

Assisting with personal care. Personal protective devices and their usage. Transferring, positioning, lifting, ambulation. Fall prevention.

1. When using a transfer belt for moving the patient:

- A. Place the transfer belt snug enough that it will not impair breathing.
- B. You understand that this belt is to be used only on helpless patients.
- C. Place the transfer belt loosely over the patient's clothing.
- D. Ensure that the patient is holding on to the front of transfer belt for support.

2. When transferring the patient to the chair:

- A. Assist the patient to move the weaker side first to promote strength to this side.
- B. Get help if the patient is unable to assist you, or encourage the patient to help.
- C. Use nonskid shoes or slippers to avoid slipping.
- D. Make the patient comfortable by putting a pillow in the seat and preventing perspiration.

3. Which of the following ambulation devices is used by a patient with one-sided weakness?

- A. Crutches
- B. Wheelchair
- C. Walker
- D. Cane

4. The role of the nursing assistant is to prevent falls. What is a common result of falls?

- A. Head injuries
- B. Joint injuries
- C. Bone fractures
- D. Muscle sprains

5. When dressing or undressing the patient:

- A. Provide privacy if the patient is dressing in bed.
- B. Start dressing the stronger or unaffected side first
- C. Choose the clothing the patients will wear.
- D. Start dressing the weak or affected side first.

6. When performing oral care:

- A. Provide all patients with mouthwash to rinse the mouth.
- B. Use hot water to properly cleanse the oral cavity and teeth.
- C. Standard precautions always should be applied.

7. All of the following are guidelines for assisting patients with toileting EXCEPT:

- A. Provide privacy, as having others around for elimination might cause embarrassment.
- B. Use lotion on bedpans to help the bedpan to slide comfortably under patients.
- C. Offer the bedpan or urinal periodically, even if patients does not ask for it.

8. You use gloving when:

- A. There is a need to put on all personal protective equipment.
- B. Your supervisor advises you that there is a patient who is on special precautions.
- C. There is the potential for contact with any patient's blood and body fluids.