



Certificate of Completion
IS HEREBY GRANTED TO

Tyler Faling
NAME

TO CERTIFY THAT THEY HAVE COMPLETED TO SATISFACTION IN

Medical & Bloodborne Pathogen Training

TYPE OF TRAINING

3-12-2026
COMPLETION DATE

Jessica Berg, BSN, RN
TRAINER SIGNATURE

Hands on Medical Training for all new DCS

Vital Signs: Pulse, respirations, blood pressure, temperature, pulse oximeter, weight-Licensing requirements

Hand washing

Proper gloving

Universal precautions

Prevention of communicable diseases (MRSA, Influenza, respiratory infections)

Transferring: Gait belt use, wheelchair, shower chair, in or out of vehicles

Fall prevention: walker use, no throw rugs, hand rails, well lit hallways

Eating disorders: dysphasia and choking, positioning, special feeding equipment

Special Diets: pureed, thickit, mechanical soft

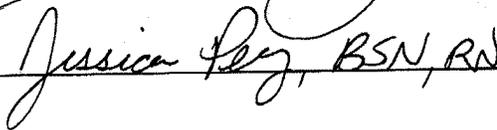
Staff Signature



Date

03/12/2020

Nurse Signature



Date

3-12-2020

Bloodborne Pathogens Training Video— Pretest

Administer this test prior to showing the *Bloodborne Pathogens Training Video* to new employees and during annual bloodborne pathogens training sessions.

Name: Tyler Faling
Department: County Farm - Beacon Date: 03/12/20

1. (T) (F) Routine duties in a medical facility will not expose you to bloodborne pathogens.
2. (T) (F) A single drop of infectious blood is too small an amount to be an exposure hazard.
3. (T) (F) Hepatitis B and C and HIV are bloodborne pathogens.
4. (T) (F) Universal precautions can be an effective approach to preventing exposure to bloodborne pathogens.
5. (T) (F) If you wash your hands before putting on gloves, you don't have to wash your hands after taking the gloves off.
6. (T) (F) Employers can charge employees for personal protective equipment.
7. (T) (F) Contaminated environmental surfaces can transmit bloodborne pathogens.
8. (T) (F) Contaminated medical equipment must be labeled so employees can take appropriate precautions to prevent exposure.
9. (T) (F) If you have an incident involving an exposure, report it at the end of your shift or workday.
10. (T) (F) The employee is entitled to free medical evaluation and treatment if he or she has been exposed to a bloodborne pathogen.

Bloodborne Pathogens Training Video—Posttest

Administer this test after showing the *Bloodborne Pathogens Training Video* to new employees and during annual bloodborne pathogens training sessions.

Name: Tyler Faling

Department: County Farm

Date: 03/12/20

1. (T) (F) A needlestick is the only way to become infected with bloodborne pathogens in a medical facility.
2. (T) (F) Four conditions necessary for bloodborne pathogen infection transmission are
 - a. sufficient amount of infectious material
 - b. sufficient virulence of disease
 - c. absence of universal precautions
 - d. lowered resistance levels of workers
3. (T) (F) Hepatitis B virus cannot survive in dried blood on environmental surfaces.
4. (T) (F) Employers must offer the hepatitis B vaccine to employees who are occupationally exposed to blood.
5. (T) (F) Hepatitis C is a bloodborne pathogen, and there is an effective vaccine that prevents infection.
6. (T) (F) Your facility's exposure control plan lists the job positions that are at risk to bloodborne pathogen exposure.
7. (T) (F) Under universal precautions, employees need to assume that the blood and certain body fluids of only very sick patients are infectious.
8. (T) (F) Universal precautions do not apply to feces, nasal secretions, sputum, sweat, tears, urine, and vomitus unless they contain visible blood.
9. (T) (F) Engineering controls isolate or remove hazards from the workplace; work practice controls reduce the likelihood of exposures by changing the way a task is performed.
10. (T) (F) Selecting safety needles and establishing handwashing procedures are both examples of engineering controls.
11. (T) (F) Employees must wash their hands with soap and running water immediately after using alcohol-based gel products or antiseptic towelettes to clean their hands after possible bloodborne contaminations.
12. (T) (F) You may eat and drink in areas where bloodborne pathogens exist if you are careful.
13. (T) (F) Examination gloves and sterile gloves may not be reused.
14. (T) (F) Employees must not wear bloodborne pathogen-contaminated protective clothing such as scrubs outside the workplace area, nor should they take them home for laundering.
15. (T) (F) After activating the safety feature on a disposable sharp, it is acceptable to dispose of it in a regular trash bag.
16. (T) (F) A written cleaning schedule for environmental surfaces is necessary only until all staff undergo training.
17. (T) (F) Always use a mechanical means, such as tongs, forceps, or a brush and dustpan to pick up broken glassware contaminated with blood.
18. (T) (F) After exposures from a needlestick, immediately wash the injury site with soap and water.
19. (T) (F) Immediate intervention after a bloodborne pathogen exposure can prevent the development of hepatitis B.
20. (T) (F) Promptly reporting an exposure incident is important so that arrangements can be made to quickly test the source patient's blood for HIV, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C.

Tyler Faling

INITIAL MEDICAL TRAINING TEST

1. T ___ F ___ It is important to report and record any change in physical condition or behavior of a resident.
2. If a person has a seizure, you should:
 - a) keep the person safe and free from injury by laying them down with something soft
 - b) time the seizure and provide first aid as necessary once the seizure is over
 - c) loosen restrictive clothing
 - d) all of the above
3. T ___ F ___ The circulatory system is made up of the blood, heart, and the brain.
4. The primary purpose of the respiratory system is to:
 - a) supply oxygen to the tissue cells and eliminate carbon dioxide waste from the cells
 - b) bring food and nutrients to the tissue cells
 - c) both a and b
 - d) none of the above
5. T ___ F ___ People with dysphagia have difficulty swallowing and may experience pain while swallowing.
6. T ___ F ___ Food pieces that are too large for swallowing may enter the throat and block the passage of air, causing a person with dysphagia to not be able to swallow safely.
7. T ___ F ___ If a resident is choking you should call 911.
8. T ___ F ___ You can modify a diet without a physician's order or a behavior plan.
9. T ___ F ___ Food or liquid that stays in the airway may enter the lungs and allow harmful bacteria to grow, resulting in a lung infection called aspiration pneumonia.
10. T ___ F ___ Dysphagia is not serious. An individual with dysphagia will still be able to take in enough of the right foods to stay healthy.
11. T ___ F ___ A regular diet is not subject to dietary restrictions.
12. T ___ F ___ A mechanical soft diet is used for individuals who have difficulty chewing regular textured foods.
13. T ___ F ___ Foods that are difficult for the individual to chew are chopped, ground, shredded and/or soft cooked to facilitate chewing and ease of swallowing, this is called a mechanical soft diet.

14. The musculoskeletal system is comprised of:
- a) sclera, retina, and cornea
 - b) bones, ligaments, joints, muscles, and tendons
 - c) both a and b
 - d) none of the above
15. The endocrine system regulates the function of the
- a) central nervous system
 - b) the entire body
 - c) the respiratory system
 - d) none of the above
16. T ___ F ___ Diabetes comes in two forms, Type I and Type II.
17. One of the most common diseases of the endocrine system is:
- a) diabetes
 - b) phlebitis
 - c) endocarditis
 - d) myocarditis
18. T ___ F ___ It is important to wear gloves when coming in contact with blood or body fluids.
19. T ___ F ___ After removing disposable gloves it is important to wash your hands.
20. What are the parameters for vital signs?
- a) Temp: 96-99
 - b) Pulse: 50-100
 - c) Respirations: 12-20
 - d) Blood pressure 90/50 - 160/90
21. T ___ F ___ Behavioral changes can be due to a medical issue.
22. T ___ F ___ If a seizure lasts 3 minutes long and the resident does not have a history of seizures there is no need to follow up with a physician at this time.
23. T ___ F ___ It is a resident's right to refuse medical treatment, but if you as a staff feel that it is a medical emergency you should call 911 and let the resident refuse to the paramedics.