

### St. David's HealthCare Information

1. The mission of St. David's HealthCare is:

---

to provide exceptional care to every patient every day with a spirit of warmth,  
friendliness and personal pride

---

2. The five values of St. David's HealthCare are:

1. Integrity

---

2. Compassion

---

3. Accountability

---

4. Respect

---

5. Excellence

---

### Safety: Environment of Care

3. Regarding the fire plan, what do the letters R-A-C-E stand for?

R – Rescue

---

A – Alarm

---

C – Contain

---

E - Extinguish

---

4. What is the number to activate an emergency code in each St. David's HealthCare hospital?

SDMC: 4-2222

---

RRMC: 3333

---

NAMC: 2222

---

SAMC: 6-7555

---

SDGH: 2-4333

---

HHoA: 7-7777

---

SDSH: 7777

---

Updated August 2021

5. List the three steps involved in reporting a student injury:

1. Immediately report injury to Instructor and Charge Nurse or Nurse Manager

---

2. Complete appropriate exposure form

---

3. See emergency room physician or personal physician, as instructed

---

## Latex Allergy Precautions

6. Symptoms of latex allergy include skin rashes, hives, flushing, itching, nasal or eye drainage, or sinus symptoms, asthma, and shock. This statement is:

a. True

b. False

7. If you have a Latex allergy, you should:
  - a. Avoid contact with latex gloves
  - b. Avoid areas where you might inhale the powder from the latex gloves.
  - c. Tell your employer, physicians, nurses, and Employee Health Nurse that you have a latex allergy
  - d. Wear a medical alert bracelet
  - e. All of the above

## Infection Control

8. The "Chain of Transmission" is something we want to break. It refers to:
  - a. Airflow in the hospital
  - b. The way an infection develops
  - c. Germs and how they travel
  - d. Bicycle part between the pedals and the wheels
9. Which are links in the "Chain of Transmission"?
  - e. Pathogen, source, mode of transmission, portal of entry, susceptible host
  - f. Airborne, Droplet, and Contact
  - g. Food, water, insects, hands, blood and equipment
10. Select the ways that germs can travel to places and cause infections:
  - h. On air currents
  - i. With their little tiny feet (lice)
  - j. Directly by the hands
  - k. Indirectly by equipment or other items that may touch the patient or that a patient has touched
  - l. All of the above

## Standard Precautions

11. Standard Precautions are the actions taken with all patients, all of the time, to prevent transmission of germs from patient to health care worker, patient to patient, and health care worker to patient. This statement is:
  - a. True
  - b. False
12. Select all the items that can carry germs that can be transmitted to others (for which Standard Precautions should be used):
  - a. Blood
  - b. Excretions
  - c. Used needles
  - d. Saliva

- e. Rash
  - f. Specimens
  - g. Mucous membranes
  - h. Secretions
  - i. Soiled dressings
  - j. Body fluids
  - k. Open wounds
13. What should you do to prevent a germ that is on your hands from being transferred to a patient where it could cause an infection? [Handwashing](#)
- 
14. Most hospital infections are caused by germs carried on our hands. This statement is:  
a. True  
b. False
15. How many seconds should you wash your hands using running water, soap, and friction, paying special attention to fingernails and rough skin areas, to remove most transient germs?  
[10-15 seconds](#)
- 
16. What should you use to turn off the faucet after washing your hands?  
a. Freshly washed hands  
b. [Dry paper towel](#)

## Isolation/Safety Precautions

17. If you need to enter an isolation room, what should you do?
- a. Ask the nurse caring for the patient what type of personal protective equipment (PPE) you should wear
  - b. Put the PPE on before entering the room
  - c. Remove the PPE in order of the most soiled to the least soiled before leaving the room
  - d. Wash your hands before leaving the room using a paper towel to open the door
  - e. [All of the above](#)

18. The three types of transmission based isolation precautions are (select all that apply):
  - a. Standard Precautions
  - b. Airborne Precautions
  - c. Droplet Precautions
  - d. Contact Precautions
  
19. Vaccinations are available for health care workers/students for which of the following diseases (select all that apply):
  - a. Hepatitis B
  - b. Hepatitis C
  - c. The flu
  - d. HIV
  
20. Which of the following statements about chicken pox are true?
  - a. Chicken pox is spread from the respiratory route for about two days prior to the outbreak of lesions
  - b. If you have not had chicken pox, or been vaccinated for chicken pox, you should report to instructor any exposures you have to chicken pox.
  - c. If you have not had chicken pox or been vaccinated against chicken pox, you should not enter the room of a patient who has chicken pox or disseminated Herpes zoster (Shingles)
  - d. If you have had chicken pox and are exposed to chicken pox, you may come to work
  - e. All of the above
  
21. The following are measures to protect against the transmission of tuberculosis:
  - a. Place patient in Airborne Precautions
  - b. Place patient in negative pressure room
  - c. Wear N-95 respirator mask
  - d. All of the above
  
22. Health care workers/students are screened for tuberculosis first by having a:
  - a. Chest X-ray
  - b. Skin test
  - c. Sputum test

## OSHA Blood borne Pathogen Standard

23. The Blood borne Pathogen Standard was implemented to protect employees/students against which serious germs found in the bloodstream (select all that apply):
- a. Hepatitis B
  - b. HIV
  - c. Chicken pox
24. Select the task that puts healthcare workers/students at the highest risk of exposure to blood borne pathogens:
- a. Handling specimens
  - b. Handling sharps
  - c. Handling linen
25. Before cleaning up a spill, what should you do? Put PPE on yourself
- 
26. If the spill contains broken glass, what should you use to pick it up? Forceps or a broom and dustpan
- 
27. After cleaning up a spill, what should you do to the area? Disinfect
- 
28. Used needles must never be:
- Recapped. Most have safety devices. Learn how to properly activate them.
- 
29. Used needles must be disposed of immediately after use in: Sharps container
- 
30. Where should you dispose of used isolation gowns and gloves, and wound dressings that are not soiled with blood or body fluids? Regular trash
-

31. Where should you dispose of items dripping with blood or secretions, or containing caked blood or secretions that could be released during handling? [Biohazard trash](#)
- 

32. How is linen that is saturated with body fluids handled? (Select all that apply)

- a. [Regular linen bag with other linens to absorb fluids](#)
- b. [Double bagged if necessary to prevent leakage](#)
- c. Red biohazard bag

33. In the event of being exposed to blood, you should:

- a. Notify the primary nurse and your instructor at the end of the shift
- b. Pour 100% bleach on the area
- c. [Wash the area and notify you're your instructor and charge nurse immediately](#)
- d. See your family doctor within 24 hours