

Low- and Medium-Risk Sterile Compounding Quiz (Set B)

1. A 5 micron filter needle should be used when withdrawing solution from a(n)
 - a. vial
 - b. PVC bag
 - c. ampule
 - d. glass bottle

2. Gowning must be done in the following order:
 - a. shoe covers, gown, hair cover, gloves
 - b. hair cover, shoe covers, gown, gloves
 - c. gloves, hair cover, shoe covers, gown
 - d. gown, shoe covers, gloves, hair cover

3. The expiration date of opened multi-dose vials should not exceed
 - a. 24 hours
 - b. 48 hours
 - c. 1 week
 - d. 30 days

4. A laminar airflow workbench should
 - a. operate continuously 24 hours per day.
 - b. not be turned off until the end of each day.
 - c. be turned off between shifts for proper cleaning.
 - d. be turned off when not in use to conserve the HEPA filter.

5. The use of isopropyl alcohol gels, foams, or rinses may be a viable substitute for hand-washing with soap and warm water prior to entering the clean room.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. Select the syringe that is the most accurate for measuring a 3.1 ml amount of solution:
 - a. 20 ml syringe
 - b. 10 ml syringe
 - c. 5 ml syringe
 - d. 3 ml syringe

7. To maintain the sterility of a syringe, two parts cannot be touched:
 - a. the tip and the barrel
 - b. the plunger and the barrel
 - c. the tip and the plunger
 - d. none of the above

8. The rubber stopper on a vial may be sterilized by
 - a. spraying the top of the vial with isopropyl alcohol and allowing it to dry before needle entry.
 - b. spraying the top of the vial with isopropyl alcohol and do the needle entry before the alcohol dries.
 - c. swabbing the top of the vial once with an unused sterile alcohol swab
 - d. swabbing the top of the vial with several firm strokes in the same direction using a clean unused portion of an alcohol swab on each pass

9. Before compounding sterile preparations, all vials, ampules, and IV solution containers should be inspected for
 - a. cloudiness
 - b. particulate matter
 - c. expiration date
 - d. all of the above

10. The interior working surfaces of the laminar airflow workbench should be cleaned with 70% isopropyl alcohol and a
 - a. clean, lint-free non-shedding cloth
 - b. clean, unused paper towel
 - c. sterile gauze pad
 - d. sterile sponge

11. The space in the laminar air flow workbench (LAFW) between the high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter and the sterile object is called the
 - a. critical area
 - b. zone of turbulence
 - c. pre-filter
 - d. controlled area

12. The most common means of contaminating a compounded sterile preparation is
 - a. coring the rubber stopper
 - b. human touch
 - c. lint from the alcohol swab
 - d. using a needle more than one time

13. Before sterile compounding begins, the compounder should vigorously scrub the hands, nails, wrists, and forearms for at least 10 to 15 seconds with
 - a. 70% isopropyl alcohol
 - b. povidone-iodine
 - c. brush, warm water, and bacteriostatic soap
 - d. brush, warm water, and bacteriocidal soap

14. To prevent coring of a rubber stopper in vials, the compounder should insert the needle
 - a. with the bevel tip and then applying lateral and downward pressure
 - b. with the bevel tip and then applying vertical and downward pressure
 - c. with the bevel tip and then applying downward pressure with the bevel side facing the stopper
 - d. with the bevel tip and then applying downward pressure while twisting the needle

15. The overwrap of a sterile syringe should
 - a. be removed prior to placing the syringe in the LAFW
 - b. be sprayed with 70% isopropyl alcohol prior to placing it on the floor of the LAFW
 - c. be opened in the LAFW
 - d. be made of plastic only to maintain sterility

16. Once a sterile preparation has been compounded, it should be
 - a. properly labeled
 - b. inspected for cores and particulates
 - c. checked by a pharmacist to verify that the compounder has added the correct drug and amount
 - d. all of the above

17. To withdraw fluid from a vial, the volume of fluid should
 - a. always be replaced with an equal volume of air
 - b. be replaced with an equal volume of air except with hazardous drugs or gas-producing drugs
 - c. never be replaced with an equal volume of air
 - d. be replaced with an equal volume of air with hazardous drugs only

18. If the final sterile preparation is in a syringe, the needle should
 - a. be removed and replaced with a clean, unused needle
 - b. be removed and capped with a sterile tip or cap
 - c. remain on the syringe and replaced just prior to administration
 - d. remain on the syringe and used for administration

19. Air bubbles may be removed from a syringe by
 - a. pulling air into the syringe, vigorously shaking it, and pushing out the excess air by depressing the plunger
 - b. allowing the syringe to set for a few minutes and then depressing the plunger to push out the excess air
 - c. pulling back the plunger slightly to remove fluid from the needle, tapping the syringe, and then depressing the plunger to push out the excess air
 - d. pulling excess fluid into the syringe and depressing the plunger to push out the excess air and fluid into the LAFW

20. Prior to removal of a sterile admixture in a glass container from the LAFW,
- a. a protective seal should be placed over the stopper
 - b. the stopper should be swabbed with 70% isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry
 - c. the container should be overwrapped in a sterile plastic bag
 - d. none of the above