

***Clinical Procedures for Medical Assistants 11th
edition Bonewit-West Test Bank***

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Chapter 02: Medical Asepsis and the OSHA Standard

Bonewit-West: Clinical Procedures for Medical Assistants, 11th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What is the name given to a tiny living plant or animal that cannot be seen with the naked eye?
- Pathogen
 - Microorganism
 - Nonpathogen
 - Microbiology

ANS: B

REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.

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

ANS: B

REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.

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

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ANS: A

REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.1

4. What may remain on an object that is medically aseptic?
- Nonpathogens
 - Pathogens
 - Droplet infection
 - Anaerobes

ANS: A

REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.3.a.

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

ANS: D

REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.4

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

- c. Aerobe
- d. Heterotroph

ANS: C REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.

7. The optimum growth temperature is
- a. 98.6° F, or body temperature.
 - b. The temperature at which a microorganism grows best.
 - c. Room temperature.
 - d. The temperature that kills pathogens.

ANS: B REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.

8. How can microorganisms be transmitted from one person to another?
- a. Droplet infection
 - b. Insects that carry pathogens
 - c. Contaminated food and water
 - d. Direct contact with an infected person
 - e. All of these

ANS: E REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.2.d.

9. What is the name given to a person who cannot fight off a pathogen that has entered his or her body?
- a. Reservoir host
 - b. Resistant host
 - c. Contagious
 - d. Susceptible host

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ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.2.c.

10. All of the following makes a person less resistant to a pathogen *except*:
- a. Poor nutrition
 - b. Immunizations
 - c. Poor hygiene
 - d. Stress

ANS: B REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.2.c.

11. Which of the following help prevent the entrance of microorganisms into the body?
- a. Coughing and sneezing
 - b. Acidic nature of urine
 - c. Hydrochloric acid in the stomach
 - d. Mucus in the nose and respiratory tract
 - e. All of these

ANS: E REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.4

12. 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 these.

ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.4

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

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.3.a.

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

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a.

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

ANS: C REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.4

16. 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 REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5 | CAAHEP Competency: III.7

17. All of the following are advantages of an alcohol-based hand sanitizer *except*:
- a. It does not require rinsing.
 - b. Less time is required to perform hand hygiene.
 - c. It removes all resident flora from the skin.
 - d. It contains emollients to prevent drying of the hands.

ANS: C REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

18. When should disposable exam gloves be used?
- a. Administering an injection
 - b. Performing a venipuncture

- c. Performing a finger stick
- d. Cleaning up a blood spill
- e. All of these

ANS: E REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.6

19. All of the following are symptoms of a mild allergy to latex gloves *except*:
- a. Shortness of breath
 - b. Redness of the skin
 - c. Itching
 - d. Urticaria

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: I.8.b.

20. All of the following are advantages of nitrile gloves *except*:
- a. They are durable.
 - b. They are less expensive than latex gloves.
 - c. They have a comfortable fit.
 - d. They do not cause a latex allergy.

ANS: B REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.6

21. Which of the following is a guideline for working with gloves?
- a. Wearing the correct size gloves
 - b. Keeping the fingernails short
 - c. Storing gloves away from extremes of temperature
 - d. Sanitizing the hands after removing gloves
 - e. All of these

ANS: E REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.6

22. What may occur if gloves are too large?
- a. They make it difficult to perform procedures.
 - b. They may rip as they are applied.
 - c. They may irritate the hands.
 - d. They result in contamination of the hands.

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.6

23. All of the following are good aseptic practices in the medical office *except*:
- a. Keeping the medical office free of dirt and dust
 - b. Wearing jewelry
 - c. Avoiding coughs and sneezes of patients
 - d. Carefully disposing of wastes

ANS: B REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.3.a.

24. 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 REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

25. Which of the following employees would be *least* likely to have occupational exposure?
- Medical laboratory technician
 - Dental hygienist
 - Accountant
 - Law enforcement officer

ANS: C REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

26. All of the following are examples of bloodborne pathogens *except*:
- Hepatitis B virus
 - HIV
 - Hepatitis C virus
 - White blood cells

ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.1

27. Which of the following is *not* an example of a sharp?
- Needle
 - Cotton-tipped applicator
 - Lancet
 - Glass capillary tube

ANS: B REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

28. Which of the following is *not* considered an OPIM (other potentially infectious material)?
- Any body fluid visibly contaminated with blood
 - Vaginal secretions
 - Tears and sweat
 - Semen

ANS: C REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

29. Nonintact skin includes all of the following *except*:
- Skin with dermatitis
 - Burned skin
 - Bruised skin
 - Chapped skin

ANS: C REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

30. 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 these

ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

31. 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

REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

32. 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

REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5 | CAAHEP Competency: XII.1

33. 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

REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

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34. 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

REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

35. 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 hand before gloving

ANS: C

REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

36. Which of the following is an example of personal protective equipment (PPE)?
- Clean disposable gloves
 - Biohazard sharps container
 - Scrubs
 - Prescription eyeglasses
 - All of these

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.6

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

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.6

38. All of the following are PPE guidelines *except*:
- Decontaminate and reuse disposable gloves
 - Remove all PPE before leaving the medical office
 - Replace gloves that become torn or contaminated as soon as possible
 - Remove a garment penetrated by blood as soon as possible

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

39. 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 these

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

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40. 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 provider.
 - Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water.
 - Begin antiviral medication treatment.
 - Obtain a hepatitis B vaccination.

ANS: B REF: CAAHEP Competency: XII.2.a.

41. Which of the following is a violation of the OSHA standard with respect to biohazard sharps containers?
- Locating the sharps container as close as possible to the area of use
 - Maintaining sharps containers in an upright position
 - Reaching into a sharps container with a gloved hand
 - Replacing sharps containers when they are $\frac{3}{4}$ full

ANS: C REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

42. 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 these.

ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5

43. All of the following are considered regulated medical waste *except*:
- a. Suture needle
 - b. Microbiologic collection device
 - c. Disposable gloves with blood on them
 - d. Urine testing strip

ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.5 | CAAHEP Competency: XII.6.a.

44. Which of the following represents an *error* in technique when preparing and storing regulated medical waste for disposal by an infectious waste service?
- a. Closing the lid of a full sharps container in the examining room
 - b. Double-bagging regulated medical waste
 - c. Placing a biohazard bag in a cardboard box and sealing it
 - d. Storing a biohazard box in the waiting room for pickup by the medical waste service

ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: XII.6.a.

45. What information is included on a regulated waste tracking form?
- a. The type of waste
 - b. The quantity of waste in pounds
 - c. Where the waste is being sent
 - d. Signature of a medical office representative
 - e. All of these

ANS: E REF: CAAHEP Competency: XII.6.a.

46. What is the most common route of transmission of bloodborne pathogens to a health care worker?
- a. Accidental needlesticks
 - b. Direct contact with an infected patient
 - c. Contaminated equipment
 - d. Droplet infection

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.2.d.

47. Where is the hepatitis B virus found in the body of an HBV-infected individual?
- a. Semen
 - b. Vaginal secretions
 - c. Blood
 - d. All of these

ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.1

48. Which of the following are symptoms of acute hepatitis B?
- a. Mild fever
 - b. Fatigue
 - c. Loss of appetite

- d. Muscle and joint pain
- e. All of these

ANS: E REF: CAAHEP Competency: I.8.a.b.

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

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: I.8.c.

50. 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: CAAHEP Competency: I.13

51. The most common side effect of the hepatitis B vaccine is
- a. Nausea.
 - b. Hives.
 - c. Fever.
 - d. Soreness at the injection site.

ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: I.10.c.

52. What is the most common means of transmission for hepatitis C?
- a. Sharing needles and syringes with an HCV-infected individual
 - b. Coughs and sneezes from an infected person
 - c. Sexual intercourse
 - d. Mosquitoes

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.2.d.

53. What is the treatment for chronic hepatitis C?
- a. Antibiotic therapy for 7 to 10 days
 - b. Daily administration of antiviral medication for 12 weeks
 - c. Hepatitis C vaccine
 - d. Immune globulin

ANS: B REF: CAAHEP Competency: I.8.e.

54. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is caused by a
- a. Bacteria.
 - b. Fungus.
 - c. Parasite.
 - d. Virus.

ANS: D REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.1

55. AIDS cannot be transmitted through
- Casual everyday contact.
 - Blood splashes.
 - Sexual intercourse.
 - Needlestick injuries.

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: III.2.d.

56. How do AIDS antiretroviral medications control HIV infection?
- Prevent reproduction of the virus
 - Remove the virus from the body
 - Destroy the virus
 - Strengthen the immune system

ANS: A REF: CAAHEP Competency: I.10.b.

MATCHING

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

- aer/o
- an-
- anti-
- enter/o
- gen
- micro-
- natal
- non-
- path/o
- peri-
- post-
- Septic

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- After
- Against
- Air
- Disease
- Infection
- Not
- Pertaining to Birth
- Producing
- Small
- Without
- Intestine

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1. ANS: K | REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a. |
| 2. ANS: C | REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a. |
| 3. ANS: A | REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a. |
| 4. ANS: I | REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a. |

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| 5. ANS: L | REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a. |
| 6. ANS: H | REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a. |
| 7. ANS: G | REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a. |
| 8. ANS: E | REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a. |
| 9. ANS: F | REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a. |
| 10. ANS: B | REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a. |
| 11. ANS: D | REF: CAAHEP Competency: V.8.a. |

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