REGULATORY TRAINING FOR NURSES/NURSING STUDENTS

ANSWER KEY

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Which type of suspected behavior does Colorado law require healthcare providers to report?
2. Animal abuse
3. Domestic violence
4. Vandalism
5. Child and elder abuse\*
6. There are three bloodborne pathogens that can put healthcare workers at risk. What is an example of a bloodborne illness that would be considered a low risk for healthcare workers to acquire from a patient?
7. HIV/AIDs
8. West Nile Virus\*
9. Hepatitis C
10. Hepatitis B
11. You are bathing a patient and notice some injuries on the patient’s back leading you to suspect abuse. What should you do? **Select all that apply.**
12. Ask the patient what happened\*
13. Ask the patient if he/she feels safe at home\*
14. Notify the next of kin
15. Notify the charge nurse\*
16. Notify the chaplain
17. What is one way a patient can request privacy restrictions of their PHI?
18. Make a request to the organization in writing\*
19. Ask the physician to write a note for the chart
20. Ask a student nurse to post a note on their chart
21. The privacy restrictions on the PHI does not allow for requests.
22. HIPPA regulations cover not just a patient’s health-related information, but what other identifying information?
23. Living will
24. Names of pets
25. Social security number\*
26. Health care provider’s name
27. What is the correct method of disposing of copies of patient information?
28. The dumpster in the back of the hospital
29. A shredder located on the unit
30. A locked shredder box in a designated area of the facility\*
31. In the trash can on the unit
32. Disclosure of information can occur for a variety of reasons. What is a condition in which information disclosure can occur without the patient’s consent? **Select all that apply.**
33. Disaster relief\*
34. Required by law\*
35. Acquiring a non-communicable disease
36. When a family member requests it
37. In the event of a coroner’s inquiry\*
38. EMTALA refers to a patient’s right to medically necessary care. Which of the following would be an EMTALA violation?
39. A rural hospital transfers a patient with a traumatic brain injury to a facility that specializes in that form of care.
40. A surgery center transfers a patient to a hospital after a respiratory arrest.
41. A laboring mother arrives at the ED of a hospital that is not contracted with her insurance. She is transferred to an appropriate facility.\*
42. An indigent patient with hypothermia and behavioral health issues is medically stabilized and moved to an appropriate psychiatric facility.
43. Which person would it be appropriate to release information about the patient?
44. the patient’s (non-attending) physician’s brother
45. personnel from the hospital the patient transferred from, who is calling to check on the patient
46. the respiratory therapy personnel doing an ordered procedure\*
47. a retired physician who is a friend of the family
48. A health care worker is caring for a patient with the intestinal flu. One of the gloves tears and contaminates the health care worker’s hand with vomitus from the patient. There are no visible areas of non-intact skin on the health care worker. What is appropriate action for the health care worker to take pertaining to this situation?
49. Complete an incident report
50. No action needs to be taken, this is not considered an exposure where the patient is at risk
51. Remove your gloves (ensuring patient safety), wash your hands with soap and water and put on a new pair of gloves\*
52. Report the incident to the supervisor immediately
53. What is the safest method of ensuring proper patient identification?
54. Checking the patient’s ID band once at the beginning of the shift
55. Only checking the patient’s ID band prior to a procedure
56. Asking the patient’s his/her name prior to a procedure
57. Checking the ID band prior to each procedure\*
58. If you get a bomb threat phone call, what should you do first?
59. hang up on the caller quickly
60. write down all information you can about the caller’s identity and location\*
61. notify the police immediately
62. overhead page with a bomb threat warning as soon as you hang up
63. Which situation would warrant the need to wear a mask with an eye shield or full face shield?
64. You are changing a dressing on surgical wound that contains dry, crusty drainage on a patient 1 week post-op
65. You are cleaning up the bedside table after a chest tube has been inserted
66. You are preparing the body for family members to view after the patient has expired
67. You are preforming tracheal suction on a patient with a new tracheostomy tube\*
68. What does the patient have the right to do?
69. Access and inspect their PHI\*
70. Take the PHI from the health care provider
71. Only request to make a copy of their PHI with current information
72. Request that they have access to their PHI after 10 days from request
73. What does the acronym P.A.S.S. mean in relation to fire safety?
74. Pull the station fire alarm, alert the staff, stay calm, seek out the unit fire extinguisher
75. Pull the fire extinguisher pin, aim the nozzle at the base of the fire, squeeze the handle, sweep the fire from side to side\*
76. Pack sheets around the unit exit doors, activate the pull station fire alarm, select the appropriate fire extinguisher, standby for directions from administration
77. Page the code for a fire, alert the patient and the visitors, stay below the smoke, start and orderly evacuation
78. Which of the following should be placed in a biohazard bag?
79. contaminated needles
80. a towel containing clear drainage
81. dressings with serous drainage fully absorbed\*
82. chux pads with a small amount of urine
83. What is important to know about the concept of grounding for safety in the workplace?
84. This is not a safe mechanism to ensure electrical safety
85. If there is a leak in the electrical system, it will be harmless when discharged\*
86. If a person touches a live wire that is grounded, they will be harmed
87. This is a concept associated with making lightning strikes harmless
88. A patient has signed consent for treatment, he/ she is legally able to receive which types of treatment?
89. Surgery
90. Invasive diagnostic procedures
91. Medication ordered by a health care provider\*
92. None, further consents will need to be signed for any types of treatment
93. What type of procedures must patients or their legal guardians sign consents for in order to have treatment administered upon admission to the hospital?
94. Special procedures performed by physicians requiring sedation, narcotics or anesthesia\*
95. Treatments administered by nursing staff that patients/legal guardians verbally consent to
96. Non-invasive diagnostic procedures ordered by health care providers
97. Leaving the unit for social interaction with family and friends
98. Which of the following are some common features designed to protect confidentiality of health information contained in patient medical records? **Select all that apply**.
99. locks on medical records rooms\*
100. passwords to access computerized records\*
101. rules that prohibit employees from looking at records unless they have a need to know\*
102. isolate workers from each other when on shift
103. allow only supervisors to have access to the health record
104. Which behavior would best indicate to the nurse that a family member may become violent?
105. providing the nurse with information from the internet about the patient’s illness
106. getting ice from the ice machine without asking permission
107. being withdrawn and refusing to speak to anyone
108. arguing with the physician about treatment administered to the patient\*
109. The nurse enters a room and finds the patient unconscious and a fan that the family had brought in emitting sparks. What should the nurse do first?
110. Unplug the fan
111. Remove the patient from the room\*
112. Call for help immediately
113. Start CPR
114. When transferring a patient out of bed who requires total assistance, what is an appropriate piece of equipment to use?
115. a mechanical lift\*
116. transfer belt
117. another person
118. sliding board
119. Which of the following is considered a route for chemical exposures? **Select all that apply.**
120. Inhalation\*
121. Direct contact\*
122. Indirect contact
123. Ingestion\*
124. Wearing gloves
125. What does the acronym R.A.C.E. indicate in terms of actions to be taken when a fire is identified?
126. Raise the patient, activate the alarm, contain the fire, evacuate the patients
127. Rescue the patient, activate the alarm, contain the fire, extinguish/evacuate the patients\*
128. Release the pin on the fire extinguisher, aim the fire extinguisher, contain the fire, extinguish the fire
129. Rescue the patient, aim the fire extinguisher, call for help, extinguish/evacuate the patients
130. The nurse is caring for a patient with a positive acid-fast bacillus smear. What action would the nurse take?
131. assure the patient is admitted to a semi- private room
132. assure the patient is admitted to an intensive care unit
133. wear a surgical mask
134. wear an N95 respirator mask that has been “fit tested”\*
135. HIPPA security and privacy regulations apply to which group of people?
136. family members
137. construction workers doing remodeling on the outside of the building
138. employees working in the facility\*
139. only staff having direct patient contact
140. What is a mechanism to ensure safe work practice controls?
141. Transport specimens in leak proof containers labeled as biological hazards\*
142. Make sure liquids that you drink at the nurse’s station is only water
143. Type of insurance
144. Patient’s preferred method of learning
145. If a patient loses his or her armband, what should you do?
146. Just ask the patient his/her name
147. Use stickers from the chart
148. Apply a new arm band based on the facility’s policies and procedure\*
149. Let the next shift handle it
150. What are some of the common reasons why patients may fall while hospitalized? **Select all that apply.**

a) Private room with no supervision

b) Weakness due to illness\*

c) Clutter in the room\*

d) Medications\*

e) Use of assistive devices

1. If a Tornado Warning is announced overhead, you should anticipate to take which action?
2. Transfer patients to the basement
3. Move patients away from windows\*
4. Continue care as usual
5. Go home immediately
6. 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, what is your first action?
7. Notify security
8. Notify the charge nurse\*
9. Ask the visitor if you can help him/her
10. Ask the visitor if you can help him/her and notify security
11. Healthcare workers can decrease their risk for developing latex sensitivity by taking what action?
12. Wearing sterile latex gloves when administering patient care
13. Washing hands only with the waterless hand soaps
14. Wearing powder-free, vinyl, or nitrile gloves when administering patient care\*
15. Applying an oil-based hand lotion to hands immediately after removing latex gloves.
16. A thunderstorm comes up suddenly and knocks out the main electrical power in the hospital. Your CNA was in the middle of changing a patients’ bed. The patient has a respiratory disorder that requires the head of his bed to be elevated. The CNA reports she cannot get the head of the bed to elevate. What should you instruct her to do?
17. Instruct the CNA to take the unit flashlight and re-plug the bed into a red wall plug.\*
18. Tell the CNA not to worry; the generator will come on within two minutes where the bed can be elevated.
19. Counsel the CNA about using poor judgment when she lowered the head of the patient’s bed.
20. Call the nursing house supervisor to report the patient care problem.
21. You are assisting the Radiology Technician obtain a portable chest x-ray on a patient. Which of the following are safety rules regarding radiation safety precautions? **Select all that apply.**
22. Limit your time of exposure\*
23. Increase your distance from the radiation source\*
24. Wear protective leaded aprons\*
25. Limit contact with the patient
26. Wear safety goggles
27. What is the only acceptable manner of hand hygiene when caring for a patient with *C. Difficile?*
28. Using gloves while caring for the patient
29. Cleaning hands with alcohol based foam or gel before exiting the room
30. Washing hands with soap and water after exiting the room
31. Using gloves while caring for the patient and washing hands with soap and water before exiting the room\*
32. What is a method used in healthcare to limit exposure to airborne pathogens such as TB?
33. Bi-annual testing of healthcare providers
34. using surgical masks and eye protection
35. fit-testing healthcare providers with a particulate N95 respirator mask\*
36. placing patients in respiratory isolation
37. What is the most important thing to when placing a patient on contact precautions?
38. admitting the patient to a negative air flow room
39. communicating “contact precautions” to all personnel\*
40. wearing a surgical mask
41. wearing eye protection
42. A nurse is discussing a patient with a close family friend. What kind of personally identifiable health information would the nurse be able to discuss with this person?
43. paper
44. electronic
45. the patient’s spoken word
46. family’s concern\*
47. What is MRSA?
48. A bacterial infection resistant to the antibiotic methicillin\*
49. A microorganism that can infect surgical wounds
50. An airborne pathogen
51. A seasonal organism that plagues patients with compromised immunity
52. A biohazard bag is used for waste contaminated with blood or body fluid. What color is the biohazard bag?
53. Red\*
54. Green
55. Clear
56. Black
57. Handoff communication between healthcare providers must include information about patient’s requirements for care. What is an appropriate circumstance where handoff communication should take place?
58. When helping the patient ambulate to the bathroom
59. when a transporter takes a patient to a test or procedure\*
60. when transferring a patient to the other bed in a double room
61. when preparing a patient to receive a medication
62. Which situation would be considered a restraint?
63. The use of bed alarms
64. Having all available bedrails up halfway
65. Soft mitts to prevent picking at IVs\*
66. Gait belt used when ambulating
67. Which of the following resources provides a healthcare worker with specific information on a chemical product?
68. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) alerts
69. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)\*
70. Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS) labels
71. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) diamonds.
72. When would the nurse check the patient’s ID band prior to taking which action?
73. Allowing patient to take own medications from home
74. Allowing visitors
75. Transfusing blood\*
76. Allowing patient to go smoke
77. What is the first action for the nurse to take after having been exposed to blood or other body fluids?
78. Complete an incidence report
79. Contact your personal physician
80. Report to the emergency room
81. Wash the area thoroughly with soap and water\*
82. Which of the following would be considered a medication error?
83. Patient develops a rash at an injection site
84. Patient refuses to take medication
85. Patient receives SQ insulin checked by the nurse and patient\*
86. Oral medications are given late due to vomiting
87. What is one way to prevent a medication error?
88. Ask the patient their name
89. Check the patient’s arm band before administering a medication\*
90. Not checking the physician’s orders after having given the medication before
91. Giving the medication that is orderly orally, IM to be more effective sooner
92. In a clinical area, when should you wash your hands?
93. Before removing gloves
94. Before patient contact\*
95. After taking report
96. After eating
97. Which of the following is an appropriate person with whom to share patient information?
98. A former physician of the patient who is concerned about the patient
99. A colleague who needs information about the patient to provide proper care\*
100. A friend of the patient who has come to visit the patient
101. A pharmaceutical salesman who is offering a fee for a list of patients to whom he can send a free sample of his product