4593

Safe Injection Practices

Review Quiz
Safe Injection Practices
POST TEST

1. Safe Injection Practices are part of:
   A. Standard Precautions
   B. Isolation Precautions
   C. CMS Guidelines
   D. WHO Guidelines

2. Safe injection practices reduce the risk to patients and healthcare workers from the spread of:
   A. Bloodborne pathogens such as Hepatitis B virus, Hepatitis C virus and HIV
   B. Bacterial infections
   C. Viral infections
   D. All of the above

3. Transmission of pathogens can occur during the following procedures:
   A. The administration of anesthetics
   B. Whenever flushing IV lines or catheters
   C. The administration of other IV medications such as chemotherapy and alternative medicines
   D. All of the above

4. The spread of bloodborne infections from unsafe injection practices is an example of indirect contact transmission. The following can be said about indirect transmission except:
   A. An infectious patient spreads pathogens by coughing on a susceptible patient
   B. It can occur from the hands of healthcare professionals
   C. It can occur from patient care devices such as glucometers
   D. It can occur from injection equipment or medications
5. Practices that have contributed to outbreaks and the transmission of pathogens include:
   A. Using the same syringe to administer medication to more than one patient, even if the needle was changed
   B. Using the same syringe more than once on the same patient
   C. Contaminating a multi-dose medication bag or vial by accessing with a syringe already used to administer medication to a patient
   D. All of the above

6. True or False. Transmission can also occur if medications are stored and prepared in the same workspace where used needles and syringes are dismantled and discarded.

7. Other practices that have contributed to outbreaks and the transmission of pathogens include:
   A. Using a common bag of saline or other IV fluid for more than one patient
   B. Accessing the bag with a syringe already used to flush an IV or catheter
   C. Leaving an IV set in place for dispensing fluid to multiple patients
   D. All of the above

8. True or False. Filling syringes right before use can lead to bacterial contamination and growth.

9. Examples of aseptic technique and safe injection practices that can be used to prevent the spread of microorganisms includes all the following except:
   A. Use sterile, single-use, disposable needles, syringes and cannulas only once, every time
   B. Use 70% alcohol or a CHG/alcohol mixture, according to manufacturer recommendations, to scrub the catheter hub and port for at least 15 seconds and allow to air dry
   C. If administering medications with a syringe to more than one patient, change the needle or cannula first
   D. Use fluid infusion and administration sets such as IV bags, tubing and connectors for one person only

10. The following can be said about the proper methods to draw up medications except:
    A. Draw up medications in a designated “clean” area that is not in the same area as where potentially contaminated items are placed
    B. Store multidose vials in the immediate patient treatment area
    C. Do not administer medications from single-dose vials or ampules to multiple patients, or combine leftover contents for later use
    D. Never leave needles in vial caps
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ANSWERS

1. **A. Standard Precautions, as recommended by the CDC.** In addition, there are standards and guidelines by The Joint Commission, Institute for Safe Medication Practices and the Infusion Nurses Society that require or recommend safe injection practices for parenteral medication.

2. **D. All of the above.**

3. **D. All of the above.** You can also transmit pathogens during the administration of intramuscular vaccines.

4. **A. An infectious patient spreads pathogens by coughing on a susceptible patient.** Indirect transmission begins with an infectious patient or source, and involves the transfer of an infectious agent through a contaminated intermediate object, such as a medication vial, syringe or needle to a susceptible patient.

5. **D. All of the above**

6. **True,** because this practice may allow the potential for cross-contamination.

7. **D. All of the above**

8. **False.** However, pre-filling syringes in advance rather than right before use has been implicated in bacterial contamination and growth.

9. **C. If administering medications with a syringe to more than one patient, change the needle or cannula first.** This is incorrect as you should never reuse syringes, needles or cannulas!

10. **B. Store multidose vials in the immediate patient treatment area.** If multidose vials must be used, store multidose vials in accordance with manufacturer recommendations in an area separate from the immediate patient treatment area.