
CHAPTER 2: BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

Multiple Choice

Circle the correct answer.

- 1. Which of the following is NOT a bloodborne pathogen of primary concern to professional rescuers?**
 - a. Hepatitis B
 - b. Hepatitis C
 - c. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 - d. Gingivitis
 - 2. The most effective way to prevent Hepatitis B is—**
 - a. Wearing gloves.
 - b. Getting the Hepatitis B vaccine.
 - c. Reporting an exposure incident to your supervisor.
 - d. Using 1 part bleach per 10 parts of water to clean up a blood spill.
 - 3. All of the following conditions must be met in order for disease transmission to occur EXCEPT—**
 - a. An insufficient quantity of the pathogen is present to cause disease.
 - b. A person is susceptible to the pathogen.
 - c. A pathogen is present.
 - d. The pathogen passes through the correct entry site.
 - 4. You are cleaning up a blood spill. An untrained employee picks up gauze with blood on it. She is not wearing gloves. Her action is an example of exposure through—**
 - a. Direct contact.
 - b. Droplet transmission.
 - c. Vector-borne transmission.
 - d. Indirect contact.
 - 5. Which of these guidelines should NOT be followed when using personal protective equipment?**
 - a. Wear disposable gloves whenever providing care.
 - b. Use a breathing barrier when giving rescue breaths to a person.
 - c. Reuse disposable gloves or punctured gloves only if they are not too bloody.
 - d. Keep any cuts, scrapes or sores covered prior to putting on protective clothing.
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- 6. You can protect yourself from disease transmission by doing all of the following EXCEPT—**
- Giving CPR or rescue breathing without a breathing barrier.
 - Avoiding direct or indirect contact with blood and other potentially infectious materials.
 - Thoroughly washing your hands after giving care.
 - Cleaning and disinfecting all equipment and work surfaces possibly soiled by blood or other body fluids.
- 7. Work practice controls include—**
- Not eating or drinking when you are in an area where you may be exposed.
 - Removing soiled gloves and placing them in the office trash can.
 - Placing sharp items in the trash can.
 - Reusing disposable gloves after rinsing them with water.
- 8. Which of the following best describes universal precautions?**
- Universal precautions help you identify the symptoms and modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens.
 - Universal precautions detail the 6-step procedure for proper glove removal.
 - Universal precautions specify safe hand-washing practices in the workplace.
 - Universal precautions require that all blood and other potentially infectious materials be treated as if known to be infectious for hepatitis B, hepatitis C, HIV or other bloodborne pathogens.
- 9. An Exposure Control Plan—**
- Requires that employers provide free immunizations for people exposed to influenza.
 - Means that every individual employee in the workplace must handle blood or other potentially infectious body fluids.
 - Is the written program for eliminating or minimizing employee exposure incidents.
 - Is a confidential plan that should not be shared with employees.
- 10. If you are exposed to blood or other body fluids—**
- Wait to see if you become ill before reporting the incident.
 - Wash or flush the exposed area immediately.
 - Apply ice to the exposed area.
 - Report the incident to your supervisor after a day.
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Matching

Match each term with the correct definition.

11.

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| A. Bloodborne pathogens | _____ | Common form of pathogen that can live outside the body and commonly do not depend on other organisms for life. Antibiotics are used to treat infection. |
| B. Hepatitis B | _____ | A disease in which the white blood cells are attacked and the body's ability to fight infection is destroyed. |
| C. HIV | _____ | Common form of pathogen that depends on other organisms to live and once in the body is difficult to kill. |
| D. Virus | _____ | Bacteria and viruses present in blood and body fluids |
| E. Bacteria | _____ | A liver infection that can be severe or even fatal. A vaccine is the most effective means of prevention. |
| F. Hepatitis C | _____ | The most common chronic bloodborne infection in the United States. There is no available treatment or vaccine. |

12.

- A. Universal precautions**
 - B. OSHA regulations and guidelines**
 - C. Engineering controls**
 - D. Exposure control plans**
 - E. Work practice controls**
 - F. Body substance isolation precautions/standard precautions**
- _____ Measures that isolate or remove a hazard from the workplace. The things used in the workplace to help reduce the risk of an exposure incident.
- _____ Practices that help reduce the likelihood of exposure by changing the way a task is carried out. The things employees do to help reduce the risk of an exposure incident.
- _____ Treating all blood and other potentially infectious materials as if they are known to be infectious.
- _____ A written program that outlines the protective measures an employer will take to eliminate or minimize exposure incidents.
- _____ Apply to employees who may come into contact with blood or other body fluids that could cause an infection and help employers meet the bloodborne pathogen standard to prevent transmission of serious diseases.
- _____ Consider all blood and body fluids to be infectious.
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Multiple Answers

13. Place an “E” by those measure or practices that are Engineering Controls and a “W” by those that are Work Practice Controls.

- Placing sharps items in appropriate containers.
- Biohazard bags
- Removal and disposal of soiled personal protective equipment
- Cleaning and disinfecting all equipment and work surfaces possibly soiled by blood or other potentially infectious materials
- Personal protective equipment
- Sharps containers
- Washing hands after providing care
- Self-sheathing needles
- Not drinking, eating, smoking, handling contact lenses, touching the eyes, nose or mouth or applying lip balm cosmetics in areas where blood or other potentially infectious materials may be transmitted
- Biohazard labels

Fill in the Blanks

14. Adopting _____ behavior is the best tool against Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, HIV and other bloodborne pathogens
15. Unprotected skin contact with blood-soaked bandages from a first aid incident is an example of _____ contact.
16. Wear _____ gloves whenever providing care, particularly if you may come into contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials.
17. Remove jewelry, including _____ and watches before wearing disposable gloves.
18. Keep any cuts, scrapes or sores _____ prior to putting on protective clothing.
19. _____ disposable gloves before giving care to a different person.
20. In addition to gloves, wear other personal protective equipment such as _____ eye-wear to protect the eyes whenever you are likely to come into contact with blood or other body fluids or while cleaning up a biohazard spill.

Circle the Correct Answer from the Pair

21. Hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV (are/are not) spread by casual contact, such as shaking hands.
 22. (Do/Do not) use disposable gloves that are discolored, torn or punctured.
 23. (Do/Do not) reuse disposable gloves.
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32. You have responded to an emergency involving blood at your workplace. After providing care, you are responsible for cleaning and disinfecting the area (a solid surface floor). In the correct order, list the seven steps you would take to disinfect the area.

33. While giving care to a victim you note that you were exposed by direct contact to the victim's blood or other potentially infectious material. What must you do immediately?