

HOME HEALTH AIDE EXAMINATION

NAME:	Date:
SCORE:	

MULTIPLE CHOICE-Place a check mark in the box of the best answer.

- 1. You will notify the Clinical Supervisor immediately of any changes in the patient's condition because:
 - a. It is your professional obligation
 - b. It is required by regulations governing home health care
 - c. It is the policy of the agency
 - d. It is important for the safe care of the patient
 - e. All of the above
- 2. You are to wear protective equipment (gloves, gown, mask, glasses/goggles):
 - a. At all times in the home environment
 - b. When splash is anticipated
 - c. Only with patients who have a diagnosis of HIV or AIDS
 - d. Not at all since Universal Precautions do not apply in the home care setting
 - e. Donly
 - f. B only
- 3. You should wash your hands for 10 seconds
 - a. At the beginning of and after the patient care visit.
 - b. Before and after contact with the patient
 - c. After cleaning inanimate objects or the patient even if gloves were worn
 - d. Not necessary between sequential low-risk patient contacts involving intact skin, such as taking vital signs or assisting patient take their oral medications.
 - e. None of the above since you are required to wash your hands for one minute in each of the identified situations
 - f. Fonly
 - g. All except F

- 4. In home care nursing, you are required to:
 - a. Follow and document that Universal Precautions were followed during care of patient.
 - b. Observe whether Universal Precautions are followed when other persons have contact with the patient
 - c. Documents and report continuing deficiencies and/or lack of compliance by other persons to the Clinical Supervisor, immediately.
 - d. A only
 - e. All of the above
- 5. A change in the patient's condition includes such behaviors as:
 - a. Elevated temperature
 - b. Increased respiratory secretions and/or difficulty breathing
 - c. Refusal to take medication
 - d. Refusal to eat or take liquids
 - e. A 2nd or 3rd degree burn
 - f. Change in the patient's behavior such as getting angry, crying, becoming very quiet
 - g. Complaints of pain
 - h. Reddened or broken areas of the skin
 - i. All of the above
- 6. Toddlers (1-3 years) response to pain generally include the following:
 - a. Use common words for pain such as "owie" and "boo boo"
 - b. Aggressive behavior
 - c. Disturbed sleep
 - d. Localized withdrawal or resistance of entire body
 - e. Cries and screams
 - f. Cannot describe the intensity of the pain
 - g. All of the above
- 7. Patient abandonment occurs when:
 - a. A CHHA-patient relationship begins when the CHHA accepts the assignment of the case.
 - b. The nurse severs the relationship without giving reasonable notice of the appropriate person (e.g., Supervisor, Staffing Coordinator) so that arrangements can be made for continuation of care by others
 - c. Refusal to accept an assignment is not considered patient abandonment
 - d. The CHHA accept responsibility for the care of the patient, then does not show up to the assigned shift
 - e. All of the above.
 - f. All except C

- 8. Documentation of patient care includes:
 - a. Charting according to the CHHA Assignment Sheet or document why you did not complete an assigned task.
 - b. Charting information about the patient you observed when you provided care.
 - c. Notifying Clinical Supervisor of problems and documenting to whom and when you reported the information.
 - d. Using "white-out" to make changes very clear
 - e. Writing clearly so others can read
 - f. All of the above
 - g. All except D
 - h. All except C

True/False

9.	Tuberculosis is spread through airborne routes when a patient coughs, sneezes,
	screams or spits, releasing droplets of bacteria into the air.
10.	It is acceptable to give your home telephone number or pager number to the
	patient/family so they can be sure to be able to contact you if they are not going to be
	home at the time of your scheduled shift.
11.	The best way to assure that your schedule is correct and the patient/family is award
	when you will or will not be working, is to discuss your availability with the
	patient/family and be sure to scheduled shift.
12.	It is not necessary to notify the office if you are going to be/or are five minutes late
	to start the shift.
13.	The regulatory requirements governing home health agencies require that the
	CHHA participates in 12 hours of in-service education per year.
14.	The regulatory requirements governing home health agencies in California require
	that clinical notes be filed in the patient's medical record in the agency within one week
	of completion of the shift.
15.	It is okay for the CHHA to apply wet compresses to the patient's forehead or give
	the patient a tepid bath if he/she has a fever even if the Clinical Supervisor did not assign
	this task on the CHHA Assignment Sheet.
16.	It is acceptable for the Home Health Aide to complete their clinical notes the day
	after their shift, if they were too busy to complete them prior to leaving the shift.
17.	It is okay for the CHHA to apply A&D Ointment as a treatment for Diaper Rash if
	the patients mother says that's what she uses.
18.	02 tanks can be stored standing in the corner in the patient's room or other room
	without being secured as long as they are out of the way and no one goes near them.
19.	It is okay for the CHHA to instill eye drops if the patient or family member ask
	them to.
20.	It is acceptable not to follow the CHHA Assignment Sheet to take vital signs if the
	monitoring instruments such as thermometers or blood pressure cuffs are not available in
	the home.

21.	A diastolic blood pressure of 120 mm Hg quite normal.
22.	Oxygen in Use signs must be clearly posted in the area where oxygen is in use even
	if the patient/family and/or all others who come/go know the oxygen is in use.
23.	The CHHA care/services must be provided according to the CHHA Assignment
	sheet.
24.	You may provide any care or services to any other individual in the patient's home.
	Any deviation in hours must be discussed with the Staffing Coordinator and
	approved prior to making the change.
26.	While it is mandatory to report any/all complaints to the Supervisor/DPCA when
	we first start seeing a patient, it is not necessary to continue to report repeated complaints
	especially from those you might label as "chronic complainers"
27.	If you arrive at the patient's home at 7:05 a.m. and leave at 3:20 p.m. it is okay to
	chart that you worked from 7:00 a.m. until 3:30 p.m. if the patient/family are willing to
	sign the clinical notes indicating the time you charted.
28.	It is a legal responsibility of anyone in the medical profession to report suspected
	child abuse. Failure to report could result in loss of you CHHA Certificate.
29.	The CHHA should observe and evaluate the patient's home for safety and report
	any safety hazards to the Supervisor or DPCS.
30.	If the patient or family member of the patient indicates that you can leave before
	the end of your scheduled shift it is okay to chart that you stayed until the end of the shift
	since that was what you were scheduled to do.
31.	If you suffer a work-related injury, you must report it to the agency within 24 hours
	after occurrence unless injuries are so serious that it is impossible to notify the agency
	until a later time.
32.	Back injuries are the most common injury among home health nurses.
33.	The patient's chart is a legal document and can be admitted as evidence in a court
	of law.
34.	Equipment and or supplies on a dresser or table that is higher than the patient's bed
	is a safety hazard for the patient who is in the bed.
35.	The best way to feed a patient is flat in bed.
36.	A patient who is on a sodium restricted diet is usually allowed to use his/her own
	judgement regarding how much salt to add to his/her food.
37.	It is okay to erase your charting if you make a mistake as long as you do it neatly
	and notify the Clinical Supervisor or DPCS
38.	If your patient complains of a headache, and asks you to get him/her two aspirin
	from the bottle of aspirin in the medicine cabinet; you can remove two aspirin from the
	bottle and give them to the patient
39.	The plan of care and CHHA Assignment sheet indicates that the patient should be
	ambulated with assistance TID. The CHHA on the day shift ambulated the patient twice
	during the shift. You can also ambulate the patient with assistance two times on the
	evening shift.

40.	When y	ou are lifting a heavy object, the safest way is to:
	a.	Arch your back, take a deep breath, then lift
	b.	Keep your knees straight, lean forward, then lift, using your back muscles
	c.	Keep your arms flexed and one foot directly behind the other, then lift
	d.	Keep your back straight, bend your knees, then lift, using your leg
		muscles.
41.	The average r	oulse rate per minute for a healthy adult is about:
		45-52
		55-62
	c.	60-70
		90-100
42.	The average r	espiratory rate per minute of a healthy adult is about:
	a.	10-12
	b.	16-20
	c.	22-26
	d.	26-28
43.	An apical puls	se is taken by listening to the heart beat at the
	a.	Inner aspect of the elbow
	b.	Apex of the heart
	c.	Thumb-side of the wrist
	d.	Carotid artery of the neck
44.	Turning an im	nmobile bedbound patient at least every two hours should help prevent:
	a.	Decubitus Ulcers
	b.	Diabetes
	c.	Lung congestion
	d.	Blood clots in the legs
	e.	B only
	f.	A, C and D
45.	If the patient	vomits, your responsibilities include, but are not limited to:
	a.	First protecting the bed linen from being soiled
		Notifying the Clinical Supervisor of the patient's change in condition
	c.	Assuring patient's head is turned to the side if lying in bed to prevent aspiration
	d.	Providing mouthcare if vomits
		Wearing gloves to protect yourself
	f.	Washing your hands after caring for the patient
	g.	All except A

- 46. Soft restraints may be used in the home health setting:
 - a. With a doctor's order only and only when included on the CHHA Assignment sheet.
 - b. Whenever the patient becomes confused
 - c. At night only
 - d. Whenever the patient is up in the chair
 - e. On any pediatric patient who is hard to keep still
 - f. All of the above
- 47. The proper time to record intake on the I&O sheet is:
 - a. When you place the fluids within reach of the patient
 - b. When the patient promises to drink the fluids
 - c. As soon as the patient drinks the fluids
 - d. At the end of each shift
- 48. It is necessary to add up and document the total intake and output:
 - a. At the end of each shift
 - b. Only at the end of a 24-hour period of time
 - c. Never since it is done by the patient or family
 - d. After each meal
 - e. After each voiding
- 49. Good patient care helps in the prevention of contractures. Some contracture-prevention measures may include:
 - a. Maintaining good body alignment
 - b. Keeping the patient on bed rest for as long as possible
 - c. Changing the patient's position at least every two hours
 - d. Maintaining a constant program of exercise according to limitations identified on the plan of care and/or the CHHA Assignment Sheet
 - e. A and B
 - f. A, C, and D
 - g. All of the above
- 50. It is your responsibility to report any signs or symptoms of inflammation you notice in the care of your patient to the Clinical Supervisor or DPCS immediately. These may include:
 - a. Redness
 - b. Swelling
 - c. Heat
 - d. Pain
 - e. A and B
 - f. A and C
 - g. All of the above

letter only once.	
51. Edema	A. Intestinal gas
52. Chronic	B. Cancerous
53. STAT	C. With
54. Flatus	D. Bluish color
55. Q.S	E. Three times per day
56. S	F. Stroke
57. TID	G. Twice per day
58. Decubitus	H. Of short duration
59. CVA	I. Immediately
60. Cyanotic	J. Shortening of a muscle
	K. Without
	L. Swelling
	M. Of long duration
	N. Quantity sufficient
	O. Pressure sore
 61Flow sheets such as I & O sheets are to be s patient's home record to the office on a weekly based. 62The agency requires the maximum notice if the agency has adequate time to staff the case in y 63 It is not necessary to maintain confidentialing in the household are aware of the patient's conditions. 	sis. you need to request time off to assure our absence. ty in the home record as all the persons

Terminology: Match the related phrase in Column II to the correct term in Column I. Use each



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PERSONAL SAFETY POST TEST

NAME	DATE:	
SCORI		
MULT	PLE CHOICE-PLACE A CHECK MARK IN THE BOX OF THE BEST ANSW	WER.
1.	as a health care worker, it is our responsibility to stop and help a stranded motorist. A. True B. False	
2.	When driving in traffic, you should: □ A. Drive in the lane closest to the middle of the road. □ B. Drive in the lane next to the curb □ C. Stay close to the car ahead of you □ D. Drive home quickly if you feel you are being followed	
3.	you feel unsafe in a patient's home, leave immediately and call the office. ☐ A. True ☐ B. False	
4.	 You are asked to pull over by police and you are not sure, if it's legitimate: □ A. Stop immediately □ B. Go to the nearest Police Station/Public Place □ C. Put on your emergency lights □ D. None of the above 	
5.	n your vehicle, where should you keep your Nursing Bag: □ A. Front seat □ B. Back seat □ C. On the floor of the front/back seat □ D. Trunk	

6.	Your g	as tank should always be at least ¼ full.
		A. True
		B. False
7.	Which	of the following is considered a "window of opportunity" for crime?
		A. A Mall
		B. A Convenience Store
		C. An ATM
		D. All of the above
8.	If a pat	ient's family member becomes abusive, you should:
0.		A. Try to explain the situation
		B. Ignore him/her
		C. Leave the home when it is safe to do so and then call the office.
		D. None of the above
	Ш	D. Nolle of the above
9.	You sh	ould lock your car door and start your engine before putting on your seat belt.
		A. True
		B. False
10.	If some	cone indicates that there is a problem with your car, you should stop immediately.
		A. True
		B. False



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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POST TEST

NAME:		DATE:
SCORE:		
MULTIPL	E C	CHOICE-PLACE A CHECK MARK IN THE BOX OF THE BEST ANSWER.
	1.	As long as you work outdoors, you need not worry about hazardous materials. A. True B. False
	2.	It is mandatory that all hazardous substances be labeled. □ A. True □ B. False
	3.	Materials Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) can be found in: □ A. Office of Clinical Supervisor □ B. Office of Administrator □ C. Office of the Director of Patient Care Services □ D. In any of the above places where it is accessible
	4.	Hazardous substances may enter your body by: A. Ingestion B. Inhalation C. Handwashing D. Absorption E. A, B, and D
	5.	Proper handwashing includes: A. Soap B. Water C. Friction

		D. A and B
		E. A, B and C
6.	Person materia	al Protective Equipment (PPE) increases the risk of exposure to hazardous als.
		A. True
		B. False
7.		ust notify your supervisor if you are exposed to any hazardous material.
		A. True
		B. False
8.	Which	of the following are considered Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
		A. Gloves
		B. Gowns
		C. Masks
		D. Protective Eyewear
		E. Resuscitation Equipment
		F. All of the above
9.	Materia	al Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) can tell you how to handle hazardous materials.
		A. True
		B. False
10.	The be	st way to protect yourself is to be aware of the substances you are handling.
		A. True
		B. False



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TUBERCULOSIS POST TEST

NAME	ME:	DATE:
SCOR	ORE:	
MULT	LTIPLE CHOICE-PLACE A CHECK MARK IN TI	HE BOX OF THE BEST ANSWER.
1.	 Tuberculosis is no longer a threat to the population A. True B. False 	
2.	Closed environments increase the risk for contractin□ A. True□ B. False	g tuberculosis.
3.	Blood and feces can spread tuberculosis.A. TrueB. False	
4.	4. Tuberculosis is always confirmed to the lungs.□ A. True□ B. False	
5.	5. A positive Mantoux test indicates that you have active A. True B. False	ve tuberculosis.
6.	 Suspect tuberculosis in undiagnosed pulmonary dise positive. A. True B. False 	ease, especially for people who are HIV

		A. True
		B. False
8.	HEPA	masks must be fit-tested and used whenever there is a possibility that the patient may have
	tubercu	ılosis.
		A. True
		B. False
9.	Sympto	oms of tuberculosis are coughing, night sweats, fatigue and weight loss.
		A. True
		B. False
10.	All Cli	nicians are required to provide the agency with results of a Mantoux skin test every two
	years.	
		A. True
		B. False
	_	

7. Drug therapy is not available for people who test positive for tuberculosis.



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BACK SAFETY, POSTURE, ERGONOMICS POST TEST

NAME:	DATE:
SCORE:	
MULTIPLE (CHOICE-PLACE A CHECK MARK IN THE BOX OF THE BEST ANSWER.
1.	Repetitive motions can cause wear and tear on joints, leading to injuries. A. True B. False
2.	When beginning a transfer or lift, you should: ☐ A. Remove clutter ☐ B. Prepare the supplies you will need ☐ C. Stabilize the chair or bed you will be using ☐ D. All of the above
3.	The wheelchair should be placed on the patient's stronger side. A. True B. False
4.	Which of the following exercises help to strengthen your back? A. Abdominal exercises B. Quadriceps exercises C. Arm exercises D. None of the above
5.	When lifting or transferring a patient, let your legs do the work, not your back. □ A. True □ B. False

6.	The way you sit can affect your back.			
		A. True		
		B. False		
7.	When lifting:			
		A. Hold the object close to you		
		B. Keep your feet apart		
		C. Bend your knees		
		D. All of the above		
8.	If a patient begins to fall to the floor while you are walking you should:			
		A. Gently lower the patient to the floor		
		B. Call for help		
		C. Protect the patient's head if possible		
		D. All of the above		
9.	When sitting down, the patient should:			
		A. Use the walker for support		
		B. Make sure the back of his/her legs touch the chair, hold the armrests, and lower himself/herself into the chair		
		Keep his/her arms around the caregiver's neck for support		
		None of the above		
10.	It does	n't matter how you sit at your desk, as long as you are comfortable.		
		A. True		
		B. False		



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INFECTION CONTROL POST TEST

NAME:		DATE:		
SCORE:				
MULTIPLE CHOICE-PLACE A CHECK MARK IN THE BOX OF THE BEST ANSWER				
	1.	Bloodborne pathogens are found in the following: A. Saliva B. Feces C. Urine D. Blood E. All of the above		
	2.	Which disease is spread by airborne particles? ☐ A. Tuberculosis ☐ B. Measles ☐ C. H1N1 Flu ☐ D. All of the ABOVE ☐ E. None of the above		
	3.	Infected food can spread HIV. □ A. True □ B. False		
	4.	Standard precautions include: □ A. Body substance isolation □ B. Universal precautions □ C. CPR □ D. A and B □ E. All of the above		

5.	Hand washing is unnecessary if you use gloves.			
		True		
		False		
6.	Lyme Disease is an example of a vector borne disease.			
		True		
		False		
7. What are the examples of a susceptible host?				
		A. Diseases like HIV/AIDS which suppress immunity		
		B. Elderly		
		C. Not being vaccinated		
		D. Poor nutritional status		
		E. All of the above		
8.	Some means of transmission are:			
		A. Indirect contact		
		B. Closed cars		
		C. Droplet contact		
		D. A and C		
		E. All of the above		
9. Every patient should be regarded as potential ri		patient should be regarded as potential risks to you.		
		True		
		False		
10. There is a vaccine for Hepatitis B.				
		True		
	П	False		
	_			