1. What is a CAUTI?
Catheter-associated Urinary Tract Infection

2. What are ways to prevent a CAUTI? **Select all that apply:**

A. Hand Hygiene
B. Prolonged use of indwelling catheters
C. Routine catheter care
D. Early removal of an indwelling catheter
E. Good nutrition

3. What is the most effective way to prevent healthcare-associated infections (HAIs)?
Effective hand washing is the best way to prevent HAIs.

4. In which circumstances should a healthcare worker utilize soap and water for hand hygiene instead of waterless hand rub? **Select all that apply:**

A. When hands are visibly soiled
B. When entering a client room
C. After caring for a client who has infectious diarrhea
D. Before checking a client's vital signs
E. Before performing a dressing change

5. What do you do with the orange sticker post foley catheter care?
Initial and place it on the foley bag in the correct time slot.

6. What are the 4 types of exudates used to describe wounds?
Serous (watery, thin), serosanguineous (watery, thin, bloody), sanguineous (bloody draining), and purulent (yellow, green).

7. Identify 1 bony prominence susceptible to pressure injury formation:
The sacrum is a bony prominence susceptible to pressure injury formation.

8. What is the name of the equipment used to empty a foley catheter bag?
To empty a foley catheter bag, a graduated cylinder is used to collect and measure the urine output.

9. What type of bedpan do you utilize for a client with a hip fracture?
C. Fractured bedpan

10. What is an imperative assessment you perform when you are positioning the client in a side-lying position?
 Skin assessment. When you are able to see all of the client's back, it is important to examine the bony prominences for any indications of a pressure injury such as erythema.