**CLINICAL EDUCATION TEST:**

*Please do not write on this test. Please use the answer key only. Thank You.*

1. Restraints are used to prevent injury to the patient or others when less restrictive measures and alternatives have failed.
	1. True
	2. False
2. Some alternatives to restraint use include which of the following:
	1. Toileting
	2. Offering fluids, nourishments
	3. Diversional activities
	4. Pain Management
	5. All of the above
3. A restraint order is time limited and must be obtained every 48 hours.
	1. True
	2. False
4. All staff involved in the application and removal of restraints will receive appropriate training prior to implementation.
	1. True
	2. False
5. Patient will be:
	1. Monitored hourly or more, Assessed for pain
	2. Will receive a trial release every shift if appropriate
	3. Will be assessed every 2 hours for circulation, PROM exercises
	4. Offered food/fluid/toileting/hygiene every 2 hours
	5. All of the above
6. Common sites for Pressure Ulcer development are not:
	1. Chin
	2. Heels
	3. Sacrum
	4. Hips
7. Pressure Ulcers are either Partial Thickness or Full thickness wounds?
	1. True
	2. False
8. When measuring Pressure Ulcers you should:
	1. Measure in centimeters
	2. Measure length – Longest head-to-toe measurement
	3. Measure Width – Longest hip-to-hip measurement
	4. Measure Depth – Deepest part of wound
	5. All of the above
9. Wounds with eschar and slough are Stage I wounds.
	1. True
	2. False
10. When a Rapid Response Team is notified they must respond within 5 minutes of the notification.
	1. True
	2. False
11. When notifying the physician of a Rapid Response you should use the REBAR format.
	1. True
	2. False
12. Debriefing should occur after a Code Blue.
	1. True
	2. False
13. When Planning a Transfer or Lift, you should:
	1. Know your patient’s precautions
	2. Determine how many people are needed to perform safely
	3. Use lfiting equipment
	4. Lock the brakes
	5. All of the above
14. The patient should be instructed to help as much as possible during the lift/transfer if they are capable.
	1. True
	2. False
15. When you are moving a patient raise the head of the bed and lower the bed to the floor.
	1. True
	2. False
16. Lifting devices include the following:
	1. Draw Sheet
	2. Hoyer Lift
	3. Slide board
	4. A, B, C
	5. Waffle Mattress
17. When a patient is on Telemetry, someone competent in Telemetry monitoring should be observing the monitor at all times.
	1. True
	2. False
18. A patient with a regular rhythm with a heart rate of 110 is in:
	1. Sinus Bradycardia
	2. 1st Degree Heart Block
	3. Sinus Tachycardia
	4. V-FIB
19. A patient with a rhythm resembling a straight line is in:
	1. Sinus Tachycardia
	2. A FIB
	3. Asystole
	4. Sinus Rhythm

1. When the monitor alarm sounds, the following should happen *except:*
	1. Go check on the patient
	2. Silence the alarm
	3. Tell the Nurse taking care of the patient
	4. Run a strip
2. Care at the End Of Life may include:
	1. Treatment of primary and secondary symptoms
	2. Pain Management and Psychological Support
	3. All of the above
3. Factors Affecting End of Life include:
	1. Incomplete information
	2. Unrealistic expectations
	3. Unresolved family issues
	4. Uncontrolled Pain, Uncontrolled Symptom Management
	5. All of the above
4. After death the body should be made to look as natural as possible, (remove lines, lay flat in bed, patient on back, place a pillow under head, close eyelids and mouth, wash soiled areas, change gown) and make environment clean, neat and uncluttered (remove equipment from room).
	1. True
	2. False
5. A patient is assessed for pain upon admission and every time you enter the room.
	1. True
	2. False
6. Pain is measured on a scale of 1 – 10. If a patient is non-verbal you should use the Song-Maker scale.
	1. True
	2. False