EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND REMOVAL Branch

Infection Control and Bloodborne Pathogens Training

Course Quiz

Name ___________________________________ Date________________

1. Which of the following correctly lists 3 human sources for BBPs?
   b. Body cavity fluids, blood and saliva in dental procedures.
   c. Sweat, tears and vomit with no visible blood present.
   d. Blood, sweat and tears.

2. What are the three most common BBPs in the United States?
   a. Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) and HIV.
   b. West Nile, HBV and HIV.
   c. Malaria, Ebola Virus and HIV.
   d. Babesiosis, Syphilis and Leptospirosis.

3. Which of the following is true of HIV?
   a. HIV lives longer than HBV in dried blood.
   b. It affects your immune system.
   c. 1 in every 500 college students is infected.
   d. both b and c

4. Which of the following tasks may put you at risk for a BBP exposure?
   a. Performing first aid.
   b. Cleaning up spills of blood or body fluids.
   c. Coming in contact with someone else’s sweat.
   d. both a and b

5. When working with needles, one should:
   a. recap them using a one-handed method or mechanical device.
   b. always recap them by hand.
   c. dispose of them in a sharps container when finished.
   d. both a and c

6. This material is an acceptable alternative to the more allergenic latex gloves.
   a. Leather
   b. Neoprene
   c. Nitrile
   d. PVA

7. When wearing a face shield it is not necessary to also wear safety glasses.
   a. True
   b. False
8. Which of the following is the best definition of universal precautions?
   a. Wear gloves to touch blood.
   b. Realize that bloodborne pathogens are of concern in large cities and foreign countries only.
   c. Treat all human blood and certain body fluids as if known to be infected with HIV, HBV, and other bloodborne pathogens.
   d. Never touch any blood or body fluids.

9. What actions can you take at work to help keep yourself safe from bloodborne pathogens?
   a. Use mechanical means to handle contaminated materials, sharps and piercing objects
   b. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
   c. Follow universal precautions any time you might be exposed to a bloodborne pathogen
   d. All of the above

10. What should you do to clean up broken glass?
    a. Use tongs or a dustpan and broom to pick up the pieces. Dispose of the glass in a sharps container.
    b. Pick up the pieces by hand and place them in a sharps container.
    c. Step on the glass to make the pieces smaller and hope no one notices the broken glass.

11. Which of the following are disinfectants for BBPs?
    a. Bleach, water and soap.
    b. Bleach and quaternary ammonia cleaners.
    c. Water, antibacterial soap and triad cleaner.

12. How long of a contact time should bleach have to ensure killing any organisms?
    a. 1-2 min
    b. 5-10 min
    c. at least 15 min

13. The Hepatitis B vaccine is effective for only two years.
    a. True
    b. False

14. Reaching into trash cans with your hands or compacting trash with your feet does not pose any danger.
    a. True
    b. False

15. Which one of the following statements concerning Hepatitis B is FALSE?
    a. Needle sticks and sharps incidents account for the majority of occupational Hep B. exposures.
    b. There is a safe and >95% effective vaccine for Hepatitis B.
    c. Hepatitis B is very fragile and cannot survive in dried blood.
    d. 5% – 10% of infected adults will develop a chronic infection.