# *Complete Textbook of Phlebotomy 5th edition Hoeltke Test Bank*

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

# Chapter 02—Safety in Phlebotomy

1. What should you do if you accidentally stick yourself with a contaminated needle?
   a. Clean the area with alcohol and continue working.
   b. If the patient was not in isolation, do nothing.
   c. Wash your hands and clean and bandage the puncture site. Record the patient's name and ID number, report the incident to your supervisor, and fill out an incident report.
   d. Quit your job.

*ANSWER:* c
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
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2. Handwashing:
   a. dries out your skin
   b. is not important in health care
   c. is the best way to prevent the spread of infection
   d. is a waste of time

*ANSWER:* c
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
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3. Which disease requires the use of respiratory (airborne) precautions?
   a. hepatitis B
   b. salmonella
   c. staphylococcal skin abscess
   d. tuberculosis

*ANSWER:* d
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
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4. The primary purpose of infection control is to:
   a. determine the source of a communicable disease
   b. isolate patients from other patients and visitors
   c. protect the patient from outside contamination
   d. prevent the spread of communicable diseases within health care facilities

*ANSWER:* d
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

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5. All of the following are vaccine-preventable diseases EXCEPT:
   a. AIDS b. hepatitis B
   c. polio d. mumps
*ANSWER:* a
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
*DATE CREATED:* 11/30/2016 1:21 PM
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6. Gloves should be worn:
   a. during all venipunctures and capillary punctures
   b. for HIV-positive patients only
   c. only in cases of isolation
   d. only when in the laboratory
*ANSWER:* a
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
*DATE CREATED:* 11/30/2016 1:21 PM
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7. The single most important way to prevent the spread of infection in a hospital or other health care facility is:
   a. gowning and gloving b. handwashing
   c. wearing gloves d. avoiding breathing on patients
*ANSWER:* b
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
*DATE CREATED:* 11/30/2016 1:21 PM
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8. The name given to an infection that a patient acquires 48 hours or more after admission to a hospital is:
   a. hospital acquired (nosocomial) b. antibiotic resistant
   c. communicable d. HBV vaccine
*ANSWER:* a
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice
*HAS VARIABLES:* False

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9. Which of the following is NOT classified as personal protective equipment (PPE)?
   a. gloves b. lab coat
   c. goggles d. HBV vaccine
*ANSWER:* d
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
*DATE CREATED:* 11/30/2016 1:21 PM
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10. All of the following are components in the chain of infection EXCEPT:
   a. gloves b. lab coat
   c. goggles d. HBV vaccine
*ANSWER:* d
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
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11. A potential source of infectious material from a patient in protective isolation includes:
   a. feces
   b. none (The phlebotomist is considered a potential source of infection to the patient.)
   c. urine
   d. blood
*ANSWER:* b
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
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12. Aerosols can be produced by:
   a. centrifuging open serum tubes b. popping the top off blood tubes
   c. pouring off a serum sample d. all of the above
*ANSWER:* d
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
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13. When coming into contact with patients under airborne precautions, it is necessary to wear:

a. a mask b. gloves

c. a gown d. A and B

*ANSWER:* d
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
*DATE CREATED:* 11/30/2016 1:21 PM
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14. Standard Precautions state that if there is a possibility of coming into contact with a patient's blood, or any other body fluid, you must wear:

a. a gown

b. goggles

c. gloves

d. nothing, but wash your hands immediately

*ANSWER:* c
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
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15. According to Standard Precautions, blood and body fluids from which group are considered biohazardous?

a. IV drug users b. homosexuals

c. HIV-positive patients d. all blood and body fluids

*ANSWER:* d
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
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16. According to Standard Precautions, all used needles are to be disposed of in the following manner:

a. recapped b. discarded intact

c. bent d. broken or cut off

*ANSWER:* b
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice
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17. A person who has a buildup of fluids in their entire body is known to be:

a. fat b. anemic

c. edematous d. comatose

*ANSWER:* c
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
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18. You walk into a patient's room to draw blood and notice a fire in the patient's wastebasket. What would you do?

*ANSWER:* The National Fire Protection Association's key word for action is "RACE." R = Rescue anyone in danger. A = Sound the alarm. C = Contain the fire by closing doors or windows. E = Extinguish/evacuate. Extinguish the fire if possible; if the fire is too large to extinguish, start to evacuate anyone in the fire's path.
*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Subjective Short Answer
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
*DATE CREATED:* 11/30/2016 1:21 PM
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19. After drawing blood from a patient, you puncture yourself in the left thumb. What actions should you take immediately?

*ANSWER:* In case of an accidental needlestick, you should:
· Clean the site.
· Inform your supervisor of the incident.
· Contact the personnel health department of the hospital or health care facility. If the needlestick occurs after office hours, inform the emergency contact, as established by the employer.
· Obtain HIV consent from the patient. Many states require that the patient give written consent before the patient can be tested for HIV. Usually the personnel health department or the nursing unit takes care of this detail.
· The health care worker also needs to sign consent for HIV testing and for having blood drawn.
· The patient and associate are screened for HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis. Immunization is given if necessary.
· Prophylaxis drug treatment is offered to the employee after exposure.

*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Subjective Short Answer
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
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20. You observe someone performing a venipuncture. What personal protective equipment should be used in the procedure? Was there any equipment that should have been used that was not used?

*ANSWER:* The personal protective equipment that should be available to use when collecting blood is gloves,

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mask, lab coat, sharps container, hand cleaner, and eye protection. Not all equipment will be used with each patient. A routine venipuncture, with no potential for splattering or an aerosol being created, would require only gloves, lab coat, hand cleaner, and sharps container.

*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Subjective Short Answer
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
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21. You are ready to draw a patient's blood, and he says that he is highly allergic to latex. How should you respond to this statement?

*ANSWER:* With a patient who is allergic to latex, you should immediately avoid having the patient come into contact with latex. You would use a nonlatex tourniquet and nonlatex gloves. The phlebotomist should also wash his or her hands before handling any of the nonlatex items to avoid transferring latex from the previous patient.

*POINTS:* 1
*QUESTION TYPE:* Subjective Short Answer
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
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*Match the statements about infection control and transmission with type of precautions that apply.*

a. Pathogens are transmitted by direct or indirect contact.
b. Pathogens are transmitted on dust particles in air currents.
c. Pathogens are transmitted in droplets when a person coughs, sneezes, or talks.
d. Pathogens are transmitted in the water.
e. The way pathogens get into the body, nose, or skin breaks
f. Developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to reduce the transmission of pathogens from both known and unknown sources in a health care setting

*QUESTION TYPE:* Matching
*HAS VARIABLES:* False
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22. airborne precautions
*ANSWER:* b
*POINTS:* 1

23. droplet precautions
*ANSWER:* c
*POINTS:* 1

24. contact precautions
*ANSWER:* a
*POINTS:* 1

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25. Standard Precautions
*ANSWER:* f
*POINTS:* 1

26. portal of entry
*ANSWER:* e
*POINTS:* 1

*Match the fluid with the appropriate source.*
a. amniotic
b. peritoneal
c. pericardial
d. synovial
e. pleural
f. edematous
g. seminal
h. cerebrospinal
*QUESTION TYPE:* Matching
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27. fluid from the joints
*ANSWER:* d
*POINTS:* 1

28. fluid from the penis
*ANSWER:* g
*POINTS:* 1

29. fluid from the lungs
*ANSWER:* e
*POINTS:* 1

30. fluid surrounding an unborn child
*ANSWER:* a
*POINTS:* 1

31. fluid surrounding the heart
*ANSWER:* c
*POINTS:* 1

32. fluid from the spinal column
*ANSWER:* h

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*POINTS:* 1

33. fluid from the abdominal area
*ANSWER:* b
*POINTS:* 1

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