

TEST ANSWERS: Bloodborne Pathogens Safety

1. The most prevalent types of bloodborne pathogens include:

- a) Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- b) Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)
- c) Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

d) All of the above

RATIONALE: HIV, HBV and HCV are among the most common types of bloodborne pathogens you should protect yourself from both in and outside the workplace.

2. If a bite is contaminated with blood, saliva is capable of transmitting HIV, HBV and HCV.

a) True

b) False

RATIONALE: A bite can transmit HIV, HBV or HCV if it contains blood as this body fluid could contain pathogenic microorganisms that can cause disease. A bite without blood may still transmit HBV.

3. The following is an example of 'direct contact': (Circle all that apply)

a) Being stabbed with a sharp object that has blood on it

b) Being splashed with another person's blood or body fluid and your skin has a minor rash

c) Touching an object that contains blood or body fluid of an infected person

d) Being splashed with blood or body fluid in the mucous membrane in your eyes

e) Being bitten by another person

f) All of the above

RATIONALE: Touching an object that contains blood or body fluid of an infected person, such as picking up soiled dressings contaminated with an infected person's blood is considered indirect contact. It is considered direct contact only if you are splashed with contaminated blood or body fluid in a mucous membrane or if you have a cut, scrape, burn or rash where the contaminated blood could enter.

4. Universal Precautions assumes that all human blood and other potentially infectious material is known to be infectious for bloodborne pathogens and requires the use of exposure control measures and personal safety equipment.

a) True

b) False

RATIONALE: Universal precautions treat all blood and potentially infectious material as if known to be infectious and requires control measures and personal safety equipment for protection including wearing gloves, masks, gowns, goggles, etc.

5. If you are exposed to a potentially infectious material by being splashed in or around the eyes, you should flush the eyes with:

- a) Clean water, saline, or a peroxide solution
- b) Clean water, peroxide solution or sterile irrigant
- c) **Clean water, saline or sterile irrigant**
- d) Saline, sterile irrigant or a peroxide solution

RATIONALE: If you are splashed with a potentially infectious material in or around your eyes, irrigate with clean water, saline or sterile irrigants for 20 minutes. Do not use a peroxide solution.