

Name:

Date of class:

Answer Key

Please circle or make an x next to the answer letter which you believe correctly answers the question asked.

Following satisfactory completion of this test a certificate of course completion will be sent to you. Thanks again for being a part of our class and helping us better serve our community!

Module 1:

- 1) Which is more likely to give off gases?
 - a) Chemical with a high vapor pressure
 - b) Chemical with a low vapor pressure
 - c) Chemical with low blood pressure
 - d) Chemical which is miscible
- 2) What is/are some good resources for chemical information?
 - a) Poison control center
 - b) Chemtrec
 - c) DOT 'orange book' of chemical hazards
 - d) MSDS
 - e) All of the above
- 3) What is the minimum training for persons participating in decontamination operations (hint: you are getting that training today)?
 - a) Awareness – 4 hours
 - b) Operations - 8 hours
 - c) Specialist – 40 hours
 - d) Technician – 1-2 years
- 4) The type of contamination a hospital worker may experience from contact with patients during decontamination is:
 - a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Peripheral
 - d) Gross
- 5) Decontamination is conducted in the:
 - a) Hot zone
 - b) Warm zone
 - c) Cold zone
 - d) Exclusion zone

Module 2:

- 1) The basic command system used at our facility is the:
 - ☒ a. Hospital Emergency Incident Command System
 - b. FIREScope
 - c. CEO
 - d. Intractable meeting command system
- 2) Which of the following should be notified *first* when you discover a spill?
 - a. EPA
 - b. Hospital CEO
 - ☒ c. Hospital internal 911
 - d. Hospital Nursing Supervisor
- 3) You should do what immediately after discovering a spill?
 - a. Shelter in place
 - ☒ b. Contain if possible
 - c. Control the spill
 - d. Run
- 4) If decontamination of patients is required, who is directly oversees and coordinates the hospital decontamination process?
 - a. Fire commander at the release scene
 - ☒ b. Decon Team Leader
 - c. Safety Manager
 - d. Incident Commander
- 5) A Level 3 HAZMAT response would involve:
 - a. Managing a response with resources at hand
 - b. Managing a response with limited outside resources
 - ☒ c. Declaring an 'alert orange' to mobilize internal and external resources.
 - d. Locking down the facility and refusing to come out until it's all over.

Module 3:

- 1) When are PAPRs NOT appropriate?
 - a) Low concentrations of chemicals
 - b) Biologic agents
 - ☒ c) Oxygen-deficient environment
 - d) Approved by incident commander for the chemicals present
- 2) What is a possible danger of wearing our protective equipment?
 - a) Heat stress
 - b) Respiratory stress
 - ☒ c) Limited vision and hearing
 - ☒ d) All of the above

- 3) Which of the following do our respirators provide protection against?
- a) Nerve agents
 - b) Acid gases
 - c) Cyanide
 - ☒ d) All of the above
- 4) What should you remember to do with the inner hood of the respirator?
- a) Leave it outside the suit
 - ☒ b) Tuck it inside the suit
 - c) Tear it off at the perforation
 - d) Rinse it out after using it
- 5) What is our PPE sufficient for?
- a) Responding to the scene of a HAZMAT release
 - b) Assisting safety manager cleaning up heavy metal spill
 - ☒ c) Decontaminating patients presenting to our hospital for care
 - d) Entering smoke filled corridors to rescue small children

Module 4:

- 1) What should you do with a non-acute ambulatory contaminated casualty at triage?
- a) Place them on a cart and wheel to decon area
 - ☒ b) Direct back outside to decon area
 - c) Place in wheelchair and wheel through dept.
- 2) What should you do if a patient arrives by ambulance?
- a) Bring them into the ED to assess for contamination
 - ☒ b) Have them wait in the ambulance until a team member from the ED can assess them
 - c) Have the crew leave them by the door until you're ready to see them
- 3) What should the goal of the washing be?
- a) Forceful scrubbing and high pressure water
 - ☒ b) Low pressure, high volume water and gentle washing
 - c) To remove bleach from the skin
- 4) What is the most critical thing about a decon operation?
- a) Preventing further injury to patients from the chemical on their skin
 - ☒ b) Preventing injury to staff due to failure to protect them or to maintain the warm/cold zones
 - c) Forgetting to go to the bathroom before getting suited up
 - d) Making sure that privacy is maintained

- 5) The most critical part of decontamination is:
- a) Contaminated clothing removal and control
 - b) Washing the hair
 - c) Washing the skin
 - d) Washing the feet

Module 5:

- 1) What are some major issues during the recovery phase?
- a) Stress debriefing
 - b) Hydration and team medical support
 - c) Clean-up of decon room
 - d) Notification of appropriate community and state resources
 - e) All of the above
- 2) Who should be notified when contaminated washwater goes down the drain?
- a) State Duty Officer
 - b) Safety Manager at healthcare facility
 - c) Local EPA field office
 - d) All of the above
- 3) Following an event, which part of recovery is aimed at doing a better job next time?
- a) Critique and evaluation
 - b) Punitive measures
 - c) Replacing equipment
 - d) Notifying the appropriate authorities