

Chapter 1. Disease Prevention & Health Promotion

____ 1. Which of the following behaviors indicates the highest potential for spreading infections among clients? The nurse:

- 1) disinfects dirty hands with antibacterial soap.
- 2) allows alcohol-based rub to dry for 10 seconds.
- 3) washes hands only after leaving each room.
- 4) uses cold water for medical asepsis.

____ 2. What is the *most* frequent cause of the spread of infection among institutionalized patients?

- 1) Airborne microbes from other patients
- 2) Contact with contaminated equipment
- 3) Hands of healthcare workers
- 4) Exposure from family members

____ 3. Which of the following nursing activities is of highest priority for maintaining medical asepsis?

- 1) Washing hands
- 2) Donning gloves
- 3) Applying sterile drapes
- 4) Wearing a gown

____ 4. A patient infected with a virus but who does not have any outward sign of the disease is considered a:

- 1) pathogen.
- 2) fomite.
- 3) vector.
- 4) carrier.

____ 5. A patient is admitted to the hospital with tuberculosis. Which precautions must the nurse institute when caring for this patient?

- 1) Droplet transmission
- 2) Airborne transmission
- 3) Direct contact
- 4) Indirect contact

___ 6. A patient becomes infected with oral candidiasis (thrush) while receiving intravenous antibiotics to treat a systemic infection. Which type of infection has the patient developed?

- 1) Endogenous nosocomial
- 2) Exogenous nosocomial
- 3) Latent
- 4) Primary

___ 7. A patient admitted to the hospital with pneumonia has been receiving antibiotics for 2 days. His condition has stabilized, and his temperature has returned to normal. Which stage of infection is the patient most likely experiencing?

- 1) Incubation
- 2) Prodromal
- 3) Decline
- 4) Convalescence

___ 8. The nurse assists a surgeon with central venous catheter insertion. Which action is necessary to help maintain sterile technique?

- 1) Closing the patients door to limit room traffic while preparing the sterile field
- 2) Using clean procedure gloves to handle sterile equipment
- 3) Placing the nonsterile syringes containing flush solution on the sterile field
- 4) Remaining 6 inches away from the sterile field during the procedure

___ 9. A patient develops localized heat and erythema over an area on the lower leg. These findings are indicative of which secondary defense against infection?

- 1) Phagocytosis
- 2) Complement cascade
- 3) Inflammation
- 4) Immunity

___ 10. The patient suddenly develops hives, shortness of breath, and wheezing after receiving an antibiotic. Which antibody is primarily responsible for this patients response?

- 1) IgA
- 2) IgE
- 3) IgG
- 4) IgM

___ 11. What type of immunity is provided by intravenous (IV) administration of immunoglobulin G?

- 1) Cell-mediated
- 2) Passive
- 3) Humoral
- 4) Active

___ 12. A patient asks the nurse why there is no vaccine available for the common cold. Which response by the nurse is correct?

- 1) The virus mutates too rapidly to develop a vaccine.
- 2) Vaccines are developed only for very serious illnesses.
- 3) Researchers are focusing efforts on an HIV vaccine.
- 4) The virus for the common cold has not been identified.

___ 13. A patient who has a temperature of 101F (38.3C) most likely requires:

- 1) acetaminophen (Tylenol).
- 2) increased fluids.
- 3) bedrest.
- 4) tepid bath.

___ 14. Why is a lotion without petroleum preferred over a petroleum-based product as a skin protectant? It:

- 1) Prevents microorganisms from adhering to the skin.
- 2) Facilitates the absorption of latex proteins through the skin.
- 3) Decreases the risk of latex allergies.
- 4) Prevents the skin from drying and chaffing.

___ 15. For which range of time must a nurse wash her hands before working in the operating room?

- 1) 1 to 2 minutes
- 2) 2 to 4 minutes
- 3) 2 to 6 minutes
- 4) 6 to 10 minutes

___ 16. How should the nurse dispose of the breakfast tray of a patient who requires airborne isolation?

- 1) Place the tray in a specially marked trash can inside the patients room.
Place the tray in a special isolation bag held by a second healthcare worker at the patients door.
- 2) Return the tray with a note to dietary services so it can be cleaned and reused for the next meal.
- 3) Carry the tray to an isolation trash receptacle located in the dirty utility room and dispose of it there.

___ 17. How much liquid soap should the nurse use for effective hand washing? At least:

- 1) 2 mL
- 2) 3 mL
- 3) 6 mL
- 4) 7 mL