Affecting Change Through Continuing Education: Improving Vaccine Administration Technique

1. What health intervention has contributed to our longevity and has saved more lives in the past 50 years?
   A. Antibiotics.
   B. Safer water.
   C. Injury prevention.
   D. Vaccinations.

2. Health care providers who administer immunizations have a responsibility to:
   A. Ensure there is a suitable reaction to the vaccine.
   B. Do so in a manner that will reduce distress and pain for the recipient.
   C. Send an immunization report to the Public Health Agency of Canada.
   D. Ensure the vaccine is administered.

3. What was the most frequently used resource for immunization procedures identified by those who participated in the survey?
   A. The Canadian Immunization Guide.
   B. The Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases.
   C. The Best Shot.
   D. Getting Your Immunizations.

4. When providing patient education, nurses should address the fact that individuals may avoid receiving immunizations because of:
   A. Lack of interest.
   B. Fear of vaccine not working.
   C. Fear of procedural pain.
   D. Inconsistent information.

5. It is important for nurses to know how the speed of injection affects a client’s pain response. Which of the following is accurate?
   A. It does not affect the pain response.
   B. Injecting rapidly causes the most pain.
   C. Injecting slowly causes the most pain.
   D. It depends on the age of the recipient.

6. According to the surveys completed by the nurses in this study, what is one of the main reasons why nurses continue to aspirate when administering intramuscular vaccinations?
   A. Causes less pain.
   B. To avoid injection in a blood vessel.
   C. Easier to perform.
   D. It is current best practice.

7. Why does avoiding aspiration prior to vaccine administration not pose a risk to client safety?
A. There are no large blood vessels in preferred vaccine administration sites.
B. There are several nerves that will increase pain sensation.
C. There are fewer side effects using this method.
D. Recipients complain less when you do not aspirate.

8. Following the educational intervention, nurses were able to reduce the discomfort of vaccine administration by:
   A. Injecting smoothly and slowly.
   B. Injecting swiftly and avoiding aspiration.
   C. Giving acetaminophen prior to injection.
   D. Using a large-gauge needle.

9. What is another benefit of avoiding aspiration prior to intramuscular vaccination?
   A. Promotes client compliance.
   B. Improves vaccine immunogenicity.
   C. Saves time.
   D. Adheres to policy guidelines.

10. For survey participants, what was the strongest factor in influencing their decision to change clinical practice related to aspiration prior to injections?
    A. Information from a reputable source.
    B. Discussion with colleagues.
    C. Organizational policy.
    D. Evidence-informed best practice.

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CNE QUIZ ANSWERS

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. D