

TUBERCULOSIS (TB) TEST

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

1. What causes tuberculosis?

- a. Tuberculin
- b. Isoniazid
- c. Mycobacterium Tuberculosis

2. Tuberculosis is most commonly found in the:

- a. Skin
- b. Kidneys
- c. Lungs

3. Usually, tuberculosis is screened by first using a:

- a. Chest X-Ray
- b. Skin Test
- c. Sputum Smear

4. Multi-drug resistant tuberculosis:

- a. Cannot be cured with drugs
- b. Resists more than one drug
- c. Can be cured with any TB drug

5. Signs and Symptoms of TB are:

- a. Prolonged cough/fatigue
- b. Loss of appetite/ Weight loss
- c. Fever/night sweats
- d. All of the above

NEW CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL (CDC) GUIDELINES

1. The definition of the new “Standard Precautions” includes:

- a. The use of gloves for contact with blood; all body fluids, secretions, and excretions
- b. The use of gloves for contact with mucous membranes and non-intact skin
- c. Hand washing: each time gloves removed, after contact with possibly contaminated equipment, and between patient contact
- d. All of the above

2. Standard Precautions includes changing gloves at the following times:

- a. Just before contact with mucous membranes and non-intact skin
- b. When gloves become excessively contaminated
- c. At the end of the day
- d. A and B

3. The following is true regarding hand washing:

- a. Hands should be washed even if gloves are worn during contact
- b. Hand should be washed only if gloves are not worn
- c. A plain, non-antimicrobial soap is recommended
- d. A and C

4. The following is true regarding personal protective equipment:

- a. The health care worker is responsible for selecting and wearing the proper protective equipment
- b. Standard equipment includes: gown, gloves, masks, and goggles
- c. A surgical mask and face shield should be worn when a splash from secretions is likely
- d. All of the above

5. The following is true regarding “Airborne Precautions”:

- a. Used for organisms spread by tiny pathogens in the air
- b. Airborne pathogens are lightweight, can travel long distances on dust and moisture in air currents
- c. The door to patient rooms must be closed at all times
- d. All of the above

VENIPUNCTURE ASSESSMENT TEST

1. Select the most appropriate method to fill a vein:

- a. Hydration, gravity, cold soak to site, slapping the vein
- b. Tourniquet, gentle tapping, warm compresses
- c. Leave patient's hand open and limp, dehydrate slightly, apply friction rub to vein
- d. All of the above

2. What clinical s/s might you observe if the tourniquet is too tight?

- a. Blanching, cyanosis
- b. Pain, inability to draw blood
- c. Numbness, tingling, prickly sensations
- d. All of the above

3. What gauge needles are commonly used for drawing blood?

- a. 14, 16, 18
- b. 20, 21, 22

4. What is extravasation?

- a. A rare form of coagulopathy
- b. A terminal symptom in leukemia
- c. Escape of blood from a vessel into the tissue
- d. When vein is hard

5. What patients are at increased risk for extravasation?

- a. Elderly
- b. Infants
- c. Diabetics
- d. Those taking anticoagulants
- e. All of the above

