

Orientation Competency Examination

Professional Ethics

1. Which of the following is an example of a situation in which professional behavior has not been upheld?
 - A. Dressing in a manner which is consistent with the policies of the hospital/institution
 - B. Conducting an assessment and giving care using the established systematic approach
 - C. Providing a report to the assigned nurse before leaving the floor after clinical experience
 - D. Arranging to meet a client after he/she is discharged from the hospital

2. What are some of the resources about professional ethics and conduct that a nursing student has available?
 - A. Code of Ethics for Nursing
 - B. Ohio Board of Nursing Guidelines for Student Conduct
 - C. American Hospital Association Patient Bill of Rights
 - D. All of the above

Patient Bill of Rights

3. Who has an obligation to provide a patient with relevant, current, and understandable information regarding his/her diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis?
 - A. Physicians only
 - B. Nurses and other direct care givers
 - C. Physicians and families
 - D. Physicians, nurses, and other direct care givers

4. A patient has requested to look at his/her records. What would be the nurse's response?
 - A. Explain that the patient does not have access to any of his/her records
 - B. Explain that the patient does have access to records, though some may not be viewed if restricted by law
 - C. Explain that the patient has access to records as determined by the physician and nurse
 - D. Explain that the patient does have access to all records regarding his/her medical care and to have the information explained or interpreted as necessary except when restricted by law

Code of Ethics for Nursing

5. The Code of Ethics for Nursing is developed by:
- A. Ohio Board of Nursing (OBN)
 - B. American Nurses Association (ANA)
 - C. National League for Nursing (NLN)
 - D. National Council of State Boards of Nursing (NCSBN)

Ohio Board of Nursing Student Conduct Policy

6. According to the Ohio Board of Nursing appropriate student conduct includes:
- A. Report and document assessments, observations, and responses to care
 - B. Not falsifying any client record or other document utilized in the course of nursing care
 - C. Maintaining appropriate professional boundaries
 - D. All of the above

Fire Safety

7. All agencies use the same fire safety policies:
- A. True
 - B. False
8. The code for a fire is:
- A. Code Gray
 - B. Code Black
 - C. Code Red
 - D. Code Pink
9. In the use of a fire extinguisher, you always aim the spray at the top of the fire:
- A. True
 - B. False



10. A type A (water) fire extinguisher may be used on which of the following:

- A. Grease
- B. Appliances
- C. Plastics
- D. Equipment

11. The acronym RACE means the following except for:

- A. R is to retain patients in their room.
- B. A is to sound alarm.
- C. C is to contain the fire to the location.
- D. E is to extinguish the fire or evacuate.

12. PASS is used as directions for use of Fire Extinguishers. Which one is incorrect?

- A. P is for pull the pin.
- B. A is to aim at the top of the fire
- C. S is to squeeze the lever.
- D. S is to sweep from side to side.

Electrical Safety

13. The outlets indicating they are supplied with emergency electrical power are:

- A. Green
- B. Black
- C. Blue
- D. Red

14. All equipment used in a hospital must be hospital approved equipment:

- A. True
- B. False



15. You may warm blankets in a microwave for:

- A. 10 seconds
- B. 15 seconds
- C. 5 seconds
- D. Never

Radiation Safety

16. The 3 factors that will reduce your risk of radiation are:

- A. Time
- B. Distance
- C. Shielding
- D. All of the above

17. By increasing the distance from the source of radiation, you decrease your exposure.

- A. True
- B. False

18. Shielding includes all of the following except:

- A. Standing behind a lead barrier.
- B. Wearing a lead apron.
- C. Wearing lead gloves when holding a patient.
- D. Wearing a thyroid collar at all times.
- E. Wearing personal protective equipment

19. In terms of an MRI, the magnet is on at all times and all healthcare workers must

- A. Understand the risks associated with MRI due to the magnetic field
- B. Be aware all equipment must be labeled MR safe
- C. Complete a screening form on all patients prior to the procedure
- D. Students may only enter the scanning room with approval of the MRI technologist
- E. All of the above.



Hazardous Substances

20. Hazardous substances may cause both short and long term health problems.
- A. True
 - B. False

Emergency Codes (21-29)

Please answer true or false

- 21. Code Red stands for Medical Emergency-Adult? _____
- 22. Code Gray stands for severe weather _____
- 23. Code Silver stands for a weapon or hostage situation? _____
- 24. Code Black is the code for fire? _____
- 25. Code Pink stands for a Medical Emergency-Pediatric? _____
- 26. Code Brown indicates a Bomb Threat? _____
- 27. Code Blue means an infant or child has been abducted? _____
- 28. Code Yellow means disaster? _____
- 29. Code Adam means a missing adult patient? _____

Cultural Diversity

30. Which of the following factors have the potential of creating diversity:
- A. Race
 - B. Age
 - C. Gender
 - D. Disabilities
 - E. All of the Above
31. One of the biggest differences between men and women is how they communicate.
- A. True
 - B. False



Abuse

32. There must be total team agreement before abuse, neglect, or exploitation can be reported.

- A. True
- B. False

33. Which of the following may be an indicator of abuse?

- A. Unexplained bruises or welts
- B. Reluctance to return home
- C. Inappropriate or excessive fear of parent, guardian, or parent
- D. All of the above

34. Making fun of an individual's limitations is what type of abuse?

- A. Verbal
- B. Physical
- C. Neglect

Restraints

35. Restraints infringe on a person's quality of life.

- A. True
- B. False

36. Restraints actually make patients safer.

- A. True
- B. False

37. Which medication is NOT chemical restraint:

- A. Antipsychotic
- B. Antibiotic
- C. Anti-anxiety
- D. Hypnotic



38. Alternative interventions to implement instead of using restraints include:

- A. Supervision
- B. Reality orientation
- C. Diversion
- D. All of the above

39. You must document all the alternative methods that were attempted prior to placing the patients in restraints?

- A. True
- B. False

Medication Reconciliation

40. A “medication reconciliation” process helps to avoid errors related to:

- A. Medication omissions, duplications, wrong dose, drug interactions
- B. Patient transfers from emergency departments to units; and unit to unit
- C. Discharges and transfers to new settings
- D. Changes in physicians/practitioners
- E. All of the above

41. At the time of discharge medications should be reviewed with

- A. The patient
- B. The family
- C. The patient and family; along with an explanation about the medications including when to take them, side effects to watch for, and when to contact the physician
- D. The primary care physician who will be following the patient

Infection Control

42. Identify the single most important infection control measure:

- A. Personnel wearing protective equipment.
- B. Proper and frequent hand washing.
- C. Using needle safety devices and sharps containers.



43. An alcohol based hand sanitizer may be used when caring for a patient with C. diff or performing any procedure with possible stool contamination.
- A. True
 - B. False
44. When caring for a patient with contact isolation, patient care items such as blood pressure cuffs, stethoscopes or thermometers should be
- A. Disposable
 - B. Discarded after each use
 - C. Dedicated and used only for that patient
 - D. Disinfected every morning
45. Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus requires which type of precaution:
- A. Contact Precautions
 - B. Droplet Precautions
 - C. Airborne Precautions
46. A student is required to follow OSHA standards.
- A. True
 - B. False
47. Identify the disease caused by a bloodborne pathogen:
- A. Hepatitis B
 - B. Tuberculosis
 - C. Clostridium Difficile
 - D. Influenza



48. A negative pressure room must be used in all 3 types of transmission-based precaution categories.

- A. True
- B. False

JCAHO National Patient Safety Goals

49. You should always use a zero before a decimal point (0.10 mg).

- A. True
- B. False

50. Always use μ for units when documenting heparin or insulin.

- A. True
- B. False

51. When identifying a patient , which two identifiers may be used?

- A. Medical Record Number & Room Number
- B. Birthdate & Room Number
- C. Birthdate & Name
- D. Medical Record Number and Gender

HIPAA

52. The purpose of HIPAA regulation is to:

- A. Eliminate the transmission of patient records
- B. Protect a patient's health information
- C. Reduce the number of health plans who receive protected health information
- D. Increase the availability of all health information



53. Protected Health Information (PHI) includes which of the following:

- A. The medical record
- B. Verbal Communication identifying a specific patient
- C. Voice prints and photos
- D. All of the above

54. All of the following are safe-guards you should be performing to protect your patient's PHI, EXCEPT:

- A. Not discuss any patient information in hallway, cafeteria, and other public places
- B. Use PHI materials in a secure area
- C. Keep all your patient assignment information for 10 years
- D. Only seek the information you need to complete your patient care assignment
- E. Avoid discussing patients over electronic means of communication (i.e. blogs, Twitter, etc.)

55. Your clinical group hears two employees in the cafeteria discussing a patient's name, diagnosis and treatment. This is a breach of the patient's protected health information (PHI) and

- A. Is okay as long as no visitors overheard the information
- B. Is just a reminder to you not to discuss patient information in a public area
- C. Must be reported to the appropriate person at the hospital so that the patient can be notified of the breach of their PHI.

