

FN 250 - Embalming, Prep & Safety

Exam Instructions

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- Before attempting, carefully read the question text.
- Then choose the correct answer.
- Click on **"Next"** to go to the next question.
- Use the **"Next"** and **"Previous"** buttons to navigate between questions.
- Bookmark difficult questions to return to them later.
- Click the **"Submit All"** button to submit your exam for grading.
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Full Name:

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1. The basic ethical principle of the funeral services profession is what?

- A) Compliance with state statutes for embalming
- B) Respect for the surviving relatives
- C) Reverence for the dead
- D) Reverence for the religious beliefs of the deceased

2. An embalmer's ultimate purpose is what?

- A) Making the body presentable for viewing
- B) Preserving the body in case of need of autopsy
- C) Significantly prolonging the link the preservation
- D) Protecting the embalmer from infection or diseases

3. Purposes of embalming include:

- A) To render the body inoffensive
- B) To slow decomposition
- C) Affords the grievors the opportunity to accept the finality of death
- D) All of the above

4. Which of the following are true?

1. Embalmer's should treat a body as if it were a family member
2. Embalmer's have a duty to see that the body is carefully handled and secure
3. Embalming is a science and art
4. It is permissible for unlicensed persons to have access to a body without the presence of an embalmer
5. An embalmer must report suspicious circumstances surrounding a death

- A) 2, 3, 5
- B) 1, 2, 3, 5
- C) 1, 4, 5
- D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

5. Failure to disclose that embalming is not required by law except in certain cases, is a requirement of what?

- A) Funeral service ethics
- B) The Funeral Rule
- C) The State's Constitution
- D) The Embalming Act of 1994

6. Embalming is or is used for what?

- A) Chemical treatment of a body
- B) Retards organic decomposition
- C) Reduce the presence and growth of microorganisms
- D) All of the above

7. Which of the following regarding embalming is/are correct?

1. It permanently preserves tissues
2. It inactivates enzymes
3. It temporarily preserves the body
4. It can restore natural facial color
5. Hypodermic embalming is used for body cavities

- A) 1, 3, 4, 5
- B) 2, 3, 4
- C) 1, 4, 5
- D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

8. The circulatory system of humans contains:

- A) 5 - 6 quarts of blood
- B) 4-8 quarts of blood
- C) 3-8 quarts of blood
- D) 9-10 quarts of blood

9. Surface embalming is:

- A) Injection of cavity fluid by gravity pressure
- B) Injection of preservative fluid into the circulatory system
- C) Application to the surface of tissues
- D) Subcuticular injection into the surface tissues

10. When embalming, which procedures are followed?

1. The head should be elevated
2. Fingernails should be cleaned before injection
3. Elevate the chest above the abdomen
4. Do cavity aspiration only after arterial injection
5. Position the hands at the side of the body or down over the table

- A) 1, 3, 5
- B) 2, 4, 5
- C) 1, 2, 3
- D) All of the above

11. Exposure to what is the most significant chemical exposure for embalmers?

- A) Embalming gel
- B) Boric acid
- C) Formaldehyde
- D) Sulfur dioxide

12. The basic premise of universal precautions is what?

- A) Treat all bodies as if they were infected
- B) To disinfect the mouth and nose before embalming
- C) the effective identification of blood borne pathogen's
- D) To properly decontaminate infected surfaces of the body

13. In a proper embalming room ventilation system:

- A) The exhaust should be parallel with the embalming machine
- B) The exhaust should be next to the nearest window
- C) The exhaust should be at the foot of the embalming table
- D) The exhaust should be near the head of the body

14. Which of the following regarding embalming protection is not true?

- A) Latex examination gloves should be used
- B) Embalmers must wear safety glasses
- C) The mouth of the embalmers should be covered by a TB rated mask

- D) A rule of thumb for protective garments is that the embalmer should have no exposed skin
- 15.** Which vaccine must be made available to all employees who have occupational exposure?
- A) HIV
 - B) Tuberculosis
 - C) Hepatitis B
 - D) All of the above
- 16.** That Blood-borne Pathogen Rule requires employers must provide information and training to employees exposed to infectious hazards on which of the following?
- A) a. Sterilization techniques
 - B) b. Blood borne pathogens
 - C) c. Infectious agents
 - D) Both b and c
- 17.** Regarding the embalming process and infectious hazards, which of the following are true?
- A) It is assumed all bodies contain infectious agents
 - B) The embalmer represents a potential host for escaped infectious agents
 - C) Infectious agents will escape from the body during embalming
 - D) All of the above are true
- 18.** When does a needle or instrument "stick" pose the most risk to the embalmer?
- A) a. When the needle is brand-new
 - B) b. When an instrument is old
 - C) c. When an instrument is pitted
 - D) Both b and c
- 19.** You are cleaning the embalming room with a spray chemical disinfectant. You know you should do the following with the towels you used to dry the sprayed area?
- A) Dispose it in a laundry bag
 - B) Dispose it in a biohazard waste container
 - C) Dispose it in a sealed sterile bag
 - D) None of the above
- 20.** The Hazardous Communication Rule requires employers to do which of the following regarding handling products considered to be hazardous substances?
- A) Explain symptoms that accompany exposure
 - B) Explained cleanup procedures for leaks and spills

- C) The existence and location of written materials related to hazardous substances
- D) All of the above

21. The formaldehyde standard requires funeral home owners to do what?

- A) Keep a log of employees who throw away formaldehyde bottles
- B) Monitor employees to determine if they are developing jaundice
- C) Prevent employees from mixing formaldehyde with water
- D) Keep a log of employees who throw away formaldehyde bottles

22. A short-term exposure level for formaldehyde is three ppm. Which of the following is required?

- A) Use more highly filtered masks
- B) Disallow employees in the embalming room
- C) Use formaldehyde warning signs
- D) Nothing is required

23. Which of the following can change exposure levels of formaldehyde in the embalming room?

- A) The brand of the product used
- B) Changes in the volume of work
- C) Thickness of gloves used
- D) How close to being outdated the solution is

24. Who may enter a preparation room in a funeral home when no embalming is in process?

- A) Hairdresser
- B) Maintenance worker
- C) An employee dressing a body
- D) All of the above

25. An embalming room should have one station for how many preparations done per year?

- A) 300
- B) 100
- C) 200
- D) None of the above

26. What color should the ceiling in an embalming room be painted?

- A) Green
- B) Light blue
- C) Light yellow

D) White

27. If the pressure is low when using a sink aspirator, which of the following may occur?

- A) The embalming solution may be too concentrated
- B) A vacuum results and draws waste materials into a water line
- C) The hose may rupture and cause exposure to wastes
- D) Capillary rupture can occur and discolor the body

28. Formaldehyde gas exposure causes what?

- A) Emphysema
- B) Liver cancer
- C) Irritation of mucous membranes
- D) Rashes on the face

29. The key to creating a protective health environment in an embalming room is what?

- A) Proper airflow
- B) Adequate ventilation system
- C) All of the above
- D) None of the above

30. Which is the most accepted method of injecting arterial solution?

- A) Centrifugal pump
- B) Hydro-aspirator
- C) Bulb syringe
- D) Pressure regulated laser pump

31. This is used for tissue dissection for elevation of arteries and veins.

- A) Bypass forceps
- B) Aneurysm needle
- C) Trigre needle
- D) Locking forceps

32. When inserting a drain tube, they are inserted how?

- A) Toward the heart
- B) Toward the legs
- C) Toward the skull
- D) None of the above

33. Somatic death is what?

- A) The dying condition
- B) Death of the entire body
- C) Clinical brain death
- D) Cellular death

34. Why are plastic undergarments used during embalming?

- A) To prevent body odor
- B) Help control edema
- C) To prevent body discoloration
- D) All of the above

35. In this type of death, the organs no longer function.

- A) Clinical
- B) Brain
- C) Cellular
- D) Biological

36. A stiffening of body muscles by natural body processes is referred to as what?

- A) Hypo stasis
- B) Livor mortis
- C) Algor mortis
- D) Rigor mortis

37. Rapid cooling of a body by refrigeration does what?

- A) Slows rigor mortis
- B) Keeps blood liquid
- C) Slows decomposition
- D) **All of the above**

38. If there is an increase in blood viscosity, what may result?

- A) Hampering of drainage
- B) Livor Mortis
- C) Postmortem edema
- D) Increased tissue moisture

- 39.** The process by which blood gravitates to dependent parts of the body is known as?
- A) Contact pallor
 - B) Hypo stasis
 - C) Liquidity
 - D) Hemolysis
- 40.** Which of the following is seen as soon as blood fills superficial vessels?
- A) Hypo stasis
 - B) Postmortem stain
 - C) Livor Mortis
 - D) Hemolysis
- 41.** Hemolysis of blood causes what?
- A) Shift in pH
 - B) Rigor mortis
 - C) Caloricity
 - D) Postmortem stain
- 42.** Within 36 to 72 hours, rigor mortis passes naturally from an unembalmed body. This is referred to as what?
- A) Primary flaccidity
 - B) Secondary flaccidity
 - C) Tertiary flaccidity
 - D) None of the above
- 43.** Of the body's composition, which is most essential related to successful in embalming?
- A) Carbohydrates
 - B) Lipids
 - C) Proteins
 - D) All are equally essential
- 44.** The process "autolysis" means what?
- A) Large protein molecules are broken down
 - B) The formation of the compound adipocere
 - C) The process by which glucose breaks down
 - D) cell self-decomposition

45. Which of the following regarding decomposition are true?

1. It may be present in one location and absent in another
2. There are eight classic signs
3. It is not a uniform process
4. Purge is considered a classic sign
5. In advanced stages it is not possible to inject preservative chemicals

- A) 1, 3, 4
- B) 1, 2, 4
- C) 1, 3, 4, 5
- D) All are true

46. Gases which have invaded the tissues of a body, can be removed how?

- A) By pressure
- B) By trocar aspiration
- C) By arterial embalming
- D) It cannot be removed

47. The main chemicals common to almost all embalming solutions are what?

- A) Formaldehyde and Borax
- B) Formaldehyde and phenol
- C) Formaldehyde and methyl alcohol
- D) Formaldehyde and potassium carbonate

48. How do preservatives arrest decomposition?

1. Inactivate saprophytic bacteria
2. Alteration of enzymes
3. Hydration of tissues
4. Alteration of lysins
5. Converting decomposable tissues

- A) 1, 3, 5
- B) 1, 2, 3
- C) 2, 3, 4, 5
- D) 1, 2, 4, 5

49. When using "hard" water to mix with embalming fluid, which should be added to the solution?

- A) Inorganic salts
- B) Surfactants
- C) Anticoagulants
- D) Formalin

- 50.** What is a disadvantage of using formaldehyde as a preservative in embalming fluids?
- A) It is very expensive
 - B) It acts slowly on blood proteins
 - C) It converts tissues to a gray hue
 - D) Fixation is slow after injection
- 51.** Which of the following is a "germicidal?"
- A) Phenol
 - B) Formaldehyde
 - C) Phenolic derivatives
 - D) All of the above
- 52.** Formaldehyde, when used alone as a preservative in embalming, may do what?
- A) Cause an increase in purge
 - B) Discolor the skin yellow
 - C) Prevent diffusion to remote soft tissues
 - D) All of the above
- 53.** Which chemical, when added to embalming solution, causes the solution to flow more readily throughout the capillaries?
- A) Surfactants
 - B) Diluents
 - C) Methyl alcohol
 - D) Borax
- 54.** A pre-injection fluid does what?
- A) Disinfects the body
 - B) Aids in blood removal
 - C) Solidify connective tissue
 - D) All of the above
- 55.** What should determine the starting embalming fluid dilution?
- A) Brand of the fluid used
 - B) Condition of the body
 - C) Age of the deceased
 - D) Type of pump used

56. Pre-injection fluid works best when?

- A) When the body was autopsied
- B) When death was due to trauma
- C) On bodies that are still warm
- D) There is significant arterial clotting

57. Cavity fluid does the following:

- A) Disinfects
- B) Deodorizes
- C) Preserves
- D) All of the above

58. Autopsy gels, when used on an external surface, should be covered with what?

- A) Cotton or plastic
- B) Nylon or cotton
- C) Plastic or adhesive
- D) Vaseline coated cotton bandages

59. How are mold inhibitors applied?

- A) Topically
- B) Tissue injection
- C) Arterial injection
- D) Subcutaneously

60. Which muscle is indicated by the shallow, transverse wrinkles of the neck?

- A) Trapezius
- B) Sternocleidomastoid
- C) Platysma
- D) costal condro

61. In an autopsied body, which artery is used for embalming injection of the lower extremities?

- A) Femoral
- B) Internal iliac
- C) Renal
- D) External iliac

62. Related to embalming, what is a "split injection?"

- A) Vascular injection from two or more arteries
- B) Both right and left common carotid arteries are used
- C) Artery and veins at one location for injection and drainage
- D) Injection into an artery at one location and drainage from a vein at another location

63. Which artery(s) is/are most commonly used for embalming an unautopsied body?

- A) Axillary
- B) Carotid
- C) Femoral
- D) All of the above

64. Which of the following regarding arteries is/are true?

- 1. They are thinner than veins
- 2. They are creamy white in appearance
- 3. When cut, the lumen remains open
- 4. They have thin walls
- 5. They contain valves

- A) 2, 3
- B) 1, 3, 5
- C) 1, 4
- D) 1, 2, 4, 5

65. Which factors must be considered when selecting arteries for injection?

- 1. Fat distribution
- 2. Cause of death
- 3. Weight
- 4. Sex of deceased
- 5. Presence of disease

- A) 2, 4, 5
- B) 1, 4, 5
- C) 1, 2, 3, 5
- D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

66. When selecting an artery for injection, the embalmer knows that the largest artery is what?

- A) Common carotid
- B) Axillary
- C) External carotid
- D) Internal carotid

67. In obese bodies, which vessels are best used for drainage?

- A) Right and left external iliac
- B) Right and left internal carotids
- C) Right and left common carotids
- D) Right and left axillary

68. When should blood clotting be suspected?

- A) Death was from systemic infection
- B) Death was due to abdominal trauma
- C) The death was due to anemia
- D) Death was due to cardiac failure

69. A "strong" arterial solution for embalming is needed when?

- 1. If death was due to Burns
- 2. If death was due to AIDS
- 3. In autopsied bodies
- 4. If skeletal edema is present
- 5. If death was due to gunshot wounds

- A) 1, 4
- B) 2, 5
- C) 1, 2, 3, 4
- D) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

70. If there is insufficient arterial solution, after embalming, in any area of the trunk of the body, the embalmer should do what?

- A) Treat the area by arterial injection
- B) Do more venous drainage
- C) Treat the area by hypodermic injection
- D) Treat the area by trocar injection

71. Which instrument is used to open an artery and vein?

- A) Scalpel
- B) Straight spring forceps
- C) Angular needle
- D) None of the above

72. Which type of embalming procedure most effectively controls arterial solution entering the head and the face?

- A) Restricted cervical injection
- B) Thoracic-aorta injection

- C) Restricted axillary injection
- D) Opened clavicle injection

73. The "second" most frequently used vessels for arterial embalming are which?

- A) Axillary artery and vein
- B) Iliac artery and vein
- C) Femoral artery and vein
- D) None of the above

74. When drainage is difficult to establish, what may be done?

- A) Increase the pressure of the injection
- B) Pierce the heart with a trocar
- C) Insert a trocar into the aorta
- D) Use a stronger embalming solution

75. Which of the following is considered as a general embalming analysis factor?

- A) Cost of embalming fluid
- B) Skill of the embalmer
- C) Condition of the body
- D) All of the above

76. Most often, embalmers know the cause of death at the time they embalm a body.

- A) True
- B) False

77. The embalmer must treat conditions that can be observed in a dead body, and not the effects of specific medications.

- A) True
- B) False

78. If death was due to congestive heart failure, drainage of blood may be difficult.

- A) True
- B) False

79. Two factors that interfere most with good distribution of arterial solution are: rigor mortis and decomposition.

- A) True
- B) False

80. If the embalmer has any doubt about the preservative needs of the tissues, the arterial solution should be increased in strength.

- A) True
- B) False

81. If the deceased had a contagious disease, a weaker than normal solution should be used in embalming.

- A) True
- B) False

82. The Federal Trade Commission requires that next of kin be informed when embalming is not necessary for a final disposition.

- A) True
- B) False

83. In moving a "wrapped body" funeral personnel should always push the body and not pull it.

- A) True
- B) False

84. Droplet-type spray disinfectant should never be used on a dead body.

- A) True
- B) False

85. It is harder to remove a mustache or a beard before embalming.

- A) True
- B) False

86. "Massage" cream protects areas of the face from damage if stomach purge from the mouth or nose occurs.

- A) True
- B) False

87. The position of the body on the embalming room table should approximate the desired position of the body when casketed.

- A) True
- B) False

88. If a kneeler is used during viewing of the body it should be placed in line with the shoulders.

- A) True

B) False

89. Prior to embalming, the elbows should be elevated off of the embalming table.

A) True

B) False

90. Mouth and lip closure are one and the same procedure.

A) True

B) False

91. It is impossible to open the mouth and insert dentures after embalming has occurred.

A) True

B) False

92. Embalmers use a "needle injector" to close the mouth.

A) True

B) False

93. Gluing the lips has little value as a method of mouth closure.

A) True

B) False

94. When all natural teeth are missing and there are no dentures; the throat and oral cavity should be packed.

A) True

B) False

95. Closure of the eyelids is done prior to arterial injection.

A) True

B) False

96. Eye diseases that may be communicable to the embalmer include herpes infection.

A) True

B) False

97. Body orifices are packed with saturated cotton prior to arterial injection.

A) True

B) False

- 98.** Pacemakers should not be removed from the body as they are considered a biohazard.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 99.** Postmortem stains can usually be cleared by arterial injection.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 100.** When treating a body with decubitus ulcers, the embalmer performs hypodermic treatment of the walls of the lesions.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 101.** To remove "tissue gas" the embalmer uses a trocar with suction.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 102.** Embalming in which only the skin and superficial portions of the body receive solution is known as shell embalming.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 103.** The six-point injection embalming technique is used in autopsied bodies.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 104.** 50% or more of the drainage taken during embalming is embalming fluid.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 105.** All of the clotted material retrieved in drainage, during embalming, comes from the arterial system.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 106.** Blood is a "liquid" tissue of the body and rapidly decomposes after death.
- A) True
 - B) False

- 107.** The center of drainage (in the dead body) is the right atrium of the heart.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 108.** A relatively new drainage procedure is: direct drainage from the heart with a trocar.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 109.** Draining tubes are inserted into veins and directed toward the heart.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 110.** In alternate drainage, arterial solution is never injected while drainage is being taken.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 111.** Drainage at the end of the procedure presents the greatest risk to embalmers related to blood borne diseases.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 112.** The vascular system of the body is a "closed" system.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 113.** Embalming solution moves from arteries to capillaries and then into contact with body cells.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 114.** Embalmers should intend that 50% or more of the arterial solution injected, be retained by the body.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 115.** Resistance is considered a totally negative force in arterial embalming.
- A) True
 - B) False

116. There is no positive test for determining if a body area has sufficient embalming solution.

- A) True
- B) False

117. "Ideal pressure" is defined as the pressure needed to overcome the vascular resistance of the body to distribute the embalming fluid to all areas of the body.

- A) True
- B) False

118. Fluid dyes that may be used in embalming, indicate only surface profusion of the embalming solution.

- A) True
- B) False

119. Cranial purge is a very common occurrence and the point of exit of the purge is the ear.

- A) True
- B) False

120. Antemortem subcutaneous edema is a condition where there is an exceptional and noticeable amount of gas in the tissues prior to embalming.

- A) True
- B) False

121. With cavity embalming, aspiration from the thoracic cavity must be done before abdominal cavity aspiration.

- A) True
- B) False

122. During post-embalming washing and drying of the body, the body is turned on its sides to distribute the cavity fluid and bring trapped gases to the surface of the cavities.

- A) True
- B) False

123. There are two supplemental methods of embalming: surface and hypodermic.

- A) True
- B) False

124. Adding embalming fluid later, to an already filled machine, decreases the release of formaldehyde fumes.

- A) True

B) False

125. Infants must be embalmed with very dilute low-index arterial fluids.

A) True

B) False

126. In the elderly, when embalming, the embalmer knows that the vessel which most frequently exhibits arteriosclerosis is the common carotid artery.

A) True

B) False

127. With an autopsied body, it is not necessary to insert drainage devices into the veins.

A) True

B) False

128. Embalmers can anticipate that a body which has had organs removed for donations, has been given "Heprin" prior to removal of organs.

A) True

B) False

129. With refrigerated bodies there is a slowing of decomposition, but not stoppage of it.

A) True

B) False

130. The skin of refrigerated bodies can be somewhat "pink" in color due to red blood cell breakdown and entrapment in surface tissues.

A) True

B) False

131. Ecchymosis, purpura, and petechiae are all intravascular blood discolorations.

A) True

B) False

132. A restricted cervical injection is recommended for embalming the jaundiced body.

A) True

B) False

133. A major problem for embalmers when the deceased was diabetic is poor peripheral circulation.

A) True

B) False

134. The first external sign of decomposition is the presence of purge from the nose.

A) True

B) False

135. Edema is said to be establish when there is a 25% increase in total body water.

A) True

B) False

136. To deal with dehydration, approximately 20 ounces of water is added to each ounce of arterial fluid.

A) True

B) False

137. Generalized edema in a body will increase the rate of decomposition.

A) True

B) False

138. In a body where chronic renal failure was present, decomposition is retarded.

A) True

B) False

139. In a body where the deceased was in shock, capillary congestion may be a real embalming concern.

A) True

B) False

140. Related to the effects of drugs on the embalming process, it is the physiological reaction the drug induces that causes the problem.

A) True

B) False

141. Stomach purge contains hydrochloric acid and can desiccate and discolored the skin.

A) True

B) False

142. It is best to remove any gas from the tissues before the body is embalmed.

A) True

B) False

143. With embalming of a body where there has been alcoholism, the embalmer must use a weaker solution for arterial injection.

A) True

B) False

144. Refrigeration is necessary for storage of embalmed remains for delayed viewing.

A) True

B) False

145. When a body is shipped from one funeral home to another funeral home (in another state) cosmetic treatments of the body are the responsibility of the receiving funeral home.

A) True

B) False

146. Embalming originated in Egypt.

A) True

B) False

147. A "casket veil" is used to give a smoother look to areas of the face where wax has been used.

A) True

B) False

148. It is essential to use normal white lights above the casket to prevent any over cosmetized appearance of the body.

A) True

B) False

149. If a body is emaciated and the eyes are sunken in, the embalmer should use eye caps and cotton to correct the problem with sunken eyes.

A) True

B) False

150. A major element in determining complexion color for restorative art, is the age of the deceased.

A) True

B) False

