

QUESTIONS CH 14

ASEPTIC TECHNIQUE, STERILE COMPOUNDING, AND IV ADMIXTURE PROGRAMS



Learning Outcomes

After completing this chapter, you will be able to

- Define and explain key elements of USP General Chapters <797> and <800>.
- Explain how proper aseptic technique improves patient safety.
- Outline the equipment and devices needed for compounding sterile products.
- Describe how sterile compounding is impacted by infection control processes, including use of proper gowning and use of personal protective equipment.
- Describe the difference between stability and sterility and how they both affect beyond-use dating.
- Differentiate between the handling requirements for nonhazardous and hazardous medications.
- Document the sterile compounding process appropriately.
- Describe the components and benefits of having a formal intravenous admixture program.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- _____ 1. IV administration of medications is beneficial because:
- There is a delayed onset of action.
 - Patients who are unconscious can be medicated.
 - An allergic reaction to IV medications is less severe.
 - There is less chance of infection when giving IV medications.
- _____ 2. Infection from IV administration of medications may be due to contamination during:
- Preparation
 - Administration
 - Improper storage
 - All of the above
- _____ 3. The concentration of heparin used in heparin locks is usually:
- 1 unit/mL or 10 units/mL
 - 10 units/mL or 100 units/mL
 - 100 units/mL or 1000 units/mL
 - 1000 units/mL or 10,000 units/mL
- _____ 4. The final filter constitutes the entire back portion of the hood's work area, and this filter is called a:
- High-efficiency particulate air or HEPA filter
 - Horizontal exhaust pressure area or HEPA filter
 - Hazardous elimination processing activator or HEPA filter
 - Laminar airflow filter (LAFF)
- _____ 5. It is advisable to work with objects at least _____ inches from the sides and front edge of the hood without blocking air vents, so that unobstructed airflow is maintained between the HEPA filter and sterile objects.
- 4
 - 6
 - 8
 - 10
- _____ 6. When a LAFW has been turned off and is turned back on, it should be allowed to run for a minimum of _____ minutes before it is used to blow the nonsterile air out of the LAFW work area.
- 10
 - 15
 - 30
 - 60
- _____ 7. Before use, all interior working surfaces of the laminar flow workbench should be cleaned with sterile _____ % isopropyl alcohol or other appropriate disinfecting agent and a clean, lint-free cloth.
- 50
 - 70
 - 90
 - 99
- _____ 8. The side walls of the hood should be cleaned in a(n):
- Side-to-side direction, starting at the HEPA and working toward the outer edge of the hood
 - Side-to-side direction, starting at the outer edge and working toward the HEPA filter in the hood