



TUBERCULOSIS (TB) TEST

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

1. What causes tuberculosis?

- a. Tuberculin
- b. Isoniazid
- c. Mycobacterium Tuberculosis

2. Tuberculosis is most commonly found in the:

- a. Skin
- b. Kidneys
- c. Lungs

3. Usually, tuberculosis is screened by first using a:

- a. Chest X-Ray
- b. Skin Test
- c. Sputum Smear

4. Multi-drug resistant tuberculosis:

- a. Cannot be cured with drugs
- b. Resists more than one drug
- c. Can be cured with any TB drug

5. Signs and Symptoms of TB are:

- a. Prolonged cough/fatigue
- b. Loss of appetite/ Weight loss
- c. Fever/night sweats
- d. All of the above

NEW CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL (CDC) GUIDELINES

1. The definition of the new “Standard Precautions” includes:

- a. The use of gloves for contact with blood; all body fluids, secretions, and excretions
- b. The use of gloves for contact with mucous membranes and non-intact skin
- c. Hand washing: each time gloves removed, after contact with possibly contaminated equipment, and between patient contact
- d. All of the above

2. Standard Precautions includes changing gloves at the following times:

- a. Just before contact with mucous membranes and non-intact skin
- b. When gloves become excessively contaminated
- c. At the end of the day
- d. A and B

3. The following is true regarding hand washing:

- a. Hands should be washed even if gloves are worn during contact
- b. Hand should be washed only if gloves are not worn
- c. A plain, non-antimicrobial soap is recommended
- d. A and C

4. The following is true regarding personal protective equipment:

- a. The health care worker is responsible for selecting and wearing the proper protective equipment
- b. Standard equipment includes: gown, gloves, masks, and goggles
- c. A surgical mask and face shield should be worn when a splash from secretions is likely
- d. All of the above

5. The following is true regarding “Airborne Precautions”:

- a. Used for organisms spread by tiny pathogens in the air
- b. Airborne pathogens are lightweight, can travel long distances on dust and moisture in air currents
- c. The door to patient rooms must be closed at all times
- d. All of the above

VENIPUNCTURE ASSESSMENT TEST

1. Select the most appropriate method to fill a vein:

- a. Hydration, gravity, cold soak to site, slapping the vein
- b. Tourniquet, gentle tapping, warm compresses
- c. Leave patient's hand open and limp, dehydrate slightly, apply friction rub to vein
- d. All of the above

2. What clinical s/s might you observe if the tourniquet is too tight?

- a. Blanching, cyanosis
- b. Pain, inability to draw blood
- c. Numbness, tingling, prickly sensations
- d. All of the above

3. What gauge needles are commonly used for drawing blood?

- a. 14, 16, 18
- b. 20, 21, 22

4. What is extravasation?

- a. A rare form of coagulopathy
- b. A terminal symptom in leukemia
- c. Escape of blood from a vessel into the tissue
- d. When vein is hard

5. What patients are at increased risk for extravasation?

- a. Elderly
- b. Infants
- c. Diabetics
- d. Those taking anticoagulants
- e. All of the above

FIRE SAFETY

1. While escaping a fire, close as many doors as possible to prevent the fire's spread.

True

False

2. You should get down and keep low because smoke and gases rise and the air will be cleaner near the floor.

True

False

3. Stop, drop and roll if your clothing is on fire

True

False

4. When leaving a burning building you should:

- a. Keep contact with the wall
- b. Use handrails to go down the stairs
- c. Test doors with the backs of your hands before entering room; if it is hot use another route
- d. All of the above

5. After escaping the building you should:

- a. Move away from it and cross the street
- b. Stay out of the way of rescue personnel and equipment
- c. Leave and go home as soon as possible
- d. A, B, and C
- e. A and B ONLY