

Caregiver Competency Exam-Part II ADL's

Name	Date
	2466

Bathing, Shaving, Grooming and Dressing

- 1. Sarah, a direct care worker, is going to bathe Mrs. Allen. What should Sarah do first?
 - a. Test the water temperature.
 - b. Help Mrs. Allen undress.
 - c. Tell Mrs. Allen what she is going to do.
 - d. Close the bathroom door and windows to keep the room free of drafts.
- 2. When shaving a consumer's face with an electric shaver:
 - a. Shave in the same direction that the hair grows.
 - b. Use long, even strokes.
 - c. Keep the skin loose and flexible
 - d. Shave the chin bringing the razor from the chin to the neck.
- 3. When helping a consumer dress, which of the following is FALSE?
 - a. Encourage them to put on comfortable, safe and attractive clothing.
 - b. Check that the consumer has shoes with non-slip soles.
 - c. Never let the consumer pick out their own clothes.
 - d. Spread shoes as far open as possible for ease of the foot.
- 4. Which of the following is FALSE regarding elastic (TED) stockings?
 - a. It is better to put them on the consumer while they are lying down.
 - b. Roll the stocking inside out first.
 - c. Position the stocking over the heel and foot.
 - d. Grab and pull the stocking quickly up the rest of the leg.
- 5. Which of the following is the proper beginning sequence when giving a bed bath?
 - a. Buttocks, arms and legs, genitals.
 - b. Eyes, face, ears and neck.
 - c. Arms and legs, chest and back.
 - d. Face, ears, neck and arms.
- 6. When giving a bed bath, it necessary to change the water:
 - a. When it is no longer warm.
 - b. After cleaning the legs and feet.
 - c. Whenever the water becomes dirt or too soapy.
 - d. All of the above.



Hair, Skin and Mouth Care

1.	When	providing	nail	care it is	important	to:
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- a. Check the fingers and toes weekly.
- b. Wear gloves
- c. Soak the hands and feet first.
- d. All of the above.
- 2. Hair care consists of:
 - a. Brushing the hair and spraying it with lots of hair spray.
 - b. Brushing and combing from the scalp toward the ends of the hair.
 - c. Wetting the hair.
 - d. Wrapping a warm towel around the head.

3. Bath time is an excelle	ent time to observe the skin for redness, a warning sign of a pressure ulcer
True	False
4. When dressing a clien	t, dress the weak limb last and undress it first.
True	False

- 5. In order to prevent pressure ulcers:
 - a. Change the person's position in bed every 4 hours.
 - b. Bathe the person daily.
 - c. Change the person's position in bed every 2 hours.
 - d. Apply salve to reddened areas.
- 6. A consumer's dentures should be stored in:
 - a. Tissues.
 - b. A denture cup.
 - c. A plastic bag.
 - d. The nightstand drawer.
- 7. If a consumer cannot do their own oral hygiene, the direct care worker should:
 - a. Give them mouthwash and tell them to spit it out.
 - b. Give them peppermint gum.
 - c. Brush their teeth for them.
 - d. Call their dentist.



Ambulation and Transferring

- 1. To transfer a consumer from bed to a wheelchair safely, the direct care worker should:
 - a. Place a cushion in the back of the wheelchair.
 - b. Use a foot stool.
 - c. Always lock the wheels of the wheelchair first.
 - d. Raise the bed to a higher position.
- 2. Ambulates with assistance means:
 - a. The consumer can walk with help.
 - b. Walk with the consumer twice daily.
 - c. The consumer can self propel their wheelchair.
 - d. You should take the consumer's blood pressure prior to walking.

3. It is important for the direct care worker to remain in front of the consumer for a few minutes when they
first stand up and before helping them to a chair, bed, or start to walk:
True, the client may feel dizzy from standing up

_ True, the client may feel dizzy from standing up
False, it is important to keep moving.

- 4. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding transferring a consumer from the bed to a chair?
 - a. Assess the consumer's ability to help.
 - b. Inform the consumer about the transfer and what he/she needs to do.
 - c. Allow the consumer to dangle his/her legs while sitting on the side of the bed.
 - d. Bring the chair or wheelchair to the bedside at a 90 degree angle.

Meal Preparation and Feeding

- 1. When assisting a consumer with meal preparation, with no dietary restrictions, you should:
 - a. Know the clients likes and dislikes.
 - b. Cook what you like to eat.
 - c. Prepare finger food.
 - d. Prepare soup.
- 2. Your client has a history of difficulty chewing and swallowing. You should:
 - a. Prepare the meal and leave the client alone.
 - b. Prepare the meal and stay with the client to assist as needed.
 - c. Don't worry about it.
 - d. Call your supervisor.



- 3. Your client is on a low sodium diet. He should avoid:
 - a. Bread
 - b. Bacon
 - c. Fruit
 - d. Ice Cream
- 4. Your client recently had a doctors appointment and was told she must eat food high in iron. Knowing the consumer's preferences, you should suggest the following:
 - a. Cake and candy
 - b. Rice and broth
 - c. Green leafy vegetables, liver and peanut butter
 - d. Cheese and fruit
- 5. Providing well balanced meals that limit fatty foods help the following illnesses:
 - a. Dementia
 - b. Circulatory problems
 - c. Asthma
 - d. Foot fungus

Toileting

- 1. When you are assisting a client to use the bathroom in their home you should:
 - a. Provide privacy but remain nearby for safety or assistance.
 - b. Leave the client alone.
 - c. Only check to see that there's enough toilet tissue.
 - d. Make sure your client flushes the toilet.
- 2. Your client needs the use a bed pan with assistance while in bed. You should:
 - a. Hand the bedpan to your client and leave the room.
 - b. Position the client on the bedpan so the body is aligned and supported for comfort.
 - c. Only check to see if the bed pan is nearby.
 - d. Tell your client you will sit the bed pan on a nearby table and leave the room.
- 3. Your client uses a urinal while in bed. You should do all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Assist the client with placement of the urinal.
 - b. Provide privacy but remain nearby to assist.
 - c. Assist the client with hand washing.
 - d. Remove the urinal and leave it sitting on the floor.



- 4. Your client needs the urinal. What do you do?
 - a. Ignore him
 - b. Get the urinal, assist him with placement, keep him covered.
 - c. Hand him the urinal and walk away.
 - d. Tell him to wait until you are done with folding the laundry.

Assistance with self-administered medications

- 1. You find your client's medication on the living room floor. You should:
 - a. Throw the medication away.
 - b. Return the medication to the bottle that it might have been in.
 - c. Flush the medication down the toilet.
 - d. Call your supervisor to discuss.
- 2. Your client has severe arthritis. Her medications come in child proof bottles. You should:
 - a. Assist your client by opening the bottles.
 - b. Hand your client a slip proof bottle top opener.
 - c. Tell your client to order non child proof bottles next time.
 - d. See how long it takes your client to figure it out.
- 3. You can assist your client with self-administering medication by offering reminders. It is important for you to:
 - a. Tell your client when the medication is outdated.
 - b. Remind your client to take the right medication at the correct time with the correct dosage.
 - c. Check to see if the medication is to be taken on an empty stomach.
 - d. All of the above.

Miscellaneous

- 1. When a client offers you a tip for services you should:
 - a. Accept it and then return it to the client's family.
 - b. Refuse in a polite, but firm manner.
 - c. Accept the tip and share it with other direct care workers.
 - d. Refuse while acting shocked.

Helping your client wi	th legal matters is going beyond your role	e.
True	False	



3. Confidentiality means that all client information, such as personal, medical or financial is not shared wit
your family or friends?
True False
4. As a direct care worker have many responsibilities. Which one below is NOT one of these:
a. Light housekeeping.
b. Assisting with bathing, dressing and grooming.
c. Medication reminders.
d. Cashing checks for the client.
5. A DNR order guarantees that a person can get life support when they need it?
True False

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