

Preventing Clinical Errors: Part Two- Devices
Post-test

Directions: Select the letter corresponding to the MOST CORRECT response.

- 1, An error that sets the stage for future errors and usually is committed by the system is known as a/an _____.
 - A. active error
 - B. slip
 - C. latent error
 - D. mistake

2. Which of the following is/are characteristic(s) of 'Root Cause Analysis?'
 - A. identifies all contributing factors
 - B. aims at problem-solving, NOT reactive measures and fingerprinting
 - C. aims at performance improvement by eliminating root causes
 - D. all of the above

3. A monitor that has a display that is difficult to see is an example of a _____.
 - A. human factor engineering defect
 - B. device misuse
 - C. product defect
 - D. all of the above

4. A practitioner removes a new manual resuscitator from its packaging and finds that the exhalation valve is not functional. This is an example of a _____.
 - A. human factor engineering defect
 - B. device misuse
 - C. product defect
 - D. all of the above

5. Potential system failures that promote errors with medical devices include all of the following, EXCEPT ____.

- A. purchasing decisions
- B. device misuse
- C. management
- D. inadequate training

6. Specific goals for human factor engineering for medical devices includes all of the following, EXCEPT ____.

- A. improved comprehensiveness of user manuals to increase reliance on them
- B. reducing the risk of device user error
- C. making device usage more intuitive
- D. reducing the need for training

7. Possible actions in the event of a device recall by the (Center for Devices and radiologic health (CDRH) include which of the following?

- A. software upgrade
- B. re-labeling the device
- C. destroying the device
- D. all of the above

8. The Joint Commission's analysis of ventilator-related Sentinel Events found ____ to be the most frequent contributing factor.

- A. ventilator mechanical failure
- B. inadequate orientation/training process
- C. incomplete assessment
- D. alarms set incorrectly

9. Strategies to prevent device-related adverse events include all of the following, EXCEPT ____.

- A. adopting safe devices
- B. purchasing a wide variety of device brands
- C. trial evaluations with structured input from staff
- D. competency assurance for all users

10. Responsibilities of individual respiratory care staff in preventing device-related errors include(s) which of the following?

- A. assuring their own competency on all devices
- B. report any potential device-related risks
- C. removing malfunctioning equipment from service
- D. all of the above