

Practice Test 2

Blood Pressure Monitoring

Blood pressure monitors are routinely used in hospitals and outpatient clinics to evaluate a patient's cardiovascular status. The device typically consists of an inflatable cuff, a pressure gauge, and either a digital or manual recording system. For accurate readings, measurements are usually taken while the patient is seated and relaxed. Healthcare staff must also ensure that the cuff size corresponds appropriately to the patient's arm circumference, as incorrect cuff selection may lead to inaccurate measurements.

Patient Consent

Before performing any medical procedure, healthcare professionals must obtain informed consent from the patient. This process involves providing a clear explanation of the procedure, outlining potential benefits, and discussing possible risks or complications. Patients must also be given sufficient opportunity to ask questions before making a voluntary decision regarding their treatment.

Sharps Disposal

Sharps such as needles, scalpels, and lancets pose a risk of injury and infection if they are not handled appropriately. After use, these items must be disposed of immediately in puncture-resistant sharps containers designed for this purpose. The containers should never be filled beyond the recommended level and must be sealed and replaced according to hospital safety regulations.

Patient Transport

When transferring patients within a hospital environment, staff are responsible for ensuring both safety and comfort during the movement. Transport equipment such as wheelchairs or stretchers, should be inspected before use to confirm that it is functioning correctly. In addition, staff must verify the patient's identity and confirm the destination department before beginning the transfer.

Oxygen Therapy

Oxygen therapy is commonly administered to patients experiencing respiratory distress or reduced oxygen saturation levels. During treatment, healthcare professionals must monitor oxygen saturation using pulse oximetry and adjust oxygen flow according to medical instructions. Equipment should also be inspected regularly to ensure that oxygen delivery systems are functioning correctly.

Food Safety in Hospitals

Hospital kitchens must adhere to strict hygiene standards to reduce the risk of foodborne illness among patients. Food preparation surfaces must be cleaned regularly, and perishable food items should be stored at appropriate temperatures. Staff involved in food preparation are also required to wash their hands thoroughly before handling ingredients or equipment.