

Bonewit: Clinical Procedures for Medical Assistants, 8th Edition

Chapter 2: Medical Asepsis and the OSHA Standard

Test Bank

CAAHEP Cognitive (Knowledge Base)

I. Anatomy and Physiology

8. Discuss implications for disease and disability when homeostasis is not maintained
9. Describe implications for treatment related to pathology

III. Applied Microbiology/Infection Control

1. Describe the infection cycle, including the infectious agent, reservoir, susceptible host, means of transmission, portals of entry, and portals of exit
2. Define asepsis
3. Discuss infection control procedures
4. Identify personal safety precautions as established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
5. List major types of infectious agents
6. Compare different methods of controlling the growth of microorganisms
7. Match types and uses of personal protective equipment (PPE)
8. Differentiate between medical and surgical asepsis used in ambulatory care settings, identifying when each is appropriate
11. Describe Standard Precautions, including:
 - a. Transmission-based precautions
 - b. Purpose
 - c. Activities regulated
12. Discuss the application of Standard Precautions with regard to:
 - a. All body fluids, secretions and excretions
 - b. Blood
 - c. Nonintact skin
 - d. Mucous membranes
13. Identify the role of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) regulations in health care settings

IV. Concepts of Effective Communication

10. Diagram medical terms, labeling the word parts
11. Define both medical terms and abbreviations related to all body systems

IX. Legal Implications

13. Discuss all levels of governmental legislation and regulation as they apply to medical assisting practice, including FDA and DEA regulations

XI. Protective Practices

1. Describe personal protective equipment
2. Identify safety techniques that can be used to prevent accidents and maintain a safe work environment
4. Identify safety signs, symbols, and labels
9. Discuss requirements for responding to hazardous material disposal

ABHES Content Competencies**2. Anatomy and Physiology**

- d. Common diseases, diagnoses, and treatments

3. Medical Terminology

- a. Basic structure of medical words
- b. Word element combinations

9. Medical Office Clinical Procedures

- b. Aseptic technique
- i. Standard precautions

10. Medical Laboratory Procedures

- c. Biohazards

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions: Choose the best answer.

Each question is worth 2 points.

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

2. What term is used to describe a microorganism that produces disease?
 - a. Nonpathogen
 - b. Pathogen
 - c. Bacteria
 - d. Infection

ANS: B

3. Which of the following is *not* an example of a microorganism?
 - a. Pinworms
 - b. Bacteria
 - c. Virus
 - d. Protozoa

ANS: A

4. What term is used to describe a microorganism that does *not* produce disease?
 - a. Sterile
 - b. Aseptic
 - c. Nonpathogen

d. Pathogen

ANS: C

5. All of the following are growth requirements for microorganisms *except*
- Darkness
 - Moisture
 - Nutrition
 - Acidic environment

ANS: D

6. What is the name given to a microorganism that can exist only in the presence of oxygen?
- Anaerobe
 - Oxygenophile
 - Aerobe
 - Heterotroph

ANS: C

7. The optimal growth temperature is
- 98.6° F or body temperature
 - The temperature at which a microorganism grows best
 - Room temperature
 - The temperature that kills pathogens

ANS: B

8. Microorganisms can be transmitted through
- Droplet infection
 - Insects
 - Contaminated food
 - Contaminated equipment
 - All of the above

ANS: E

9. 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

10. All of the following make a person less resistant to a pathogen *except*
- Poor nutrition
 - Immunizations

- c. Poor hygiene
- d. Stress

ANS: B

11. Cilia remove pathogens from the body by
- a. Providing an acidic environment
 - b. Engulfing pathogens
 - c. Trapping microorganisms
 - d. Constantly beating toward the outside
 - e. All of the above

ANS: D

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

ANS: A

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

ANS: A

14. The CDC recommends that washing the hands with soap and water be performed
- a. After eating
 - b. When the hands are visibly soiled
 - c. Before using the restroom
 - d. After taking a patient's blood pressure

ANS: B

15. All of the following are advantages of alcohol-based hand rubs *except*
- a. They do not require rinsing
 - b. Less time is required to perform hand hygiene
 - c. They remove all resident flora from the skin
 - d. They contain emollients to prevent drying of the hands

ANS: C

16. The purpose of the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard is to

- a. Improve the quality of laboratory testing in the United States
- b. Protect public health and the environment outside of the workplace
- c. Reduce the risk to employees of exposure to infectious diseases
- d. Prevent exposure of employees to bloodborne pathogens

ANS: C

17. What is the purpose of the Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act?
- a. To ensure that an injection is administered correctly
 - b. To ensure the proper disposal of sharps
 - c. To reduce the chance of infection developing at the injection site
 - d. To reduce needlestick injuries among health care workers

ANS: D

18. All of the following are considered other potentially infectious materials (OPIM) *except*
- a. Any body fluid visibly contaminated with blood
 - b. Vaginal secretions
 - c. Tears and sweat
 - d. Semen

ANS: C

19. All of the following are examples of nonintact skin *except*
- a. Skin with dermatitis
 - b. Burned skin
 - c. Bruised skin
 - d. Chapped skin

ANS: C

20. Which of the following is an example of an exposure incident?
- a. Spilling blood on a laboratory worktable
 - b. Sticking yourself with the needle after drawing up an injectable medication
 - c. Getting blood onto your bare hands
 - d. Splashing blood into your eyes
 - e. All of the above

ANS: D

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

ANS: B

22. 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

23. What term is used to describe a physical or mechanical device used to remove health hazards from the workplace?
- Engineering control
 - Work practice control
 - Personal protective equipment
 - Universal precaution

ANS: A

24. 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

25. Which of the following is an example of personal protective equipment?
- Clean disposable gloves
 - Biohazard sharps container
 - Scrubs
 - Prescription eyeglasses

ANS: A

26. Which of the following is a violation of the OSHA standard?
- Eating in the office laboratory
 - Storing the Exposure Control Plan on the computer
 - Recapping a needle after withdrawing medication from a vial
 - Refusing to get the hepatitis B vaccination
 - All of the above

ANS: A

27. What is the *first* thing you should do if a cut on your bare hand accidentally comes in contact with a patient's blood?
- Report the incident to the physician
 - Wash your hands with soap and water
 - Apply gloves

d. Obtain a hepatitis B vaccination

ANS: B

28. Personal protective equipment must be used to
- Draw blood
 - Label a specimen container
 - Measure oral temperature
 - Perform a vision screening test
 - All of the above

ANS: A

29. Which of the following used items is *not* an example of regulated medical waste?
- Suture needle
 - Microbiologic collection device
 - Gauze saturated with blood
 - Urine testing strip

ANS: D

30. Which of the following represents an *error* in technique when preparing 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 pick-up by the medical waste service

ANS: D

31. 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

32. Treatment for acute hepatitis B includes
- Antibiotics
 - Physical therapy
 - Liver transplantation
 - Restricted activity and rest

ANS: D

33. The most common side effect of the hepatitis B vaccine is
- Nausea
 - Hives

- c. Irritability
- d. Soreness at the injection site

ANS: D

34. Patients with chronic hepatitis B face an increased risk of developing
- a. Liver cancer
 - b. Pancreatitis
 - c. Rheumatic heart disease
 - d. Gallstones

ANS: A

35. 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

36. 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

37. Which of the following is *not* a symptom of acute HIV infection?
- a. Fever
 - b. Fatigue
 - c. Adenopathy
 - d. Jaundice

ANS: D

38. 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

39. Which of the following employees would be *least* likely to have occupational exposure?
- a. Medical laboratory technician

- b. Dental hygienist
- c. Electrician
- d. Law enforcement officer

ANS: C

40. AIDS cannot be transmitted through
- a. Casual contact
 - b. Blood splashes
 - c. Sexual intercourse
 - d. Needlestick injuries

ANS: A

MATCHING

Directions: Match each word part meaning with its correct word part.

- a. aer/o
- b. an-
- c. anti-
- d. -gen
- e. micro-
- f. natal
- g. non-
- h. path/o
- i. post-
- j. septic

- 1. After
- 2. Against
- 3. Air
- 4. Disease
- 5. Infection
- 6. Not
- 7. Pertaining to Birth
- 8. Producing
- 9. Small
- 10. Without

- 1. ANS: I
- 2. ANS: C
- 3. ANS: A
- 4. ANS: H
- 5. ANS: J
- 6. ANS: G
- 7. ANS: F

8. ANS: D
9. ANS: E
10. ANS: B