Student: _____

1. Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are infections
   A. of the nasal passage
   B. that occur in communal settings
   C. that are acquired from healthcare settings
   D. with non-pathogenic organisms

2. A phlebotomist collects a specimen from a patient in an isolation room. How can he prevent the spread of infection? *(check all that apply)*
   A. Wear all appropriate PPEs
   B. Dispose of contaminated equipment outside the room
   C. Washing hands after removal of all PPEs
   D. Remove PPEs outside the room

3. Which of the following bacteria have become resistant to antibiotics? *(check all that apply)*
   A. *Clostridium difficile*
   B. Enterococci
   C. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
   D. *Staphylococcus aureus*

4. Which of the following bacteria have become resistant to vancomycin?
   A. *Clostridium difficile*
   B. Enterococci
   C. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
   D. *Staphylococcus aureus*

5. Which of the following bacteria have become resistant to ciprofloxacin and levofloxacin?
   A. *Clostridium difficile*
   B. Enterococci
   C. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
   D. *Staphylococcus aureus*

6. Which of the following bacteria have become resistant to multiple drugs?
   A. *Clostridium difficile*
   B. Enterococci
   C. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
   D. *Staphylococcus aureus*

7. For which of the following bacteria are some hospitals now screening patients upon admission?
   A. *Clostridium difficile*
   B. Enterococci
   C. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
   D. *Staphylococcus aureus*

8. Which government agency mandates that healthcare facilities have exposure control plans?
   A. CLSI
   B. HAZMAT
   C. MSDS
   D. OSHA

9. A medical laboratory technician (MLT) is about to prepare some chemical solutions. She suspects that there might be some health risks. She should check which quadrant of the NFPA label on the chemicals?

    A. blue
    B. red
    C. yellow
    D. white

10. A medical laboratory technician (MLT) is about to prepare some chemical solutions. He suspects that there might be a risk of fire. He should check which quadrant of the NFPA label on the chemicals?
    A. blue
    B. red
    C. yellow
    D. white

11. A phlebotomist is about to prepare a container for patient specimen collection. He notices that one of the chemicals on the shelf in the storage room displays ₩ on its label. In which NFPA label quadrant did he see this symbol?
    A. blue
    B. red
    C. yellow
    D. white

12. Upon entering a patient room, you encounter a fire in the waste container. The FIRST thing you should do is:
    A. activate the fire alarm or phone in the alarm
    B. contain the fire as much as possible
    C. extinguish if possible.
    D. rescue those who need immediate help

13. Upon entering a patient room, you encounter a fire in the waste container. The LAST thing you should do is:
    A. activate the fire alarm or phone in the alarm
    B. contain the fire as much as possible
    C. extinguish if possible.
    D. rescue those who need immediate help

14. A disease acquired through a patient's cough is an example of what type of transmission?
    A. aerosol
    B. airborne
    C. vector
    D. vehicle

15. A disease acquired through touching a contaminated object is an example of what type of transmission?

    A. aerosol
    B. airborne
    C. vector
    D. vehicle

16. Which of the following actions may result in a needle-stick injury while performing venipuncture?
    A. Engaging the engineering control upon withdrawal of the needle from the arm.
    B. Leaving the safety cap on the needle until just before use.
    C. Pushing the used needle down into a full sharps container.
    D. Keeping fingers out of the path of needle insertion.

17. Engineering controls that are used for safe performance of venipuncture include:
    A. gloves and goggles.
    B. post-procedure locking safety cap
    C. biohazards and sharps containers.
    D. hospital emergency code system.

18. While transferring a specimen from the collection container to a transport container for shipping, the phlebotomist spilled some of the specimen on the counter. What should the phlebotomist do next?
    A. Continue processing the specimen.
    B. Use a biohazard spill kit to clean the counter.
    C. Clean the counter with a chemical spill kit.
    D. Clean the counter with soap and water.

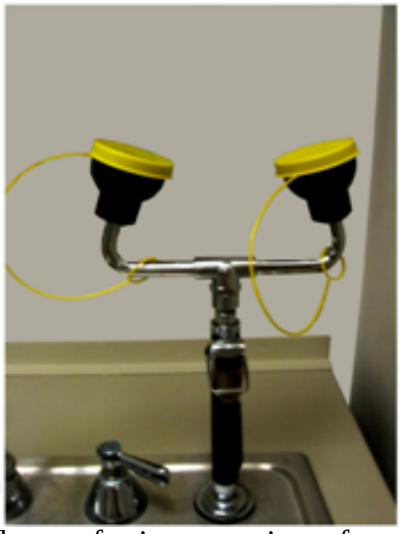

A

B

C

D

19. While transferring a specimen from the collection container to a transport container for shipping, the phlebotomist spilled some of the specimen on the counter. Which image best represents what should occur next?
    A. Image A
    B. Image B
    C. Image C
    D. Image D



20. While transferring a specimen from the collection container to a transport container for shipping, the phlebotomist splashed the specimen in her eyes. Which image best represents what should occur next?

    A. Image A
    B. Image B
    C. Image C
    D. Image D

21. Before adding a chemical to a specimen container, the phlebotomist should look up information about safety risks in the
    A. laboratory send out manual
    B. standard operating procedure manual
    C. material safety data sheets manual
    D. safety committee meeting minutes

22. Before adding a chemical to a specimen container, the phlebotomist noted that the chemical may cause mild skin irritation and should not be inhaled. Which images represent proper procedures for handling this chemical? *(check all that apply)*
    A. Image A
    B. Image B
    C. Image C
    D. Image D
    E. All of the above

23. While adding a chemical to a specimen container, the phlebotomist spilled a little on the counter. Which images represent proper procedures for neutralizing this chemical? *(check all that apply)*
    A. Image A
    B. Image B
    C. Image C
    D. Image D

24. Volatile solvents can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, and central nervous system depression. How can you prevent accidental vapor inhalation?
    A. Wear a mask or respirator while handling chemicals.
    B. Transport chemicals with their caps removed.
    C. Use a biological hood for handling chemicals.
    D. Handle chemicals out in the open for good air circulation.

25. Which image(s) best represent(s) what should be done to ensure personal and patient safety from infection during venipuncture? *(check all that apply)*
    A. Images B, D
    B. Images A, D
    C. Images D, C
    D. Images A, B

26. If a fire alarm sounds or a code red is called in your area you should:
    A. Do nothing until told
    B. Finish what you are doing, retrieve your belongings, and leave the building.
    C. Terminate any procedures and leave the building immediately.
    D. Grab a fire extinguisher and go find the fire.

27. During patient care activities that are likely to generate splashes of blood, a phlebotomist should wear *(check all that apply)*
    A. Gloves
    B. Gown
    C. Goggles
    D. Mask

28. A phlebotomist is about to collect blood from a patient who has wounds that are secreting fluids that may come in contact with the phlebotomist's clothing. The phlebotomist should wear *(check all that apply)*

    ____ Gloves
    ____ Gown
    ____ Goggles
    ____ Mask

29. During a routine venipuncture, a phlebotomist should wear *(check all that apply)*
    A. Gloves
    B. Gown
    C. Goggles
    D. Mask

30. A phlebotomist notices that every day after several hours of performing out-patient venipunctures that she has pain in her lower back. What type of workplace hazard should be investigated to help eliminate the cause of the phlebotomist's pain?
    A. Allergen exposure
    B. Biohazard
    C. Ergonomics
    D. Fire hazard

31. A phlebotomist notices that every day after several hours of performing out-patient venipunctures that she has pain in her lower back. Which practices may help to eliminate the cause of the phlebotomist's pain?

    A. Placing phlebotomy equipment farther away.
    B. Bending over to perform the procedure.
    C. Adjusting the height of the chair the phlebotomist is using.
    D. Avoid using a cart to transport specimens.

32. A phlebotomist notices that every day after several hours of performing out-patient venipunctures that she has a rash on her hands. What type of workplace hazard should be investigated to help eliminate the cause of the phlebotomist's rash?
    A. Allergen exposure
    B. Biohazard
    C. Ergonomics
    D. Fire hazard

33. A person who is processing specimens first cleans their hands with an alcohol-based sanitizer and then immediately presses the on button on the centrifuge. They feel a mild shock as the centrifuge turned on. What type of workplace hazard has just occurred?
    A. Allergen exposure
    B. Biohazard
    C. Electrical
    D. Fire hazard

34. A phlebotomist notices a funny smell while centrifuging specimens. After a short while she sees a small flame at the back of the instrument. What type of workplace hazard has just occurred?
    A. Biohazard
    B. Chemical
    C. Electrical
    D. Fire hazard

35. A phlebotomist notices a funny smell while centrifuging specimens. After a short while she sees a small flame at the back of the instrument. What class fire has just occurred?
    A. A
    B. B
    C. C
    D. D

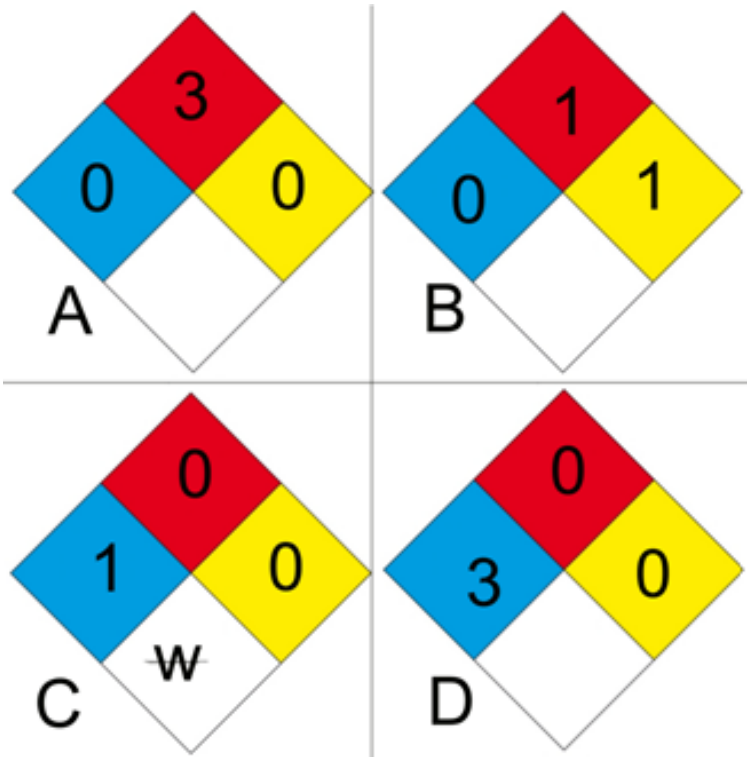
36. A phlebotomist notices a funny smell while centrifuging specimens. After a short while she sees a small flame at the back of the instrument. What type of fire extinguisher should be used on this fire?
    A. Any of these
    B. Dry chemical
    C. Carbon dioxide
    D. Halon

37. A phlebotomist is asked to help unpack a shipment of chemicals for the laboratory and to check whether there are any fire hazards. The phlebotomist should check the
    A. Standard Operating Procedures for the laboratory.
    B. FDA approved procedures for which these chemicals will be used.
    C. MSDS sheets for storage requirements.
    D. NFPA label on each chemical bottle.

38. Energy traveling through space can create a
    A. Radiation hazard
    B. Electrical hazard
    C. Chemical hazard
    D. Biological hazard

39. The NFPA chemical hazard codes indicate all of the following except
    A. Alkalinity
    B. Flammability
    C. Health hazard
    D. Reactivity

40. The term HAZMATS is used to identify
    A. hazardous materials and chemicals
    B. chemical absorbent materials
    C. chemicals that have low to no risk
    D. chemicals that can neutralize volatile chemicals



41. Which NFPA label should you affix to a chemical that may catch fire?
    A. Image A
    B. Image B
    C. Image C
    D. Image D

42. Which NFPA label should you affix to a chemical that causes a high health risk?
    A. Image A
    B. Image B
    C. Image C
    D. Image D

43. Which NFPA label should you affix to a chemical that may react with water?
    A. Image A
    B. Image B
    C. Image C
    D. Image D

44. Which NFPA label should you affix to a chemical that is unstable at warm temperatures?
    A. Image A
    B. Image B
    C. Image C
    D. Image D

45. You should label a chemical that may catch fire with the NFPA label displaying these numbers in the Red, Blue, and Yellow quadrants.
    A. 3-0-0
    B. 0-0-0
    C. 0-3-0
    D. 0-2-1

46. You should label a chemical that may cause a health risk with the NFPA label displaying these numbers in the Red, Blue, Yellow, and White quadrants.
    A. 3-0-0
    B. 0-0-0
    C. 1-0-0-~~W~~
    D. 0-2-0

47. You should label a chemical that may react violently when mixed with water, with the NFPA label displaying these numbers in the Red, Blue, Yellow, and White quadrants
    A. 3-0-0
    B. 0-0-0
    C. 1-0-0-~~W~~
    D. 0-2-0

48. You should label a chemical that may cause a health risk with the NFPA label displaying these numbers in the Red, Blue, and Yellow quadrants
    A. 3-0-0
    B. 0-2-0
    C. 0-3-0
    D. 0-0-1

49. You are asked to give a lecture to a new class of phlebotomy students concerning standard precautions. Which agency can provide you with current information that you need to present?
    A. CDC
    B. FDA
    C. NAACLS
    D. OSHA

50. You are asked to give a lecture to a new class of phlebotomy students concerning respiratory hygiene precautions. Which agency can provide you with current information that you need to present?
    A. CDC
    B. FDA
    C. NAACLS
    D. OSHA

2 Key

1. Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are infections
   A. of the nasal passage
   B. that occur in communal settings
   C. that are acquired from healthcare settings
   D. with non-pathogenic organisms

Blooms: Remember
Booth - Chapter 02 #1
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.1a Identify infection control practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Infection Control

2. A phlebotomist collects a specimen from a patient in an isolation room. How can he prevent the spread of infection? *(check all that apply)*
   A. Wear all appropriate PPEs
   B. Dispose of contaminated equipment outside the room
   C. Washing hands after removal of all PPEs
   D. Remove PPEs outside the room

   Wearing protective equipment and washing hands prevents the spread of infection; no contaminated material should leave the patient's room.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #2
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.2a Explain laboratory safety practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Infection Control

3. Which of the following bacteria have become resistant to antibiotics? *(check all that apply)*
   A. *Clostridium difficile*
   B. Enterococci
   C. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
   D. *Staphylococcus aureus*

   Some strains of *Clostridium difficile*, Enterococci, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Staphylococcus aureus* have become resistant to antibiotics.

Blooms: Remember
Booth - Chapter 02 #3
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.1a Identify infection control practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Infection Control

4. Which of the following bacteria have become resistant to vancomycin?
   A. *Clostridium difficile*
   B. Enterococci
   C. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
   D. *Staphylococcus aureus*

   Enterococci have become resistant to vancomycin.

Blooms: Remember
Booth - Chapter 02 #4
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.1a Identify infection control practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Infection Control

5. Which of the following bacteria have become resistant to ciprofloxacin and levofloxacin?
A. *Clostridium difficile*
B. Enterococci
C. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
D. *Staphylococcus aureus*

Clostridium difficile has become resistant to ciprofloxacin and levofloxacin

Blooms: Remember
Booth - Chapter 02 #5
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.1a Identify infection control practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Infection Control

6. Which of the following bacteria have become resistant to multiple drugs?
A. *Clostridium difficile*
B. Enterococci
C. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
D. *Staphylococcus aureus*

Pseudomonas aeruginosa has become resistant to methicillin.

Blooms: Remember
Booth - Chapter 02 #6
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.1a Identify infection control practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Infection Control

7. For which of the following bacteria are some hospitals now screening patients upon admission?
A. *Clostridium difficile*
B. Enterococci
C. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
D. *Staphylococcus aureus*

Some hospitals now screening patients for methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* upon admission.

Blooms: Remember
Booth - Chapter 02 #7
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.1a Identify infection control practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Infection Control

8. Which government agency mandates that healthcare facilities have exposure control plans?
A. CLSI
B. HAZMAT
C. MSDS
D. OSHA

OSHA mandates that healthcare facilities have exposure control plans.

Blooms: Remember
Booth - Chapter 02 #8
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.1b Recall the regulating agencies for safety in healthcare settings.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Infection Control

9. A medical laboratory technician (MLT) is about to prepare some chemical solutions. She suspects that there might be some health risks. She should check which quadrant of the NFPA label on the chemicals?

A. blue
B. red
C. yellow
D. white

The level of health risk of a chemical is shown in the blue quadrant of the NFPA label.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #9
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2a Explain laboratory safety practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

10. A medical laboratory technician (MLT) is about to prepare some chemical solutions. He suspects that there might be a risk of fire. He should check which quadrant of the NFPA label on the chemicals?

A. blue
B. red
C. yellow
D. white

The level of fire risk of a chemical is shown in the red quadrant of the NFPA label.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #10
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2a Explain laboratory safety practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

11. A phlebotomist is about to prepare a container for patient specimen collection. He notices that one of the chemicals on the shelf in the storage room displays ~~W~~ on its label. In which NFPA label quadrant did he see this symbol?

A. blue
B. red
C. yellow
D. white

The white quadrant of the NFPA label displays special hazard warning symbols.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #11
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2a Explain laboratory safety practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

12. Upon entering a patient room, you encounter a fire in the waste container. The FIRST thing you should do is:
A. activate the fire alarm or phone in the alarm
B. contain the fire as much as possible
C. extinguish if possible.
D. rescue those who need immediate help

The first step in the "RACE" response to fire is rescuing those who need immediate help.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #12
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

13. Upon entering a patient room, you encounter a fire in the waste container. The LAST thing you should do is:
A. activate the fire alarm or phone in the alarm
B. contain the fire as much as possible
C. extinguish if possible.
D. rescue those who need immediate help

The last step in the "RACE" response to fire is extinguishing the fire, if possible.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #13
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

14. A disease acquired through a patient's cough is an example of what type of transmission?
A. aerosol
B. airborne
C. vector
D. vehicle

Blooms: Remember
Booth - Chapter 02 #14
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.1a Identify infection control practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Infection Control

15. A disease acquired through touching a contaminated object is an example of what type of transmission?
A. aerosol
B. airborne
C. vector
D. vehicle

A disease acquired through touching a contaminated object is an example of vehicle transmission.

Blooms: Remember
Booth - Chapter 02 #15
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.1a Identify infection control practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Infection Control

16. Which of the following actions may result in a needle-stick injury while performing venipuncture?
A. Engaging the engineering control upon withdrawal of the needle from the arm.
B. Leaving the safety cap on the needle until just before use.
C. Pushing the used needle down into a full sharps container.
D. Keeping fingers out of the path of needle insertion.

Pushing the used needle down into a full sharps container can result in a needle-stick injury.

Blooms: Understand
Booth - Chapter 02 #16
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.1a Identify infection control practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Infection Control

17. Engineering controls that are used for safe performance of venipuncture include:
A. gloves and goggles.
B. post-procedure locking safety cap
C. biohazards and sharps containers.
D. hospital emergency code system.

The locking safety cap that is engaged after venipuncture is an example of an engineering control.

Blooms: Remember
Booth - Chapter 02 #17
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.2a Explain laboratory safety practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

18. While transferring a specimen from the collection container to a transport container for shipping, the phlebotomist spilled some of the specimen on the counter. What should the phlebotomist do next?
A. Continue processing the specimen.
B. Use a biohazard spill kit to clean the counter.
C. Clean the counter with a chemical spill kit.
D. Clean the counter with soap and water.

A biohazard spill kit is used for cleaning spills of biological specimens.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #18
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

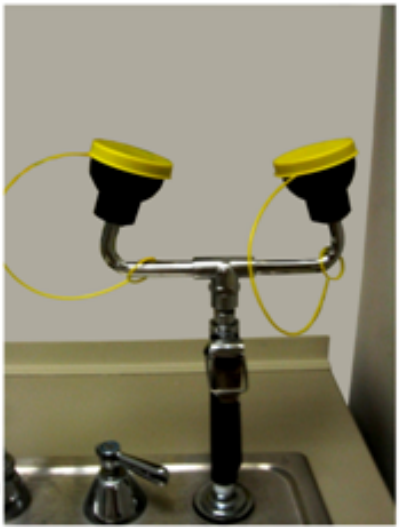
Booth - Chapter 02

19. While transferring a specimen from the collection container to a transport container for shipping, the phlebotomist spilled some of the specimen on the counter. Which image best represents what should occur next?

A. Image A
B. Image B
C. Image C
D. Image D

Image D, a biohazard spill kit is used for cleaning spills of biological specimens.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #19
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety



Booth - Chapter 02

20. While transferring a specimen from the collection container to a transport container for shipping, the phlebotomist splashed the specimen in her eyes. Which image best represents what should occur next?

A. Image A
B. Image B
C. Image C
D. Image D

Image C, an eye wash is used to flush chemicals and biohazard material from the eyes.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #20
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

21. Before adding a chemical to a specimen container, the phlebotomist should look up information about safety risks in the

A. laboratory send out manual
B. standard operating procedure manual
C. material safety data sheets manual
D. safety committee meeting minutes

Material safety data sheets (MSDS) contain information about safety risks for every chemical in the laboratory.

Blooms: Understand
Booth - Chapter 02 #21
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2a Explain laboratory safety practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

Booth - Chapter 02

22. Before adding a chemical to a specimen container, the phlebotomist noted that the chemical may cause mild skin irritation and should not be inhaled. Which images represent proper procedures for handling this chemical? *(check all that apply)*

A. Image A
B. Image B
C. Image C
D. Image D
E. All of the above

Each of these images represents proper procedures for handling chemicals in the medical laboratory: A) chemical storage cabinet, B) chemical spill kit, C) chemical fume hood, and D) use of PPEs when adding chemicals to specimen containers.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #22
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

23. While adding a chemical to a specimen container, the phlebotomist spilled a little on the counter. Which images represent proper procedures for neutralizing this chemical? *(check all that apply)*

A. Image A
B. Image B
C. Image C
D. Image D

A chemical spill kit contains substances that neutralize chemicals. Never pour bleach onto a chemical spill.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #23
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

24. Volatile solvents can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, and central nervous system depression. How can you prevent accidental vapor inhalation?

A. Wear a mask or respirator while handling chemicals.
B. Transport chemicals with their caps removed.
C. Use a biological hood for handling chemicals.
D. Handle chemicals out in the open for good air circulation.

When handling volatile chemicals, wear a mask or respirator, use a chemical fume hood NOT biological hood, and never transport open bottles of chemicals or use them out in the open.

Blooms: Understand
Booth - Chapter 02 #24
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2a Explain laboratory safety practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

25. Which image(s) best represent(s) what should be done to ensure personal and patient safety from infection during venipuncture? *(check all that apply)*

A. Images B, D
B. Images A, D
C. Images D, C
D. Images A, B

Handwashing with soap and water or cleansing with an alcohol-based hand rub protects phlebotomists and patients from the spread of infection.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #25
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

26. If a fire alarm sounds or a code red is called in your area you should:

A. Do nothing until told
B. Finish what you are doing, retrieve your belongings, and leave the building.
C. Terminate any procedures and leave the building immediately.
D. Grab a fire extinguisher and go find the fire.

When a fire alarm is sounded you should terminate any procedures and leave the building immediately.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #26
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

27. During patient care activities that are likely to generate splashes of blood, a phlebotomist should wear *(check all that apply)*

A. Gloves
B. Gown
C. Goggles
D. Mask

During patient care activities that are likely to generate splashes of blood, a phlebotomist should wear all PPEs, gloves, gown, goggles, and mask.

Blooms: Understand
Booth - Chapter 02 #27
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2a Explain laboratory safety practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

28. A phlebotomist is about to collect blood from a patient who has wounds that are secreting fluids that may come in contact with the phlebotomist's clothing. The phlebotomist should wear *(check all that apply)*

X Gloves
X Gown
__ Goggles
__ Mask

During patient care activities that are likely to result in fluids contacting the clothing of the phlebotomist, gloves and a gown that closes in the back should be worn.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #28
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2a Explain laboratory safety practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

29. During a routine venipuncture, a phlebotomist should wear *(check all that apply)*

A. Gloves
B. Gown
C. Goggles
D. Mask

A phlebotomist must wear gloves during any specimen collection procedure, even if routine with no indication of additional precautions.

Blooms: Understand
Booth - Chapter 02 #29
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.2a Explain laboratory safety practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

30. A phlebotomist notices that every day after several hours of performing out-patient venipunctures that she has pain in her lower back. What type of workplace hazard should be investigated to help eliminate the cause of the phlebotomist's pain?

A. Allergen exposure
B. Biohazard
C. Ergonomics
D. Fire hazard

An investigation into the ergonomics of the phlebotomist's venipuncture technique may reveal the cause of her back pain.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #30
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.2a Explain laboratory safety practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

31. A phlebotomist notices that every day after several hours of performing out-patient venipunctures that she has pain in her lower back. Which practices may help to eliminate the cause of the phlebotomist's pain?
A. Placing phlebotomy equipment farther away.
B. Bending over to perform the procedure.
C. Adjusting the height of the chair the phlebotomist is using.
D. Avoid using a cart to transport specimens.

Performing phlebotomy at a safe and comfortable height will help to avoid physical injury to phlebotomists.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #31
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

32. A phlebotomist notices that every day after several hours of performing out-patient venipunctures that she has a rash on her hands. What type of workplace hazard should be investigated to help eliminate the cause of the phlebotomist's rash?
A. Allergen exposure
B. Biohazard
C. Ergonomics
D. Fire hazard

An investigation into possible allergies to the gloves the phlebotomist is using may help to discover cause of her rash.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #32
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.2a Explain laboratory safety practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

33. A person who is processing specimens first cleans their hands with an alcohol-based sanitizer and then immediately presses the on button on the centrifuge. They feel a mild shock as the centrifuge turned on. What type of workplace hazard has just occurred?
A. Allergen exposure
B. Biohazard
C. Electrical
D. Fire hazard

Touching a piece of laboratory equipment with wet hands, even if using an alcohol-based sanitizer, creates the potential for electrical hazards.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #33
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

34. A phlebotomist notices a funny smell while centrifuging specimens. After a short while she sees a small flame at the back of the instrument. What type of workplace hazard has just occurred?
A. Biohazard
B. Chemical
C. Electrical
D. Fire hazard

Although electrical equipment poses an electrical hazard, once a fire breaks out it is now a fire hazard because other nearby combustibles may also catch fire.

Blooms: Understand
Booth - Chapter 02 #34
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.2a Explain laboratory safety practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

35. A phlebotomist notices a funny smell while centrifuging specimens. After a short while she sees a small flame at the back of the instrument. What class fire has just occurred?
A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D

Fires involving electrical equipment and its wiring are classified as Class C fires.

Blooms: Understand
Booth - Chapter 02 #35
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2a Explain laboratory safety practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

36. A phlebotomist notices a funny smell while centrifuging specimens. After a short while she sees a small flame at the back of the instrument. What type of fire extinguisher should be used on this fire?

A. Any of these
B. Dry chemical
C. Carbon dioxide
D. Halon

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #36
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

37. A phlebotomist is asked to help unpack a shipment of chemicals for the laboratory and to check whether there are any fire hazards. The phlebotomist should check the
A. Standard Operating Procedures for the laboratory.
B. FDA approved procedures for which these chemicals will be used.
C. MSDS sheets for storage requirements.
D. NFPA label on each chemical bottle.

Chemicals should display an NFPA label that indicates its level of fire hazard.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #37
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

38. Energy traveling through space can create a
A. Radiation hazard
B. Electrical hazard
C. Chemical hazard
D. Biological hazard

Radiation is energy traveling through space and can cause health risks known as radioactive hazards.

Blooms: Remember
Booth - Chapter 02 #38
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.2a Explain laboratory safety practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

39. The NFPA chemical hazard codes indicate all of the following except
A. Alkalinity
B. Flammability
C. Health hazard
D. Reactivity

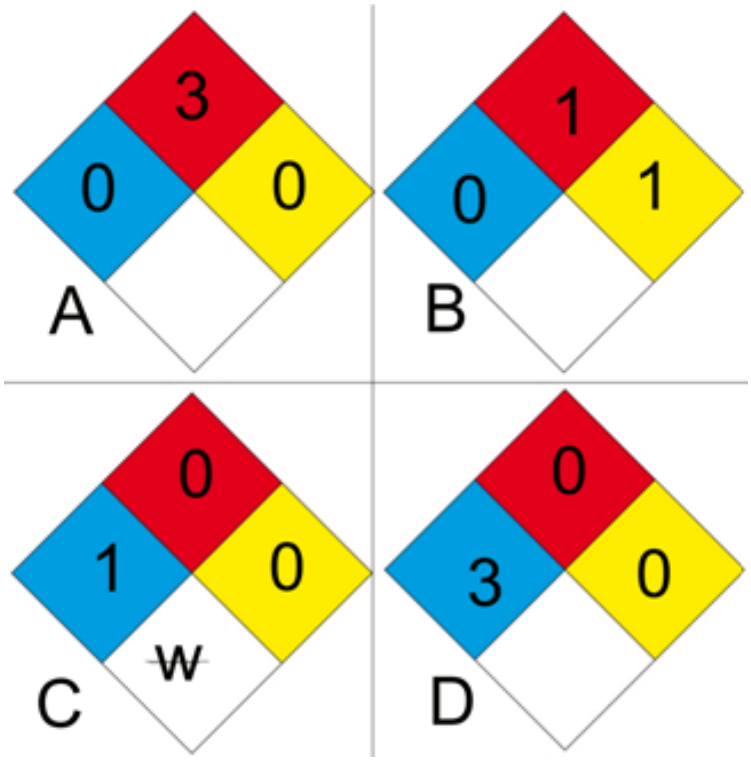
The NFPA chemical hazard codes indicate flammability, health hazards, reactivity, and other special hazards such as oxidation or radiation. The level of acidity or alkalinity is not indicated on the NFPA label.

Blooms: Remember
Booth - Chapter 02 #39
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.2a Explain laboratory safety practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

40. The term HAZMATS is used to identify
A. hazardous materials and chemicals
B. chemical absorbent materials
C. chemicals that have low to no risk
D. chemicals that can neutralize volatile chemicals

HAZMATS are hazardous materials including several chemicals used in the medical laboratory.

Blooms: Remember
Booth - Chapter 02 #40
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 2.2a Explain laboratory safety practices related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety



Booth - Chapter 02

41. Which NFPA label should you affix to a chemical that may catch fire?
A. Image A
B. Image B
C. Image C
D. Image D

An NFPA label with a high number such as "3" in the red quadrant indicates a high risk of fire.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #41
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

42. Which NFPA label should you affix to a chemical that causes a high health risk?
A. Image A
B. Image B
C. Image C
D. Image D

An NFPA label with a high number such as "3" in the blue quadrant indicates a high health risk.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #42
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

43. Which NFPA label should you affix to a chemical that may react with water?
A. Image A
B. Image B
C. Image C
D. Image D

An NFPA label with a "W" symbol in the white quadrant indicates reactivity with water.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #43
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

44. Which NFPA label should you affix to a chemical that is unstable at warm temperatures?
A. Image A
B. Image B
C. Image C
D. Image D

An NFPA label with the number "1" in the yellow quadrant indicates reactivity at a warm temperature.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #44
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

45. You should label a chemical that may catch fire with the NFPA label displaying these numbers in the Red, Blue, and Yellow quadrants.
A. 3-0-0
B. 0-0-0
C. 0-3-0
D. 0-2-1

The NFPA label 3-0-0 indicates a high risk of fire.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #45
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

46. You should label a chemical that may cause a health risk with the NFPA label displaying these numbers in the Red, Blue, Yellow, and White quadrants.
A. 3-0-0
B. 0-0-0
C. 1-0-0-W
D. 0-2-0

The NFPA label 0-2-0 indicates a high health risk.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #46
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

47. You should label a chemical that may react violently when mixed with water, with the NFPA label displaying these numbers in the Red, Blue, Yellow, and White quadrants
A. 3-0-0
B. 0-0-0
C. 1-0-0-W
D. 0-2-0

An NFPA label with a "W" symbol in the white quadrant indicates reactivity with water.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #47
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

48. You should label a chemical that may cause a health risk with the NFPA label displaying these numbers in the Red, Blue, and Yellow quadrants
A. 3-0-0
B. 0-2-0
C. 0-3-0
D. 0-0-1

An NFPA label with the number "1" in the yellow quadrant indicates reactivity at a warm temperature.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #48
Difficulty: Hard
Learning Outcome: 2.2b Implement patient safety related to phlebotomy.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Patient and Personal Safety

49. You are asked to give a lecture to a new class of phlebotomy students concerning standard precautions. Which agency can provide you with current information that you need to present?
A. CDC
B. FDA
C. NAACLS
D. OSHA

The CDC develops and updates standard precautions.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #49
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.1b Recall the regulating agencies for safety in healthcare settings.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Infection Control

50. You are asked to give a lecture to a new class of phlebotomy students concerning respiratory hygiene precautions. Which agency can provide you with current information that you need to present?
A. CDC
B. FDA
C. NAACLS
D. OSHA

The CDC developed respiratory hygiene standards which are part of the standard precautions.

Blooms: Apply
Booth - Chapter 02 #50
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 2.1b Recall the regulating agencies for safety in healthcare settings.
Time per question: 0-1 minute
Topic: Infection Control

2 Summary

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