least likely be classified as an emergency situation?
A) Chemical spill
B) Computer failure
C) Person displaying a weapon
D) Severe weather

Answer: B
Explanation: Emergency situations are those that pose a threat to the safety of patients, visitors, and staff.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
ABHES: 8.g Recognize and respond to medical office emergencies
CAAHEP: XII.C.8. Identify critical elements of an emergency plan for response to a natural disaster or other emergency

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38) While working in a hospital, an announcement is made: "Code Red Room 322." This is an example of a
A) coded message for hospital staff.
B) prank that should be reported to authorities.
C) simple language message to all staff and visitors.
D) medical emergency

Answer: A
Explanation: Emergency situations are often announced as a coded message for personal to respond.
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Topic: Personal Safety and Preparedness
Learning Objective: 02.02 Recognize symbols and systems and apply techniques to ensure the physical safety of healthcare workers and patients.
Bloom's: Remember
CAAHEP: XII.C.1.b Identify: safety symbols

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