

**Regulatory Training for Nursing Students
2009**

Student Name _____ **Date** _____

Instructions: Select the best single answer for each question. Additional instructions will be provided when necessary for specific questions.

HIPAA

1. What kind of personally identifiable health information is protected by HIPAA privacy rule?
 - paper
 - electronic
 - the spoken word
 - all of the above
 - none of the above

2. HIPAA security and privacy regulations apply to :
 - attending physicians, nurses and other healthcare professionals
 - health information managers, information systems staff and other ancillary personnel only
 - anyone working in the facility
 - only staff that have direct patient contact

3. It would be appropriate to release patient information to :
 - the patient's (non-attending) physician brother
 - personnel from the hospital the patient transferred from 2 days ago, who is calling to check on the patient
 - the respiratory therapy personnel doing an ordered procedure
 - a retired physician who is a friend of the family

4. If a person has the ability to access facility or company systems or applications, they have a right to view any information contained in that system or application.
 - True
 - False

5. Copies of patient information may be disposed of in any garbage can in the facility.
 - True
 - False

6. Confidentiality protections cover not just a patient's health-related information, such as his or her diagnosis, but also other identifying information such as social security number and telephone numbers.
 - True
 - False

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7. Which of the following is the appropriate person with whom to share patient information even if the patient has NOT specifically authorized the release of information to the individual?
- a former physician of the patient who is concerned about the patient
 - a colleague who needs information about the patient to provide proper care
 - A friend of the patient
 - A pharmaceutical salesman who is offering a fee for a list of patients to who he could send a free sample of his product.
8. Can you access your own medical record via the computer system?
- Yes
 - No
9. Which of the following are some common features designed to protect confidentiality of health information contained in patient medical records?
- locks on medical records rooms
 - passwords to access computerized records
 - rules that prohibits employees from looking at records unless they have a need to know
 - all of the above
10. Healthcare students may photocopy patient records as long as the name and medical record number are covered.
- True
 - False

Infection Control

11. In a clinical area, you should wash your hands:
- before removing gloves
 - before patient contact
 - after taking report
 - after eating
12. What is MRSA? (Please mark all that apply.)
- Methicillin Resistant Staph Aureus
 - A communicable organism that can infect surgical wounds
 - An airborne pathogen
 - A seasonal organism that plagues patients with compromised immunity

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13. The nurse is caring for a patient with a positive acid-fast bacillus smear. The nurse should:
- assure the client is admitted to a semi-private room
 - assure the client is admitted to an intensive care unit
 - wear a surgical mask
 - wear a respirator mask that has been "fit tested"
14. Which of the following should be placed in a biohazard bag?
- contaminated needles
 - pads saturated with amniotic fluid
 - dressings with serous drainage fully absorbed
 - chux pads with urine
15. Contact isolation precautions include:
- admitting the client to a negative air flow room
 - communicating "isolation precautions" to all personnel
 - wearing a surgical mask
 - wearing eye protection
16. A biohazardous bag is used for waste contaminated with blood or body fluid. What color is the biohazardous bag?
- Clear
 - Green
 - Black
 - Red
17. Methods used in healthcare to limit exposure to Airborne pathogens such as TB include all of the following EXCEPT:
- annual testing of healthcare providers
 - using surgical masks and eye protection
 - fit-testing healthcare providers with a particulate respirator mask
 - placing patients in negative airflow rooms
18. Handoff communication between healthcare providers must include patient requirements for any form of isolation. Handoff communication takes place (check all that apply):
- at shift change
 - when a transporter takes a patient to a test or procedure
 - when transferring a patient to a different level of care
 - when preparing a patient for surgery
19. Handwashing is most effective when using soap and water and vigorously rubbing the hands together for 2 minutes.
- True
 - False

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20. What is the only acceptable manner of hand hygiene when caring for a patient with C. Difficile?
- Using gloves while caring or the patient.
 - Cleaning hands with alcohol based foam or gel before exiting the room.
 - Washing hands with soap and water after exiting the room.
 - Using gloves while caring for the patient and washing hands with soap and water before exiting the room.

Physical Safety

21. What does the acronym *P.A.S.S.* mean in relation to fire safety?
- Pull the station fire alarm, Alert the staff, Stay calm, Seek out the unit fire extinguisher.
 - Pull the fire extinguisher pin, Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire, Squeeze the handle, Sweep the fire from side to side
 - Pack sheets around the unit exit doors, Activate the pull station fire alarm, Select the appropriate fire extinguisher, Standby for directions from Administration.
 - Page the code for a fire, Alert the patient and the visitors, Stay below the smoke, Start an orderly evacuation.
22. You are assisting the Radiology Technician obtain a portable chest x-ray on a patient. Which of the following is *not* one of the three safety rules regarding radiation safety precautions?
- Limit your time of exposure.
 - Increase your distance from the radiation source.
 - Wear protective leaded aprons.
 - Limit contact with the patient.
23. A thunderstorm comes up suddenly and knocks out the main electrical power in the hospital. Your CNA was in the middle of changing a patient's bed. The patient has a respiratory disorder that requires the head of his bed be elevated. The CNA reports she cannot get the head of the bed to elevate. She asks you what she should do.
- Instruct the CNA to take the unit flashlight and re-plug the bed into a red wall plug.
 - Tell the CNA not to worry; the generator will come on within two minutes where the bed can be elevated.
 - Counsel the CNA about using poor judgment when she lowered the head of the patient's bed.
 - Call the nursing house supervisor to report the patient care problem.

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24. Healthcare workers can decrease their risk for developing latex sensitivity by:
- Wearing sterile latex gloves when administering patient care.
 - Washing hands only with the waterless hand soaps.
 - Wearing powder-free, vinyl, or nitrile gloves when administering patient care.
 - Applying an oil-based hand lotion to hands immediately after removing latex gloves.
25. Which of the following resources provides a healthcare worker with specific information on a chemical product?
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) alerts.
 - Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).
 - Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS) labels.
 - National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) diamonds.
26. Which of the following is *not* considered a route for chemical exposures?
- Inhalation
 - Direct contact
 - Indirect contact
 - Ingestion
27. When transferring a patient out of bed who requires total assistance, it is an appropriate practice to:
- use a mechanical lift
 - have another person assist
 - always use a sliding board with two extra assists
 - all of the above
28. What is bariatric equipment?
- equipment used to create an artificial skin barrier
 - size appropriate equipment used for obese patients
 - a weight and pulley system used to create traction in orthopedics
 - infection control supplies also called PPE
29. If you get a bomb threat phone call, you should:
- hang up on the caller quickly
 - write down all information you can about the caller's identity and location
 - notify the police immediately
 - overhead page with a bomb threat warning as soon as you hang up
30. All of the following are warning signs of violence, EXCEPT:
- making threats or carrying weapons
 - screaming, cursing, or challenging authority
 - being withdrawn and refusing to speak to anyone
 - violent gestures, such as pounding on a desk

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31. If you encounter someone that seems suspicious due to questions asked about the physical layout of the unit, location of newborns or wandering aimlessly on the unit, your first and second actions should be:
- Notify your instructor and security
 - Notify your charge nurse and instructor
 - Ask the visitor if you can help him/her and notify your instructor
 - Ask the visitor if you can help him/her and notify security
32. If a Tornado Warning is announced overhead, you should expect to:
- Transfer patients to the basement
 - Move patients away from windows
 - Continue care as usual
 - Go home immediately

Age Appropriate Care

33. Age appropriate care includes (check all that apply):
- Developmental needs
 - Nutritional needs
 - Cognitive development
 - Legal rights
 - Pharmacology
 - Cultural issues
34. Decisions related to age appropriate care for a 2 year old may include (check all that apply):
- Serving soft finger foods
 - Small toys such as hot wheels cars to develop small motor skills
 - The use of treatment rooms
 - Parent participation in care
 - Routes of medication administration
35. Decisions related to age appropriate care for an elder adult may include (check all that apply):
- Medication dosing
 - Status of cognition
 - Patient's preferred method of learning
 - Type of insurance
 - Dentition

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Patient Safety

36. The nurse must check the patient's ID band prior to:
- Medication administration
 - Blood draws
 - Administering blood products
 - Invasive procedures
 - All of the above
37. It is acceptable to check a patient's ID band just once at the beginning of the shift when that is your only patient and as long as the patient responds when you call his/her name.
- True
 - False
38. If a patient loses his or her armband, you should:
- Just ask the patient his/her name
 - Use stickers from the chart
 - Apply a new arm band based on the facility's policies and procedure
 - Let the next shift handle it
39. What are some common reasons why patients may fall while hospitalized? (Check all that apply.)
- Clutter in the room
 - Medications
 - Day of the week (Mondays)
 - Weakness due to illness
 - Medical equipment
 - Age
40. One way to help prevent patient falls is to:
- Provide distractions
 - Make sure the patient has plenty to drink
 - Frequently offer assistance to/from the bathroom
 - Raise all available bedrails
41. Which of the following would be considered a medication error?
- Patient develops a rash at an injection site
 - Patient refuses to take a medication
 - Patient receives SQ insulin checked by the nurse and patient
 - Oral medications are given late due to vomiting

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42. All of the following medication combinations could lead to patient harm EXCEPT:
- Dilaudid IV and Oxycodone PO
 - Novolog SQ and Glucophage PO
 - Hydralazine IV and Lopressor PO
 - Zofran PO and Zyvox PO

Patient Rights

43. Patients have the right to know the identity and professional status of all caregivers.
- True
 - False
44. Colorado law requires healthcare providers to report suspected:
- Child abuse
 - Elder abuse
 - Domestic violence
 - Child and elder abuse
45. The use of restraints creates a potential for harm, therefore most facilities (Check all that apply):
- Use restraints only when a patient will not remain in bed
 - Refrain from using restraints
 - Must have a physician order for restraints
 - Seek alternatives to restraints
46. Which situations would be considered a restraint? (Check all that apply)
- The use of bed alarms
 - Having all available bedrails up
 - Seat belts in geri-chairs
 - Soft mitts to prevent picking at IV's
 - Medications used to control behavior
 - Gait belt used when ambulating a patient
 - Posting a security guard at a patient's door to prevent elopement
47. You are bathing a patient and notice some injuries on the patient's back leading you to suspect abuse. What should you do? (Check all that apply.)
- Ask the patient what happened
 - Ask the patient if he/she feels safe at home
 - Notify the next of kin
 - Notify the Charge RN

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48. Patients or their legal guardians must sign consents for treatment upon admission to the hospital and consents for specific procedures prior to receiving any sedatives, narcotics, or anesthesia.
- True
 - False
49. Once a patient signs a consent for treatment, he/she cannot refuse any tests or medications.
- True
 - False
50. EMTALA refers a patient's right to medically necessary care. Which of the following would be an EMTALA violation?
- A rural hospital transfers a patient with a traumatic brain injury to a facility that specializes in that form of care.
 - A surgery center transfers a patient to a hospital after a respiratory arrest.
 - A laboring mother comes to the ED of a hospital that is not contracted with her insurance. She is transferred to an appropriate facility.
 - An indigent patient with hypothermia and behavioral health issues is medically stabilized and moved to an appropriate psychiatric facility.