

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS TEST

Name: _____ Date: _____

Select the correct response from the questions below:

1. What are the main diseases of concern when discussing the blood borne pathogen standard?
 - a. HAV, HDV, HEV.
 - b. PVC, BVD, HIB.
 - c. PCP, H2O, CDC
 - d. HIV, HBV, HCV

2. *Universal precautions* refers to what?
 - a. Treating all bodily fluids as if it is infectious.
 - b. Wearing UV sunglasses outside.
 - c. Never leaving your house.
 - d. Protecting yourself against Universal aliens.

3. Describe the technique used to remove contaminated rubber gloves.
 - a. Have a co-worker assist you in removing the rubber gloves.
 - b. Skin to Skin, Rubber to Rubber.
 - c. Rubber to Rubber, Skin to Skin.
 - d. Rubber to Skin, Skin to Rubber.

4. The purpose of (rubber) gloving up is to what?
 - a. Provide a sterile environment.
 - b. Make you look professional.
 - c. Keep your fingerprints out of the scene.
 - d. Protect yourself.

5. If you are exposed to a bodily fluid, what is the *first* thing you should do?
 - a. Contact your supervisor.
 - b. Seek medical treatment.
 - c. Wash thoroughly.
 - d. Dial 911.

6. Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver.
_____: True
_____: False

7. Hepatitis B and C can be spread by.
 - a. Having unprotected sex with an infected person.
 - b. Blood-to-blood contact with an infected person.
 - c. Eating food or drinking water infected with feces.
 - d. Both a and b.

8. Only Hepatitis A can be spread by eating food or drinking water infected with feces.
_____: True
_____: False

9. How many days can Hepatitis C live in dry blood?
- 1 day
 - 4 days
 - 7 days
 - 14 days
10. What are the ways to protect oneself from Hepatitis A, B, or C?
- Using condoms.
 - Not sharing needles.
 - Not touching blood or objects with blood on them.
 - All of the above.
11. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is.
- A bacterial illness treated with antibiotics.
 - A virus which has no cure, but can be controlled with medicine.
 - The virus that causes AIDS.
 - Both b and c.
12. HIV is spread from person to person by.
- Shaking hands, kissing or hugging.
 - Unprotected anal, oral, or vaginal sexual contact.
 - Sharing needles to inject recreational drugs.
 - Both b and c.
13. HIV is not present in.
- Semen and vaginal fluids.
 - Sweat.
 - Blood.
 - Breast milk.
14. How long is the “window period” for positive HIV antibodies to give a person an accurate HIV test result?
- The day after possible infection.
 - Two weeks after possible infection.
 - Three months after possible infection.
 - One year after possible infection.
15. Having a sexually transmitted disease, hepatitis, or tuberculosis can increase the risk of getting a co-infection with HIV?
- _____ : True
_____ : False
16. The most important parts of an effective infection control program are detecting TB disease early, and promptly isolating and treating people who have TB.
- _____ : True
_____ : False
17. A person who has TB infection, but not TB disease, is infectious?
- _____ : True
_____ : False
18. Injection of illicit drugs can increase the risk that TB infection will progress to TB disease?
- _____ : True
_____ : False

19. HIV infection can increase the risk that TB infection will progress to TB disease?

_____ : True

_____ : False

20. What site of the human body is the most common site for TB disease?

a. Brain

b. Kidneys

c. Lungs

d. Liver

