

Huy Tran

1. What is a CAUTI?

Catheter-associated urinary tract infections

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

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

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

The most effective way is practice proper hygiene include handwashing with either soap and water or hand sanitizer.

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, C**

- 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?

You placed an orange sticker on the patient's foley bag to show oher nurses that you have completed the urinary catheter care for the patient on your shift.

6. What are the 4 types of exudates used to describe wounds?

Serous, serosanguineous, sanguineous, purulent

7. Identify 1 bony prominence susceptible to pressure injury formation:

Erythema is redness of the skin due to dilation of blood vessels and other tissue discoloration

8. What is the name of the equipment used to empty a foley catheter bag?

A drainage valve to the graduated cylinder

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

- A. Ridged bedpan
- B. Orthopedic bedpan
- C. **Fractured bed pan**
- D. Bariatric bedpan

10. What is an imperative assessment you perform when you are positioning the client in a side-lying position?

Check the skin on the back for any pressure injury.