SAUNDERS SAFETY EXAM 2 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. How often should the IV of a patient receiving fluid replacement therapy be checked according to standard practice?

A. Every hour

B. Every 2 hours

C. Every 3 hours

D. Every 4 hours

2. Which nursing measure is necessary when caring for a gastrostomy tube?

A. Providing oral fluids three times per day.

B. Monitoring the skin around the stoma site for skin irritation.

C. Medicating the client with antidiarrheal medications every day.

D. Using sterile technique when performing all procedures involving the apparatus

3. Why is medication reconciliation important for a newly admitted patient?

A. It educates the client about adverse or side effects of medications.

B. It makes sure that the client's medical insurance will pay the cost of the medications.

C. It notifies the client's pharmacy about the medications the client is taking in the hospital and screens for allergies.

D. It helps to avoid medication errors.

4. What precautions are taken when transporting a patient with a contagious disease within a facility?

A. Skip isolation and PPE to speed up transport.

B. Notify receiving area after transport is complete.

C. Use appropriate isolation, wear PPE, minimize transport distance and duration, and notify receiving area.

D. Transport with PPE only if the patient is symptomatic.

5. Reinforcement of instructions for a client using a continuous passive motion machine reveals a need for further teaching when the client says they should:

A. Leave the leg padding in the device.

B. Use the stop-go button found on the machine.

C. Keep the knee aligned with the hinged joint on the machine.

D. Reset the degrees of flexion or extension according to comfort.

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6. Which outcome best describes safety rounds in reinforcing safety culture among staff?

A. Increase medication costs.

B. Delay patient care.

C. Degrade morale.

D. Reinforce commitment to safety among staff.

7. Why are extra safeguards used for high-alert medications?

A. Because misadministration can cause severe harm

B. Because they are expensive

C. Because they are rarely used

D. Because they are not available in all institutions

8. Which action demonstrates the correct initial step when using a fire extinguisher?

A. Aiming at the top flames of the fire

B. Sweeping across from side to side

C. Pulling the pin on the fire extinguisher

D. Squeezing the handle on the extinguisher

9. A child with leukemia has a platelet count of 19,000/mm3. Which single nursing action is most appropriate to implement?

A. Neutropenic precautions.

B. Monitoring closely for signs of infection.

C. Using a soft toothbrush for mouth care.

D. Testing stools and urine for blood.

10. For staff entering the room of a patient with an internal radiation implant, which PPE is essential?

A. Wear gloves when emptying the bedpan

B. Keep all linens in the room until the implant is removed

C. Wear a film (dosimeter) badge in the room

D. Wear a lead apron for direct care

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Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. C
9. C
10. C

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Explanations

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1. How often should the IV of a patient receiving fluid replacement therapy be checked according to standard practice?

A. Every hour

B. Every 2 hours

C. Every 3 hours

D. Every 4 hours

Regular monitoring of IV therapy is essential to ensure the prescribed fluid is delivered at the correct rate and to catch problems early. Checking the IV line every hour lets you confirm the flow rate matches the order, verify that the catheter is patent, and inspect the insertion site for signs of infiltration, phlebitis, leakage, or infection. This frequent check helps you detect issues quickly and adjust the setup as needed, preventing under- or overhydration and other complications. Even when using an infusion pump, hourly checks are standard because pumps can fail or alarms can be overlooked, and patient movement or line displacement can affect flow. In typical practice, this hourly rhythm provides timely safety without being overly intrusive, though in unstable or high-risk cases more frequent checks may be warranted.

2. Which nursing measure is necessary when caring for a gastrostomy tube?

A. Providing oral fluids three times per day.

B. Monitoring the skin around the stoma site for skin irritation.

C. Medicating the client with antidiarrheal medications every day.

D. Using sterile technique when performing all procedures involving the apparatus

Protecting the skin around the gastrostomy stoma is essential in tube care. The area around the opening is continuously exposed to moisture, formula leakage, adhesive residue, and the friction from the tube itself. These factors can quickly irritate or break down the skin, leading to dermatitis, maceration, and a higher risk of infection. By routinely inspecting the skin around the stoma for redness, irritation, drainage, or signs of breakdown, the nurse can catch problems early and intervene—cleaning the area gently, drying it well, and applying a barrier product as prescribed to protect the skin. Securing the tube properly helps minimize movement that could further irritate the skin. While other measures like oral fluids, diarrhea management, or sterile technique during all procedures may be relevant in broader care, the most necessary and direct preventive measure for gastrostomy tube care is vigilant monitoring and care of the skin around the stoma.

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3. Why is medication reconciliation important for a newly admitted patient?

A. It educates the client about adverse or side effects of medications.

B. It makes sure that the client's medical insurance will pay the cost of the medications.

C. It notifies the client's pharmacy about the medications the client is taking in the hospital and screens for allergies.

D. It helps to avoid medication errors.

Medication reconciliation is the process of compiling an accurate list of all medications a patient is taking, including prescriptions, OTC drugs, supplements, and herbal products, and comparing that list with what the hospital plans to administer. This careful check helps catch and resolve differences such as omissions, duplications, or incorrect doses that often occur during admission and transitions of care. For a newly admitted patient, this step is crucial because information about home medications can be incomplete or fragmented, and multiple clinicians may have orders that don't align. By confirming the exact meds, doses, routes, and timing with the patient and, when needed, their pharmacy or previous medical records, the team can prevent harmful errors, ensure safe continuation or discontinuation of therapies, and flag any allergies or potential drug interactions. While educating the patient about side effects and coordinating with the pharmacy are valuable components of safe care, the primary purpose of medication reconciliation is to avoid medication errors during this vulnerable transition.

4. What precautions are taken when transporting a patient with a contagious disease within a facility?

A. Skip isolation and PPE to speed up transport.

B. Notify receiving area after transport is complete.

C. Use appropriate isolation, wear PPE, minimize transport distance and duration, and notify receiving area.

D. Transport with PPE only if the patient is symptomatic.

Transporting a patient with a contagious disease requires controlling transmission risk. The best approach is to use the appropriate isolation precautions for the disease, don the proper PPE to protect staff, minimize how far and how long you move the patient to limit exposure, and alert the receiving area ahead of time so they can continue precautions and prepare the environment. Skipping isolation and PPE would expose staff and others to infection. Waiting to notify the receiving area until after transport misses a critical safety step and reduces readiness to manage the patient safely. PPE is needed regardless of symptoms because contagion can occur before symptoms appear, and many diseases require precautions during transport of suspected or confirmed cases.

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5. Reinforcement of instructions for a client using a continuous passive motion machine reveals a need for further teaching when the client says they should:

A. Leave the leg padding in the device.

B. Use the stop-go button found on the machine.

C. Keep the knee aligned with the hinged joint on the machine.

D. Reset the degrees of flexion or extension according to comfort.

The main idea here is that the range of motion on a continuous passive motion device is prescribed and advanced according to a clinician's plan, not by the patient's personal sense of what feels comfortable. The machine is used to move the joint through a specific arc to promote healing while avoiding overstressing tissues. If the patient were to reset the degrees of flexion or extension based on comfort, they could move within too small a range or push beyond the planned limits, potentially slowing recovery or causing tissue irritation or damage. Any adjustment to ROM should come from the treatment plan and be guided by the clinician. Padding should stay in place to protect the skin, the knee should stay aligned with the machine's hinge to ensure the movement follows the correct joint axis, and the stop-go control is used as instructed by the clinician. If discomfort arises, it should be reported so the plan can be reassessed rather than patient-initiated changes to ROM.

6. Which outcome best describes safety rounds in reinforcing safety culture among staff?

A. Increase medication costs.

B. Delay patient care.

C. Degrade morale.

D. Reinforce commitment to safety among staff.

Focusing on how safety rounds influence the culture around safety helps you see the right outcome. Safety rounds are a leadership practice where managers visit clinical areas to talk about safety, observe how work is done, and invite staff to raise concerns or suggest improvements. When done well, they publicly show that safety matters, acknowledge good safety practices, and commit to acting on feedback. This visibility and follow-through build trust and a sense of shared responsibility, encouraging staff to speak up about near-misses or hazards without fear. The result is a stronger, more active safety culture where safety stays front and center in daily work. The other potential outcomes don't align with that goal. They would reflect negative or unintended effects—safety rounds aren't meant to increase costs, slow down patient care, or lower morale. In fact, when rounds are constructive and responsive, they tend to boost morale by showing staff that their safety concerns are heard and addressed.

7. Why are extra safeguards used for high-alert medications?

A. Because misadministration can cause severe harm

B. Because they are expensive

C. Because they are rarely used

D. Because they are not available in all institutions

High-alert medications require extra safeguards because misadministration can cause severe harm. Even small mistakes in dose, route, timing, or patient identification can lead to life threatening outcomes, so additional safety steps are put in place to catch errors before they reach the patient. These safeguards include independent double checks, barcode verification, clear labeling and secure storage, restricted access, and standardized preparation and dosing procedures. The focus is on preventing harm, not on cost, rarity, or whether a facility has the drug on hand, which is why the emphasis is on safety rather than other factors.

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8. Which action demonstrates the correct initial step when using a fire extinguisher?

A. Aiming at the top flames of the fire

B. Sweeping across from side to side

C. Pulling the pin on the fire extinguisher

D. Squeezing the handle on the extinguisher

The initial action is pulling the pin, because this breaks the safety seal and unlocks the extinguisher so you can discharge it when you squeeze the lever. Once the pin is out, you aim at the base of the flames to attack the fuel source, then squeeze the handle to release the extinguishing agent. As you do this, sweep the nozzle from side to side to blanket and push the fire back. Aiming at the top of the flames isn't effective since you need to reach the fuel at the base. Squeezing the handle releases the agent, but that step comes after you've prepared by removing the pin and aiming.

9. A child with leukemia has a platelet count of 19,000/mm3. Which single nursing action is most appropriate to implement?

A. Neutropenic precautions.

B. Monitoring closely for signs of infection.

C. Using a soft toothbrush for mouth care.

D. Testing stools and urine for blood.

In severe thrombocytopenia, the main danger is bleeding from mucous membranes because platelets are essential for clotting. A platelet count as low as 19,000/mm3 means even minor trauma can cause bleeding, especially in the mouth. Using a soft toothbrush minimizes trauma to the gums and oral mucosa, reducing the risk of spontaneous or injury-related bleeding while still allowing the child to maintain oral hygiene. Neutropenic precautions are important for infection risk, but they don't address the immediate bleeding risk posed by the very low platelet count. Monitoring for infection is necessary but more reactive than preventive for this scenario. Testing stools and urine for blood may detect bleeding but does not prevent it and is not as directly protective as minimizing mucosal trauma. So, the best single action is gentle mouth care with a soft toothbrush to reduce the chance of bleeding.

10. For staff entering the room of a patient with an internal radiation implant, which PPE is essential?

A. Wear gloves when emptying the bedpan

B. Keep all linens in the room until the implant is removed

C. Wear a film (dosimeter) badge in the room

D. Wear a lead apron for direct care

Monitoring occupational exposure to radiation is the key idea here. When a patient has an internal radiation implant, the most important safety step for staff is to track how much radiation they receive. A dosimeter badge worn in the room records the cumulative external dose from the implant, helping ensure that exposure stays within regulatory limits. This is why the badge is the essential PPE in this situation. Other items don't address exposure measurement directly: gloves are for handling potential fluids, linens and room procedures aren't PPE for radiation safety, and a lead apron isn't typically required for routine care around an internal implant since shielding the staff isn't the primary protection. The critical point is using and wearing the dosimeter to monitor exposure.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://saunderssafetyexam2.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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