



## 2007 Annual Safety Education

Please Put True “T” or False “F” in the boxes below

### Age-Specific

- 1. Because everyone’s emotional and psychological needs are different, there is no point in knowing a patient’s age or developmental level.
- 2. Young adults react to invasive procedures in the same way as geriatric patients.
- 3. Adolescents prefer that you discuss their care with their parents, and leave them alone.
- 4. All of us have the same nutritional needs.
- 5. Even if the parent wants to stay with their child during a procedure, it is always best to make them leave, so the child won’t throw a tantrum.

### Infection Control

- 6. The Infection Control nurse is responsible for controlling infections in a facility.
- 7. Masks are always required in Isolation cases.
- 8. Some infections are spread just by breathing air near the patient.
- 9. All infections require the use of Isolation precautions.
- 10. As long as isolation procedures are done correctly, an infection cannot be passed to another patient.

### Healthcare Violence

- 11. Healthcare workers are occasionally exposed to violent behavior.
- 12. Just listening to an upset person could help avoid an attack.
- 13. Most violent attacks are can be predicted and possibly defused.
- 14. It is important to notice if someone’s anger is escalating and to take measures to protect yourself.
- 15. Counseling after being attacked will not help the nurse to deal with it.

### HIPAA

- 16. If healthcare workers need to know information about a patient which is relevant to their care, they must get a signed release from the patient.
- 17. PHI stands for Personal Hospitalization Intervention.
- 18. HIPAA laws only apply to hospitalized inpatients.
- 19. Different facilities may have different rules about a patient’s access to their medical record.
- 20. A patient’s family members automatically are allowed access to information about their condition, if they are paying the bill.

## Patient Transfer/ Ergonomics

- \_\_\_ 21. Ergonomics involve planning a patient move before actually doing it.
- \_\_\_ 22. All special moving equipment is very complex and confusing.
- \_\_\_ 23. It is important to attend training on moving equipment before using it.
- \_\_\_ 24. Ergonomics may include using special equipment to help move a patient.
- \_\_\_ 25. A back injury may affect the well-being of the nurse herself, as well as the nursing unit.

## TB Awareness

- \_\_\_ 26. Numbers of people with Tuberculosis are increasing.
- \_\_\_ 27. TB spreads from contact with wound secretions.
- \_\_\_ 28. Everyone who is exposed to TB will develop it themselves.
- \_\_\_ 29. Once a person has active TB, they are always contagious.
- \_\_\_ 30. No strains of TB are resistant to antibiotics.

## Electrical Safety

- \_\_\_ 31. Metal is a good conductor of electricity.
- \_\_\_ 32. If a person is being shocked, you should grab them by the arm or leg and pull them away from the source.
- \_\_\_ 33. It is important to know which type of extinguisher is safe to use on an electrical fire.
- \_\_\_ 34. All extinguishers are dangerous to use on electrical fires.
- \_\_\_ 35. If equipment has a warm electrical cord while in use, its ok to continue to use it for up to twelve hours.

## HIV and Other Bloodborne Pathogens

- \_\_\_ 36. Use of PPE will keep you 100% protected from exposure.
- \_\_\_ 37. Bending or breaking used needles is a dangerous practice.
- \_\_\_ 38. Once you have received a needlestick, nothing can be done to keep you from acquiring Hepatitis or HIV.
- \_\_\_ 39. Universal Precautions are meant to protect you from HIV, and should not be used for other infections.
- \_\_\_ 40. Some needleless devices are difficult and awkward to use, so do not use them if you are in a hurry.

## Fire Safety

- \_\_\_ 41. If you see a fire at work, the first thing you should do is grab a phone and call the code for a fire.
- \_\_\_ 42. All patients being evacuated in a fire must go by stretcher.
- \_\_\_ 43. Always try to fight a fire with an extinguisher before taking time to call the Fire Department.
- \_\_\_ 44. The best extinguisher to use on a fire is the closest one you can find.
- \_\_\_ 45. When using an extinguisher, aim the nozzle at the top of the flames, and work downwards to the base of the fire.

## Hand Hygiene

- \_\_\_ 46. Healthcare workers are often the source of patients' infections.
- \_\_\_ 47. Artificial nails are OK in patient care, if the worker uses good handwashing.
- \_\_\_ 48. The CDC has no guidelines regarding natural nails.
- \_\_\_ 49. There is only one acceptable way to clean your hands.
- \_\_\_ 50. The only way an infection can be spread from patient to patient is by handling an infectious patient's secretions without gloves.

## MSDS/HAZMAT

- \_\_\_ 51. There are no hazardous materials kept in patient care areas.
- \_\_\_ 52. You have the "Right to Know" certain information about the substances you work with.
- \_\_\_ 53. If you want to know something about a chemical you work with, you should call the Pharmacy.
- \_\_\_ 54. After exposure to any hazardous substance, you have at least 8 hours to remove it from your skin.
- \_\_\_ 55. First aid information regarding hazardous chemicals should be obtained from the MSDS sheet.

## Patient Rights

- \_\_\_ 56. Honoring a valid Advanced Directive is a responsibility of healthcare workers.
- \_\_\_ 57. Patient's Rights have been set by the Supreme Court.
- \_\_\_ 58. Any patient can request a "No Information" status, but only if they have a good reason.
- \_\_\_ 59. All patients have the right to have access to a phone at all times.
- \_\_\_ 60. If a patient refuses care at one facility, he does not have the right to receive care elsewhere.

## Diversity in Patient Care

- \_\_\_ 61. Differences in language are an example of diversity in patient care.
- \_\_\_ 62. Differences in communication between patient and nurse can lead to patient care errors.
- \_\_\_ 63. Diversity only refers to the culture of the patient.
- \_\_\_ 64. Nurse-patient relationships and trust can affect a patient's compliance.
- \_\_\_ 65. The body language and attitude of the listener can impact the quality of information shared by a patient or family member.

Print Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_