

SAFETY IN THE HEALTH CARE SETTING

OBJECTIVES/RATIONALE

An understanding of safety as it relates to community and self is necessary for the delivery of quality health care. The student will observe safe procedures in the administration of client care and demonstrates these procedures in the laboratory and the clinical setting.

TEKS: 121.23 (c) 2C, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D, 5E

TAKS ELA 1, 4

KEY POINTS

- I. Meaning of safety.
 - A. Freedom from danger, risks, injury
 - B. An attitude or way of reacting toward hazardous, or unsafe, conditions that will protect both the health care provider and the client/resident.
 - C. Any unsafe practice should be reported immediately.
 - D. Horseplay has no place in a health care setting, because it can lead to an accident.
- II. Causes of accidents.
 - A. Poor judgment – not recognizing the danger in a situation
 - B. Physical limitations – lack of ability to avoid or prevent an accident
 - C. Lack of training
 - D. Some environments are hazardous. The identification of these hazards will help us to prevent accidents.
 - E. Not knowing the client, identifying the wrong client, or not knowing the client's abilities.
- III. OSHA
 - A. Occupational and Safety Act of 1970
 - B. Under the Department of Labor. The secretary of Labor can enforce laws requiring safety in the work place.
- IV. Client care safety
 - A. Bed safety
 - 1. Keep bed at working height if caring for a client in bed.
 - 2. When leaving a room or getting a client out of bed, lower the bed to the lowest level.
 - 3. Watch for bed cranks, wheels, and linen to trip people.
 - 4. Children's environment should be adjusted dependent upon the child's age and developmental ability.
 - 5. Lock wheels on bed at all times.
 - 6. Wash hands before and after caring for client/resident.
 - 7. Side rails on a bed are viewed as a restraint and should only be used if directed to do so.

B. Wheelchair safety

1. Push wheelchairs from behind except going in and out of elevators or down curbs or ramps, then back in to elevator/down ramp.
2. Fasten safety straps to secure the client/resident.
3. Do not let client's lap cloth drag on the floor.
4. Set brakes when chair is still.
5. Park chair in a safe place out of the traffic.
6. Pad chair to prevent pressure and possible skin breakdown.
7. Wash hands before and after caring for a client/resident.

B. Stretcher/Gurney safety

1. Strap client onto stretcher with arms at side or folded against the chest.
2. Cover the client but don't let the cover drag on the floor.
3. Stand and push at client's head, except when going down ramp. Then stand at feet and control the descent of the stretcher.
4. Never move a stretcher at a fast pace.
5. Never leave a client unattended unless reported to do so by the person in charge.
6. Set brakes on parked stretcher.
7. Wash hands before and after caring for a client/resident.

F. Restraint safety

1. There are many types of restraints: soft, leather; wrist, waist, vest.
2. Restraints require a doctor's order to be applied.
3. Restraints should be applied only to the level of keeping the client and others safe.
4. If a restraint is tied, the knots should not be placed at a bony prominence or in an area where pressure sores might develop.
5. If a client is restrained, he/she should be checked every 15 – 30 minutes. Restraints should be released every 2 hours.
6. Restraints should be used only for the duration ordered or for the duration of usefulness.
7. Restraints are tied to the bed frame, not the side rails.
8. The limb restrained should be checked frequently for impaired circulation – blueness, swelling, or pale.
9. Use a clove hitch knot or double clove hitch knot.

G. General safety with clients

1. Identify client prior to giving care by looking at client identification bracelet.
2. Perform the five checks before leaving any client's/resident's room:
 - a. Check to see if side rails are up (if supposed to be). Is bed the same as when you entered – i.e. HOB up if tube feeding in place.
 - b. Is bed in the lowest position?
 - c. Is client comfortable and in good alignment?
 - d. Are call bell and supplies within reach?
 - e. Are wheels of bed locked?
3. Always wash hands before and after giving care.

H. Oxygen safety

1. Oxygen does not burn, but it supports combustion

2. Flammable materials such as oils should not be used around oxygen.
 3. Store and use oxygen safely away from hot sources and sunlight.
 4. Keep oxygen on a stand. Tanks that fall can begin spinning out of control if the oxygen begins to leak. Don't use if tank is cracked or you have difficulty in opening the tank.
 5. Humidify oxygen.
 6. Give skin care regularly, especially to nasal area.
 7. Crack tanks away from your eyes and the eyes of others.
 8. Use only oxygen that is designated safe for humans – with USP on tank standing for United States Pharmacopoeia.
 9. Always use a regulator on an Oxygen tank.
- V. Housekeeping safety
- A. Clean spills immediately
 1. If the spill origin is unknown, it should be considered to be a hazardous substance.
 2. Caution signs must be displayed after spill has been cleaned and floor is still wet.
 - B. Housekeeping equipment must be stored out of the way when not in use. Staff should help client's to keep their areas neat, clean, and tidy.
 - C. Check linens for pins, dentures, lancets, etc. before sending to laundry.
 - D. Light bulbs must be replaced immediately after burning out.
 - E. Paper towels must be made available at all times. Empty dispensers must be reported immediately.
 - F. Never mix solutions. Example: a mixture of bleach and ammonia can form poisonous fumes.
 - G. Read labels of solutions three times before using:
 1. when removing from shelf
 2. when pouring
 3. when replacing
- VI. Fire safety
- A. In health care setting, fire is one of the greatest concerns.
 - B. Prevention is the number one item in a health facility's safety program.
 - C. Three elements needed for fire (fire triangle) – all elements must be present
 1. fuel
 2. heat
 3. oxygen
 - D. To stop a fire, at least one element must be removed.
 - E. If fire occurs - RACE
 1. R = Rescue
 2. A = Alarm (pull alarm or call operator)
 3. C = Contain (shut windows and doors, or contain with pillow or blanket)
 4. E = Evacuate (if fire and smoke a threat)
 - a. know when and how to evacuate.
 - b. know where fire exits are located.
 - c. maintain fire extinguishers clear of obstructions.
 - d. know your responsibilities in a fire/evacuation situation.

- e. smoke and panic kill more people than the fire itself.
 - f. evacuate the ambulatory first, then wheelchair bound, last bed bound.
5. Fire extinguishers
 - a. Class A = Common combustibles – ash is the by-product
 - b. Class B = Flammable liquids. This extinguisher contains carbon dioxide
 - c. Class C = Electrical. Contains potassium bicarbonate or chloride, which can be irritating to the skin or eyes.
 - d. Class D = Combustible metals i.e. magnesium, verillium
 - e. An ABC fire extinguisher can be used on all types of fire
 6. Use of fire extinguisher - PASS
 - a. P = Pull pin
 - b. A = Aim at base
 - c. S = Squeeze handle
 - d. S = Sweep nozzle from side to side to displace oxygen away from fire
 7. Never use an elevator in the event of a fire as it creates a draft.
 8. Windows should not be opened if there is a fire as it creates a draft.
 9. If smoke is coming from under a door, the door is hot to the touch, or the doorknob is hot to the touch, DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR.

VII. Electrical safety

- A. Electricity is a vital part of health care. Today's delivery of health care is not possible without electricity.
- B. Dangers of electricity include
 1. electrical shock
 2. fire
 3. explosion
 4. burns
- C. Two things to remember about electricity
 1. It follows the path of least resistance.
 2. It always seeks ground – which is why ground wires have been placed on all equipment in the hospital.
 3. Ground wires allows electricity to flow back to the grounding system and prevents it from flowing through unwanted conductors – i.e. people.
- D. Basic working of electricity
 1. It flows in a circle or circuit.
 2. Danger is when a person becomes part of the circuit.
 3. This happens if electricity is allowed to leak
 - a. shorts
 - b. frayed cords
- E. Effects on people
 1. Disrupts the body's own electrical currents, causing pain, paralysis, and muscle contraction.
 2. The heart is especially vulnerable, because it has its own electrical current.
 3. Skin is an insulator. Clients can be vulnerable to even small shock, however, because the skin is less resistant due to wetness, cuts and wounds, IV's, catheters, etc.
- F. Prevention

1. All equipment should have three prongs. Never use cheaters.
2. Check cords for frays and cracks.
3. Personal equipment should be checked by the medical emergency department for safety.
4. Follow manufacturer's instructions for use and maintenance of equipment.
5. Disconnect and report tools or equipment that sparks, gets too hot, stalls, trips the breaker, or gives shocks.

VIII. Hazard Communication

- A. Right to Know bill that is Federal law since 1987.
- B. States the responsibility of employers in regards to hazardous substances in the work environment.
- C. OSHA oversees compliance.
- D. Comprehensive list of all products that contain hazardous chemicals must be kept in the health care facility.
- E. Unidentified spills in the health care environment should be cleaned by Environmental Services.
- F. MSDS – Material Safety Data Sheet must be maintained on every substance that is on the comprehensive list of all products.
- G. MSDS must contain
 1. manufacturer's name and address
 2. safety exposure limits
 3. symptoms of over-exposure
 4. emergency procedures
 5. fire and explosion information
 6. special protection information
 7. health hazards
 8. spill/leak information
 9. hazardous ingredients
 10. physical information
 11. modes of body entry
 12. special precautions
- H. MSDS Labels and meaning
 1. All hazardous materials containers must be labeled.
 2. If label is missing, illegible, worn, or incomplete – it must be replaced.
 3. Chemical name must be present.
 4. Health hazard must be indicated.
 5. Level of flammability must be indicated.
 6. Level of reactivity also indicated.
 7. Personal protective equipment required must be on MSDS form.
 8. Rating – 0 = no hazard
 - 1 = slight hazard
 - 2 = moderate hazard
 - 3 = high hazard
 - 4 = extreme hazard
 9. Failure to comply results in fine – possibly up to \$10,000 per container violation.

ACTIVITIES

- I. Pre- and Post-Evaluation of Safety Hazards
- II. Practice wheelchair, bed, restraint, and oxygen safety. See Guidelines to Safety Practice Student Task Sheet.

(Instructor's Note: During the lesson the instructor should demonstrate all that she/he wants the students to perform)

MATERIALS NEEDED

3-4 Wheelchairs
3-4 Hospital beds
2-3 oxygen tanks
Variety of restraints
Timer
Blackboard/Chalk or Whiteboard/markers
Fire extinguisher
Guidelines to Safety Practice Student Task Sheet
MSDS form from a local hospital and MSDS symbol
Sorrentino, Sheila A. *Mosby's Textbook for Nursing Assistants, 5th edition*. Louis, Mosby YearBook, 1999.

ASSESSMENT

Successful completion of Safety Test.

(Instructor's note: Students must pass this test with an 80% in order to participate in work based learning. If a student does not meet that requirement, they are allowed one retake of the test. (See Safety Test B) If still unable to pass, they will work in the library during the work based learning experience, writing a paper on safety in the health care setting.)

ACCOMMODATIONS

For reinforcement, if feasible, the students will visit a long-term care facility. Inform the administration that this is an exercise in developing judgment in the students. Have the students make lists of safe procedures observed in the long-term care facility, and any safety violations observed.

For enrichment, the student will compare and contrast OSHA and TDH rules and regulations regarding worker safety in long-term care facilities.

REFLECTIONS

GUIDELINES FOR PRE- AND POST-EVALUATION OF SAFETY HAZARDS

- I. Instructor prepares a lab area with several safety hazards:
 1. Blocking doorway
 2. Water spilled on the floor
 3. Flammable trash overflowing the wastebasket
 4. Oxygen tank in the light of the window (or near a heat source)
 5. Oxygen tank set up without a humidifier
 6. Wheelchair with linens wrapped in the wheels
 7. Wheelchair without the breaks on
 8. Vest restraint tied to the bedrail
 9. Restraints secured with a bow, rather than a slip knot
 10. Clutter at the bedside
 11. Bed left in high position
 12. Electrical cords in walkways
 13. Overloaded electrical outlet
 14. Water beside electrical equipment
 15. Linen on the floor
 16. Call light away from the bed area
 17. Unlabeled container
 18. Bed breaks not applied
 19. No sign in place for a wet floor
 20. Oxygen tank not on a stand

- II. Give students 5 – 10 minutes to identify as many safety hazards as possible, using a black pen.
- III. Collect the papers.
- IV. Deliver lesson on safety
- V. Hand papers back to the students and give them an additional 3 – 5 minutes to find any hazards they might have missed the first time. This time record in blue ink.
- VI. Discuss the findings and collect the papers to assess the increased understanding at post-test time.

GUIDELINES FOR SAFETY PRACTICES
(INSTRUCTOR GUIDE)

1. Demonstrate bed safety using a student from the class as client.
 - a. Electric bed device
 - b. Side rails and policy
 - c. Call light policy
 - d. Safe bed height for different procedures – working level if client to stay in bed. Low level if client left alone or will leave bed
 - e. Bed brakes
2. Demonstrate wheelchair safety in same manner.
 - a. Application of brakes
 - b. Lifting foot rests
 - c. Leg of chair manipulation – elevating the leg, removing the leg of wheelchair
 - d. Going up and down curbs
 - e. How to enter elevators and other doorways – i.e. backing in
3. Demonstrate restraints and show how to properly tie the restraint knot.
 - a. Application on areas without bony prominences
 - b. Application of vest, waist, wrist, ankle restraints
 - c. How to tie the clove hitch knot.
 - d. Securing to the bed
4. Demonstrate oxygen safety. When students practice this, they must be supervised at all times. Have an aide, past student, or another person present who knows oxygen safety practices.
 - a. Cracking the tank
 - b. Applying the regulator
 - c. Applying the humidifier
 - d. Turning on the tank and regulator
 - e. Turning off the tank and bleeding the regulator
 - f. Breaking down the system
 - g. Keeping the tank on a stand at all times
 - h. Regulator gauges – Pounds per square inch, liters per minute.
 - i. Empty tank is viewed as 200 psi or less in tank and should not be used
5. Divide the class into four groups. Give each a Guideline for Safety Practices sheet.
6. Give them approximately 30 minutes to
 - a. learn how to use the bed
 - b. use the wheelchair properly
 - c. apply restraints
 - d. use oxygen safely
7. Use a timer to keep groups moving and on task.

GUIDELINES FOR SAFETY PRACTICES
STUDENT TASK SHEET

1. Bed Safety
 - a. If the bed has an electric device, use that to know the possibilities for client positioning. Have a student act as a client in the bed.
 - b. Discuss the use of side rails, call light, and bed height for different activities within your group. Position the overbed table in ways that allows you to deliver care (e.g. during a bed bath) without turning your back on the client.
 - c. Apply the bed brakes. Determine how secure they are. Are there four brakes – one for each wheel – or just two?

2. Wheelchair safety
 - a. Use a group person to be a client. Apply the brakes.
 - b. Lift the footrests and lower them. Have the “client” stand on the footrests and find how unstable they can be.
 - c. Manipulate the legs of the chair if possible. If one of the wheelchairs has removable legs, try removing and reapplying them.
 - d. Take the wheelchair outside and try going up and down curbs, and if possible in and out of elevators. (If going up a curb, tip the chair back and place the front wheels on the curb. Then lift the back of the chair. If going down a curb, lower the back wheels first (in other words back down the curb). When going in and out of elevators, back the chair in and wheel out facing forward.

3. Restraint safety
 - a. Apply all of the restraints on another student.
 - b. Tie the knots in a clove hitch/double clove hitch.
 - c. Tie all knots to the bed frame. Try tying them to the side rails and see what happens.
 - d. Tie all knots with the knot away from any bony prominences.

4. Oxygen safety
 - a. Crack the oxygen tank.
 - b. Find the USP symbol
 - c. What color is the tank? This is the color of all oxygen tanks, no matter what size.
 - d. Apply the regulator and open the oxygen tank. How would you know if there was a leak?
 - e. How many Pounds per square inch are in the tank? Set the liter gauge for 6 liters.
 - f. Bleed the regulator after turning off the tank.
 - g. Break down the system

SAFETY TEST

NAME: _____

Multiple Choice: In the space provided on your answer sheet, place the letter of the answer that best completes the statement.

1. If you find a damaged piece of equipment
 - a. Dispose of it immediately.
 - b. Report it to the teacher or supervisor.
 - c. Use it anyway.
 - d. Repair it yourself before you use it.

2. Solutions that will be used in the hospital
 - a. Can usually be mixed together.
 - b. Do not always need a label.
 - c. Must be labeled and used as directed.
 - d. A and C

3. When handling any electrical equipment, be sure to
 - a. Wash your hands immediately before handling it.
 - b. Check first for damaged cords or improper grounds.
 - c. Plug equipment carefully into any socket to see if it sparks.
 - d. Use it properly on the client and observe for any malfunctions.

4. Do not use an electrical appliance
 - a. If the ground prong is damaged.
 - b. If it sparks.
 - c. If it trips a breaker.
 - d. If it shocks.
 - e. All of the above

5. Horseplay and practical jokes
 - a. Are permitted if no one is insulted.
 - b. May be done during breaks or study time.
 - c. Cause accidents and have no place in the classroom or clinical setting.
 - d. Usually do not result in accidents.

6. The three things needed to start a fire are
 - a. Air, oxygen, and fuel.
 - b. Fuel, heat, and oxygen.
 - c. Fuel, carbon dioxide, and heat.
 - d. Air, carbon dioxide, and fuel.

7. If your personal safety is in danger because of fire
 - a. Get the fire extinguisher and try to put the fire out.
 - b. Run out of the area as fast as you can, yelling "FIRE".
 - c. Evacuate the area quickly and efficiently.
 - d. Open all windows and doors.

8. Restraints
 - a. Can be applied as needed at the discretion of a nursing assistant.
 - b. Require a doctor's order before applying on a client.
 - c. Should be applied tightly so the client can't escape.
 - d. Should be used to relieve the nursing assistant of the need to check on a client.

9. The proper knot to use on restraints is
 - a. A clove hitch or double clove hitch.
 - b. A double knot.
 - c. A square knot.
 - d. Any knot that holds securely.

10. A restraint should be released
 - a. If the limb below the restraint is pale, slightly blue, and/or has swelling.
 - b. Every four hours.
 - c. Every 15 – 30 minutes.
 - d. Only when the client needs to use the bathroom.

11. Side rails
 - a. Should always be put up on a client's bed.
 - b. Are viewed as a restraint, and should be used only if directed to do so.
 - c. Should never be used, since clients tend to climb over them.
 - d. Are a nuisance and new hospital beds seldom have them.

12. The best way to contain a fire
 - a. Is to open the windows wide in the room.
 - b. Fan the fire.
 - c. Close the doors and windows.

13. Before leaving a client's room
 - a. Call signal and supplies should be within the client's reach.
 - b. Wheels on the bed should be locked.
 - c. The area should be free of any hazards.
 - d. All of the above.

14. When giving a bed bath, it is best to have the bed at
 - a. The lowest possible level.
 - b. A comfortable working height.
 - c. A safe level for the client.
 - d. A level allowing the client's feet to touch the floor.

15. OSHA is
 - a. A state organization supervising safety in the work place.
 - b. A federal organization supervising safety in the work place.
 - c. A hospital-based organization supervising safety in the work place.

16. When pushing a client on a stretcher down a ramp
 - a. The client's head should be higher than their feet.
 - b. The client's head should be at the end closest to the nursing assistant.
 - c. The nursing assistant should be at the client's feet.
 - d. The nursing assistant should be at the client's head.
 - e. A and C

17. Which of the following is true about electricity?
 - a. It can disrupt any normal electrical current within the body.
 - b. It seeks the path of least resistance to reach ground.
 - c. It travels in a circuit.
 - d. None of the above.
 - e. All of the above.

18. MSDS stands for
 - a. Manufacturing System Display Stand
 - b. Multipurpose Sanitation and Disinfection System
 - c. Material Safety Data Sheet.
 - d. Maternal Satisfaction and Developmental system.

19. When going down the curb of a sidewalk with a client in a wheelchair
 - a. Turn the wheelchair sideways and go down.
 - b. Carefully wheel the chair off the curb with the client facing forward.
 - c. Back down the curb very carefully.
 - d. Keep on walking until you find a driveway.

20. A hazardous number rating of 0 equals
 - a. no hazard.
 - b. Slight hazard.
 - c. Extreme hazard.
 - d. Moderate hazard.

True/False: In the space provided on your answer sheet, write either true or false for the following statements.

21. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers leave a residue which can cause irritations of the skin and eyes.
22. Spills of any kind should be wiped up immediately using proper procedure.
23. Class A fire extinguishers can be used on electrical fires.
24. Every time you remove your gloves, you must wash your hands with soap and running water as soon as possible.
25. If you want to know more about a substance you are working with, read the MSDS form.
26. Mixing ammonia with bleach is a very good disinfectant to use when cleaning a client's room.
27. It is O.K. to use an unlabeled bottle if you smell the contents first and identify the solution inside the bottle.
28. The proper way to operate a fire extinguisher is to pull the pin, aim at the top of the flame, squeeze the handle, and sweep.
29. RACE stands for Run away from the fire, Activate the alarm, Close all doors, and Evacuate.
30. It is important to dry hands fully when working with electrical appliances.
31. A restraint requires an order.
32. It is all right to use an electrical appliance if the wires are frayed, as long as the bare wires aren't showing.
33. Always check linen before disposing of it for any sharps or client's belongings.
34. Oxygen does not burn.
35. All hazardous materials without labels may carry a fine up to \$10,000.
36. The third prong on an electric plug is important because it provides the correct flow of electricity.
37. Read the labels of solution bottles three times when using.

38. Report any unsafe situations or violations of a safety practice immediately to your instructor or supervisor.
39. Smoke and panic kill more people in fires than the fire itself.
40. An unknown spill should be cleaned up immediately by the person who discovers the spill.
41. – 45. List the five safety practices to check before leaving a client's room.

Matching: For each of the following situations in Column A, select the correct fire extinguisher from Column B and write the letter in the space on your answer sheet.

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 46. Used on burning gasoline, oil, and paints | A. Class A |
| 47. Used on electrical fires. | B. Class B |
| 48. Used on burning paper, cloth, and wood | C. Class C |
| 49. Contains carbon dioxide | D. Class D |
| 50. Used on burning metals | |
| 51. Contains pressurized water | |
| 52. Contains potassium bicarbonate or chloride | |

KEY: SAFETY TEST

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. E
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. D
14. B
15. B
16. E
17. E
18. C
19. C
20. A
21. False
22. True
23. False
24. True
25. True
26. False
27. False
28. False
29. False
30. True
31. True
32. False
33. True
34. True
35. True
36. False
37. True
38. True
39. True
40. False
41. Bed is in the lowest position
42. Brakes are on so the bed is stable.
43. Client is in good alignment and comfortable.
44. Client has the call button and necessary supplies within reach.
45. Side rails are up if necessary, and client is in the safest position (e.g. head of bed up)

TEST B: SAFETY PRACTICES

NAME: _____

Multiple Choice: For each of the following, select the best answer and place the letter in the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

1. when making the bed, it is best to have the bed at
 - a. The lowest position available.
 - b. A safe level for the client.
 - c. A comfortable working height.
 - d. A level that allows the client's feet to touch the floor.

2. The single most important safety skill a nursing assistant can perform is
 - a. Using good communication skills.
 - b. Washing hands between clients and whenever soiled.
 - c. Using good body mechanics.
 - d. Use of physical barriers, such as gloves when caring for all clients.

3. When pushing a client in a wheelchair from the curb down into the street
 - a. The client should be facing the street as the wheelchair is pushed down the curb.
 - b. The client's back should be toward the street as you back them down into the street slowly.
 - c. Go down the street until you find a handicapped area and then push them down the ramp, facing the street.
 - d. Ask the family to get them down the curb for you.

4. OSHA is a federal organization supervising safety in the work place. OSHA stands for
 - a. Occupational Supervisors of Health Administration.
 - b. Occupational Safety and Health care Administration.
 - c. Occupational Safety and Hazards Administration.
 - d. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

5. The best way to identify a client is to
 - a. Call them by their name.
 - b. Ask the client's family.
 - c. Ask another health care person to verify the identity of the client for you.
 - d. Check the client's identification bracelet.

6. Fire requires the following items to burn
 - a. Fire, oxygen, fuel.
 - b. Fuel, heat, oxygen.
 - c. Oxygen, air, heat.
 - d. Air, heat, fuel.

7. MSDS stands for
 - a. manufacturing System Display Stand
 - b. Multipurpose Sanitation and Disinfection System.
 - c. Material Satisfaction and Developmental system.
 - d. Material Safety Data sheet.

8. A hazardous number rating of 4 indicates
 - a. Extreme hazard.
 - b. No hazard.
 - c. Slight hazard.
 - d. Moderate hazard.

9. The client who has been restrained, per M.D. order, must have their restraints checked every
 - a. hour on the hour.
 - b. Two hours.
 - c. 15 – 30 minutes.
 - d. Shift.

10. When transporting a client on a stretcher the client should
 - a. Be secured with safety belts.
 - b. Not be moved at a fast pace.
 - c. Be provided privacy by covering them up.
 - d. Pushed from the end of the stretcher where the head is, unless going down a ramp or into an elevator.
 - e. A and C
 - f. All of the above

11. Which of the following is true about electricity?
 - a. It can disrupt any normal electrical currents within the body.
 - b. It seeks the path of least resistance to reach ground.
 - c. It travels in a circuit.
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. A and B

True/False: For each of the following write the word true or false in the space provided on your answer sheet.

12. All hazardous materials without labels may carry a fine of up to \$10,000 per container incident.

13. Oxygen supports combustion.

14. The letters RACE stand for Rescue, alarm, Call and Evacuate.

15. The third prong on an electric plug is important because it is a ground wire.

16. Burns are the primary reason people die in fires.
17. Oxygen is drying to the skin and mucous membranes, therefore the client's skin must be washed often and the oxygen must be humidified.
18. You should not clean up a spill that smells unusual, has an unusual color, or is unknown as a substance.
19. Report all unsafe situations or violations of safe practice immediately to the instructor or supervisor.

Matching: For each of the situations in Column A, select the correct fire extinguisher from Column B and write the letter in the space on your answer sheet.

COLUMN A

20. Contains potassium bicarbonate or chloride
21. Used on burning gasoline.
22. Contains pressurized water.
23. Used on electrical fires
24. Used on burning metals.
25. Used on burning paper, cloth, and wood.
26. Used on burning liquids and cooking fires.
27. Contains carbon dioxide.
28. Used on burning oil and paints.

COLUMN B

- A. Class D
- B. Class C
- C. Class A
- D. Class B

Fill in the Blank:

29. – 33. What are the five checks that should be made before leaving a client's room?
34. – 37. The letters PASS stand for what?
38. When putting out a fire, it is important to sweep the extinguisher toward the _____ of the fire.
39. – 41. What are three precautions to use when working with oxygen?
42. How many times should the label on a bottle be read when planning to use contents?

KEY: TEST B SAFETY PRACTICES

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. C
10. F
11. D
12. True
13. True
14. False
15. True
16. False
17. True
18. True
19. True
20. B
21. D
22. C
23. B
24. A
25. C
26. D
27. D
28. D
29. Side rails are up if necessary.
30. Client has call bell and all supplies within reach.
31. Wheels of bed are locked.
32. Client is comfortable and in good alignment.
33. Bed is at the lowest level.
34. Pull the pin
35. Aim at the base of the fire
36. Squeeze the handle
37. Sweep from side to side
38. Base
39. Always keep on a stand
40. Use only oxygen that is USP
41. Never set in a sunny spot, or by a heat source.
Always use a regulator on the tank.
Humidify the oxygen
Crack the tank away from other people's faces
42. Three