

**PPMC Environment of Care Mandatory Safety Competency  
2006**

**Name:**

**Institution:**

**Date:**

| QUESTION   | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|------|-------|
| <b>Utility System</b>  |      |       |
| 1. Each department needs a department specific utility failure plan.   |      |       |
| 2. Utility problems, except telecommunications issues, are reported to the Physical Plant/ Maintenance Dept.               |      |       |
| 3. Red electrical outlets in the hospital indicate receptacles that will stay energized during emergency power operations. |      |       |
| <b>Security</b>  |      |       |
| 4. In an emergency, call Security at 503-215-7777.   |      |       |
| 5. You should always keep your valuables secured.  |      |       |
| 6. Wearing your ID badge is optional.  |      |       |
| 7. If you find someone suspicious in your work place, call Security immediately.   |      |       |
| <b>Safety</b>  |      |       |
| 8. Use of fragrances from perfumes, colognes or after shaves is not a problem in the work place.                           |      |       |
| 9. Accident investigation must be completed within 30 days of the date the accident is reported.                           |      |       |
| 10. Two frequent types of employee injuries are over exertion and repetitive motion.                                       |      |       |
| 11. Patient lifts have been shown to be ineffective in reducing staff injuries.  |      |       |
| 12. To help protect latex sensitive patients and employees, latex balloons are prohibited in our healthcare facilities.    |      |       |
| 13. Only patient care departments need to avoid the use of products containing latex.                                      |      |       |
| 14. It is acceptable to transport a gas cylinder by carrying it on your shoulder.  |      |       |
| 15. If you don't have a stand or rack to secure a cylinder, it is acceptable to lay the cylinder on the floor.             |      |       |
| <b>Life/ Fire/ ILSM</b>  |      |       |
| 16. When using the fire extinguisher, one should air the nozzle of the extinguisher at the base of the fire.               |      |       |
| 17. Stored boxes or equipment must be at least 18 inches from the bottom of the sprinkler head.                            |      |       |
| 18. A the "A" in R-A-C-E means "administer"  |      |       |
| 19. Smoke/ fire doors and partitions help to confine a fire and to eliminate/ minimize the need for patient evacuation.    |      |       |
| 20. Death from smoke inhalation is more common than death from contact with flames.  |      |       |
| 21. All employees, volunteers and students are required to have fire response training.                                    |      |       |

| QUESTION  | TRUE | FALSE |
|---|------|-------|
| 22. Employees should know at least 2 ways to exit their work areas in the event of an emergency.  |      |       |
| 23. ILSM (Interim Life Safety Measures) are the temporary systems or processes put in place to address increased fire hazards in area where fire safety system are out of service or otherwise disabled.          |      |       |
| <b>Infection Control</b>  |      |       |
| 24. Standard precautions include hand hygiene, using PPE (personal Protection Equipment), using sharps safety devices and disposing of waste appropriately.   |      |       |
| 25. Respiratory etiquette includes covering coughs and sneezes with tissue, placing used tissues in the trash, offering a mask to those who can't cover their coughs and cleansing hands.                         |      |       |
| 26. If a patient who is in isolation for suspected tuberculosis (TB) must leave the room the nurse should make sure the patient has donned a regular surgical mask.   |      |       |
| 27. The patient's room door is closed at all times to protect those outside the room from TB (floating in the air in the room).   |      |       |
| 28. Personal Protection Equipment such as gloves, gowns, masks, face shields etc are worn to protect the staff from exposure to the blood borne infections because all blood and body fluids could be infectious. |      |       |
| 29. HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C can only be spread through contact with urine.   |      |       |
| 30. If you have a work related exposure to blood or body fluid, immediately notify your supervisor and instructor and call Employee Health to report the exposure and receive instructions on the proper care.    |      |       |
| 31. The single most important thing you can do to stop the spread of infection is to cleanse your hands before and after every patient contact with soap and water or alcohol foam for 15 seconds.                |      |       |
| <b>Hazardous Materials</b>  |      |       |
| 32. Chemicals can cause serious harm when they are swallowed, inhaled, injected or absorbed (through the skin or mucosa).   |      |       |
| 33. Transferring a chemical from an original container to a new container requires the user to label the new container.   |      |       |
| 34. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) can be found on the PSA intranet.  |      |       |
| 35. Use of Personal Protection Equipment is always optional.  |      |       |
| 36. It is ok to bring chemicals in from home if I have used them in the past.   |      |       |
| <b>Medical Equipment/ SMDA</b>  |      |       |
| 37. Prior to patient use all medical equipment requires user training.  |      |       |
| 38. Users should visually inspect all equipment for damage before it is used on a patient.  |      |       |
| 39. It is ok to use equipment that doesn't have an inspection tag.  |      |       |
| 40. All equipment that is used in a Providence facility must be inspected by an approved service group prior to its use on a patient.   |      |       |
| 41. Under SMDA (Safe Medical Device Act) implanted devices that have failed need to be reported.  |      |       |

| QUESTION   | TRUE | FALSE |
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| Emergency Management   |      |       |
| 42. Code 99 would be called when a person is found down and unconscious  |      |       |
| 43. A Code Pink is called when it is suspected an infant has been abducted.  |      |       |
| 44. Only staff from patient care depts. Need to respond to a Code Pink.  |      |       |
| 45. Code Adam is ordered when a child other than a newborn is missing.   |      |       |
| 46. All public areas including the rest rooms must be checked for a Code Adam or Code Pink.                                  |      |       |
| 47. A Code Green is called when help is needed to control aggressive behavior.   |      |       |
| 48. If you see a weapon being displayed in a hospital go to a safe area and dial "88" to page a Code 55.                     |      |       |
| 49. A Code 55 is called whenever a weapon has been displayed in a hospital and staff, patients or visitors may be in danger. |      |       |
| 50. Code Orange is called if assistance is needed from outside the department to clean up a chemical spill.                  |      |       |
| 51. Chemical spills can be cleaned up by anyone. No training is required.  |      |       |
| 52. The purpose of a Code White is to notify employees that one or more of the utilities have failed.                        |      |       |
| 53. When using a fire extinguisher, P-A-S-S stands for Pull pin, aim nozzle, spray, sweep.                                   |      |       |
| 54. Hospital staff called to work during an emergency does not need to wear hospital photo ID.                               |      |       |
| 55. Red or yellow barrier tape means the area should not be entered.   |      |       |
| 56. A Code Blue is called for a Mass Casualty Incident.  |      |       |
| 57. Only the Incident Commander or designee can order the evacuation (Code Yellow) of the entire hospital.                   |      |       |
| 58. During an evacuation those in the most danger should be moved first.   |      |       |
| 59. When responding to a fire in a room, always attempt to extinguish the fire before rescuing people.                       |      |       |
| 60. To report a fire in the hospital pull the Fire Alarm and dial "88".  |      |       |