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# Healthcare

## CCI-RVS

**ExamName: CCI Registered Vascular Specialist (RVS)**

**Exam Version: 6.0**

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### Question 1. (Single Select)

Which of the following is typically not included in the patient's medical history?

- A: Allergies
- B: Chief complaint
- C: Financial status
- D: Medications

**Answer: C**

#### **Explanation:**

The correct answer to the question of which item is typically not included in a patient's medical history is "Financial status." Medical history primarily focuses on collecting medical and health-related information that is pertinent to diagnosing and treating the patient. This includes details such as allergies, medications, past medical history, and the chief complaint that brought the patient into the medical setting.

Let's expand on why other options are indeed part of the medical history: - **Allergies**: This is crucial information as it helps healthcare providers avoid administering medications or treatments that could cause adverse reactions in the patient. - **Chief Complaint**: This refers to the primary reason or symptoms that brought the patient to seek medical attention. It guides the healthcare provider's assessment and management plan. - **Medications**: Knowing what medications a patient is currently taking is essential for preventing drug interactions and understanding possible side effects or existing treatment strategies.

On the other hand, **financial status** is generally not part of the medical history. While socioeconomic factors can be relevant in understanding a patient's overall health and access to healthcare resources, the specific financial status of a patient does not directly influence the clinical assessment and medical treatment plan in most cases. Financial information might be collected by administrative or billing departments in a healthcare facility, but it is not a standard component of medical history used for clinical decision-making by medical professionals.

### Question 2. (Single Select)

Which of the following would not be included in the patient's history?

- A: Family illnesses
- B: Chief complaint

C: Allergies

D: Political views

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer to the question of which item would not be included in a patient's history is "Political views."

A patient's medical history is a comprehensive record that includes various aspects of their health and lifestyle that can affect their medical evaluation and treatment. The information commonly included in a patient's history serves to provide a thorough understanding of their physical condition and any factors that might contribute to their current health concerns.

Key components of a patient's history include: - **Family illnesses:** Understanding genetic predispositions to certain diseases by examining the health issues experienced by immediate family members. - **Chief complaint:** The primary reason or symptom that prompts a patient to seek medical attention. - **Allergies:** Information about any allergic reactions to foods, drugs, or environmental factors, which is crucial for avoiding adverse reactions. - **Past medical history:** Details of previous diseases, surgeries, hospitalizations, and treatments that can influence current medical decisions. - **History of present illness:** A detailed description of the current problem, tracing its development and noting any factors that exacerbate or relieve symptoms. - **Review of systems:** An assessment of different bodily systems to check for other possible conditions that might be related or affect the diagnosis. - **Family diseases:** Information similar to family illnesses, focusing on hereditary diseases that could impact the patient's health risk profile. - **Social history:** Insights into lifestyle choices such as smoking, alcohol use, drug use, occupation, and living conditions, which can greatly influence health. - **Medications:** A list of all current and recent medications, including over-the-counter drugs and supplements, to manage potential interactions and understand treatment history. - **Sexual history:** Information about sexual health, which can be important for diagnosing conditions related to sexual activity and reproductive health. - **Childhood diseases:** Details of illnesses during childhood, which can be relevant to current health status or immunity. In contrast, "Political views" do not have a direct impact on the diagnosis or treatment of medical conditions. This type of information is generally considered irrelevant to medical care unless it specifically influences aspects of health-related behavior or decision-making processes in a way that is pertinent to medical treatment or patient safety. Therefore, political views are not typically included in a medical history, as they do not provide medical insights or aid in clinical assessment and management.

**Question 3. (Single Select)**

The food borne virus would be considered?

- A: Hepatitis B
- B: HIV
- C: Hepatitis A
- D: Hepatitis C

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Among the viruses listed, Hepatitis A is the primary foodborne virus. Hepatitis A is an infectious disease of the liver caused by the Hepatitis A virus (HAV). It is typically transmitted when an uninfected (and unvaccinated) person ingests food or water that is contaminated with the feces of an infected person. This can commonly occur in environments where personal hygiene is poor or sanitary conditions are not adequately maintained.

The spread of Hepatitis A through food often happens when an infected food handler prepares food without proper hand washing after using the toilet. Since the virus is excreted through fecal matter, it can contaminate food if hygiene practices are insufficient. This mode of transmission makes Hepatitis A a significant public health concern related to food safety.

Hepatitis B, while also a liver infection, is transmitted through blood, semen, or other body fluids, making it less likely to be contracted through food. Similarly, Hepatitis C spreads primarily through blood-to-blood contact, and not typically through food. HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, is also not transmitted through food, but rather through direct contact with certain body fluids from an infected person.

Therefore, Hepatitis A is the correct answer as a foodborne virus, mainly due to its route of transmission via the fecal-oral route, particularly in scenarios involving contaminated food handled by infected individuals.

**Question 4. (Single Select)**

Which of the following would be considered an incorrect statement regarding cleaning up blood or bodily fluid spills?

- A: The policies and procedures of the facility should be followed when cleaning blood and bodily fluid spills.
- B: The facility should have materials readily available for cleaning these type spills.
- C: A spill on non-intact skin requires washing with soap and water only.

D: If the spill includes a staff member, they should be thoroughly washed off and clothes that are soaked should be removed.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The incorrect statement regarding cleaning up blood or bodily fluid spills is: "A spill on non-intact skin requires washing with soap and water only."

This statement is incorrect because when dealing with spills on non-intact skin, simply washing with soap and water may not be sufficient to prevent infection. Non-intact skin includes any cuts, abrasions, or any other breaks in the skin which can serve as direct pathways for infectious agents. Under such circumstances, it is critical to use an antiseptic cleaner after washing with soap and water. Antiseptic cleaners are designed to kill or inhibit the growth of microorganisms, providing an extra layer of protection against potential infections.

Correct protocols for dealing with blood and bodily fluid spills typically emphasize the importance of using appropriate disinfectants and antiseptics, especially in scenarios where there is an increased risk of infection. This is particularly relevant in healthcare and laboratory settings, where the potential for encountering pathogens is higher.

Additionally, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines recommend the use of an EPA-registered disinfectant or a 1:10 bleach solution for effectively disinfecting areas contaminated by blood spills. These guidelines are set to ensure that all biological hazards are thoroughly neutralized.

Other correct statements regarding the cleaning of blood or bodily fluid spills include: 1. Following the specific policies and procedures established by the facility. 2. Ensuring that materials for cleaning such spills are readily available. 3. Ensuring that staff involved in a spill are promptly attended to, with clothes soaked in blood being removed and the affected skin areas washed and disinfected properly. 4. Treating surfaces contaminated with blood spills by soaking them with a disinfectant for an adequate period, typically at least 20 minutes, to effectively kill any pathogens.

In conclusion, when addressing spills involving blood or other bodily fluids, especially on non-intact skin, it is crucial to follow enhanced safety measures that go beyond mere washing with soap and water. Using antiseptic cleaners and following stringent cleaning procedures minimizes the risk of infections and adheres to health and safety regulations.

**Question 5. (Single Select)**

Which of the following mechanical waves would all sound waves be considered?

- A: Longitudinal
- B: Coronal
- C: Plane
- D: Sagittal

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Sound waves are a type of mechanical wave that require a medium through which to travel. Unlike electromagnetic waves, which can propagate in a vacuum, mechanical waves must move through solids, liquids, or gases. Sound waves are specifically categorized as longitudinal waves due to the manner in which they move through these mediums.

In longitudinal waves, the particle displacement is parallel to the direction of wave propagation. This means that as a sound wave travels through a medium, it causes the particles of that medium to vibrate back and forth along the path that the wave is moving. These vibrations occur in the same direction as the wave is traveling. For example, if a sound wave is moving from left to right, the particles of air (or any other medium it's passing through) will also oscillate left and right.

This is distinct from transverse waves, where the particle displacement is perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation. A common example of a transverse wave is a wave on a string or a water surface wave, where the movement of the medium's particles is up and down while the wave travels horizontally.

The mention of ultrasounds in the question refers to sound waves that have frequencies higher than those audible to the human ear. The typical range of human hearing is from about 20 Hz to 20 kHz. Ultrasounds start from frequencies just above 20 kHz. Despite their higher frequencies, ultrasounds are still longitudinal mechanical waves. They behave in the same way as audible sounds in terms of their propagation, involving the compressions and rarefactions of the medium through which they are traveling.

It's important to note that the categorization of sound waves as longitudinal is independent of their frequency range. Whether it's audible sound, ultrasound, or infrasound (sound waves with frequencies below the human range of hearing), all these sound waves are longitudinal in nature.

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