

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

Chapter 02: Medical Asepsis and the OSHA Standard

Bonewit-West: Clinical Procedures for Medical Assistants, 10th 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: 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

6. All of the following are growth requirements for microorganisms *except*:
- Darkness
 - Moisture
 - Nutrition
 - 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?
- Anaerobe
 - Oxygenophile
 - Aerobe
 - Heterotroph

ANS: C

REF: pp. 22-23| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.10

OBJ: 4

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

ANS: B

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

OBJ: 4

9. Microorganisms can be transmitted through
- droplet infection.
 - insects.
 - contaminated food.
 - contaminated equipment.
 - 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?
- Reservoir host
 - Resistant host
 - Contagious
 - 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*:
- Poor nutrition
 - Immunizations
 - Poor hygiene
 - Stress

ANS: B
OBJ: 6

REF: p. 27| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.2.c

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

ANS: E
OBJ: 6

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

13. Cilia remove pathogens from the body by
- providing an acidic environment.
 - engulfing pathogens.
 - trapping microorganisms.
 - constantly beating toward the outside.
 - All of the above

ANS: D
OBJ: 6

REF: pp. 27-28| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.4

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

ANS: A
OBJ: 3

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

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

ANS: A
OBJ: 7

REF: p. 28| CAAHEP Competency (2015): V.10

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

ANS: C
OBJ: 8

REF: pp. 28-29| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.4

17. The CDC recommends that washing the hands with soap and water be performed
- after eating.
 - when the hands are visibly soiled.
 - before using the restroom.
 - 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*:
- They do not require rinsing.
 - Less time is required to perform hand hygiene.
 - They remove all resident flora from the skin.
 - 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*:
- Keeping the medical office free of dirt and dust
 - Wearing jewelry
 - Avoiding coughs and sneezes of patients
 - 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?
- Shortness of breath
 - Redness of the skin
 - Itching
 - 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*:
- Wearing the correct size gloves
 - Keeping the fingernails short
 - Storing gloves away from extremes of temperature
 - 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
- improve the quality of laboratory testing in the United States.
 - protect public health and the environment outside of the workplace.
 - reduce the risk to employees of exposure to infectious diseases.
 - prevent exposure of employees to bloodborne pathogens.

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

23. Which of the following employees would be *least* likely to have occupational exposure?
- Medical laboratory technician
 - Dental hygienist
 - Electrician
 - 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*:
- Hepatitis B virus
 - HIV
 - Hepatitis C
 - 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?
- Needle
 - Cotton-tipped applicator
 - Lancet
 - 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)?
- Any body fluid visibly contaminated with blood
 - Vaginal secretions
 - Tears and sweat
 - 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?
- Skin with dermatitis
 - Burned skin
 - Bruised skin
 - 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?
- Spilling blood on a laboratory worktable
 - Sticking yourself with the needle after drawing up an injectable medication
 - Getting blood onto your bare hands
 - Splashing blood into your eyes
 - All of the above

ANS: D
OBJ: 14

REF: p. 36| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5

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

ANS: B
OBJ: 14

REF: pp. 36-37| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5

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

ANS: C
OBJ: 15

REF: pp. 37-38| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5

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

ANS: A
OBJ: 16

REF: pp. 38-40| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5

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

ANS: D
OBJ: 16

REF: pp. 38-40 |CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5

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

ANS: C
OBJ: 16

REF: pp. 38-40| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.5

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

- 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

OBJ: 13

40. The hepatitis B vaccine must be offered to a new medical office employee *except* when
- the individual has previously received the vaccine.
 - antibody testing has revealed that the individual is immune to hepatitis B.
 - the vaccine is contraindicated for medical reasons.
 - 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?
- Perform ten push-ups.
 - Sign a hepatitis B waiver form.
 - Be tested for hepatitis B antibodies.
 - 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?
- Suture needle
 - Microbiological collection device
 - Gauze saturated with blood
 - 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?
- Closing the lid of a full sharps container in the examining room
 - Double-bagging regulated medical waste
 - Placing a biohazard bag in a cardboard box and sealing it
 - 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?
- The type of waste
 - The quantity of waste in pounds
 - Where the waste is being sent
 - 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
- contaminated food and water.
 - needlesticks and blood splashes.
 - handling contaminated equipment.
 - touching a patient infected with hepatitis B.

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.

- c. parasite.
- d. virus.

ANS: D
OBJ: 22

REF: pp. 46, 48| CAAHEP Competency (2015): I.8

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
OBJ: 21

REF: p. 46| CAAHEP Competency (2015): I.9

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

ANS: A
OBJ: 22

REF: p. 48| CAAHEP Competency (2015): I.8

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
OBJ: 11

REF: pp. 30, 35| CAAHEP Competency (2015): III.6

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