Assessment

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS – MANAGING THE RISK

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1. Which of these is not a common Bloodborne Disease?
   a) Hepatitis B
   b) Cancer
   c) HIV
   d) Hepatitis C

2. What is the only way you can be infected by a bloodborne pathogen?
   a) By infected material finding a direct route of entry into the body
   b) By using a piece of equipment after an infected person has used it
   c) By not washing your hands
   d) By eating food in a work area

3. If you happen to be at an accident scene where blood is present, what should your attitude be toward the blood?
   a) Assume all blood is free from bloodborne pathogens
   b) Treat all blood as though it is infected
   c) Don’t worry about whether it’s infected or not
   d) None of the above

4. What should a blood spill clean-up kit contain?
   a) Gloves
   b) Pick-up scoop
   c) Appropriate disinfectant
   d) All of the above
5. **Complete the glove removal technique:** Roll the first glove off the hand inside out…

   a) There is no such thing as glove removal technique  
   b) Then use the clean inside part of the first glove to remove the second glove  
   c) Take the second glove off as quickly as possible  
   d) Have someone else remove the second glove for you

6. **Which If you have direct contact with someone else’s blood, what is the first step:**

   a) Don't worry about it  
   b) Wash the area thoroughly  
   c) Speak to your supervisor  
   d) None of the above

7. **Hepatitis B can lead to liver** ______________________

   a) Cancer  
   b) Health  
   c) Cleanse  
   d) All of the above

8. **What does HIV stand for?**

   a) Human Immunodeficiency Virus  
   b) Human Injection Virus  
   c) Heavy Immunodeficiency Virus  
   d) Human Infection Variety

9. **The process of treating all blood as though it is infected is known as what?**

   a) Universal precautions  
   b) Standard precautions  
   c) Routine practices  
   d) All of the above

10. **Hepatitis B is a common bloodborne disease. What is another common bloodborne disease?**

    a) Hepatitis G  
    b) Hepatitis Z  
    c) Hepatitis C  
    d) Hepatitis I