ANSWER KEY
Bloodborne Pathogens and Needlestick Exposure

1. Bloodborne Pathogens are...
   A-Dangerous germs that live everywhere
   B-Microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans
   C-Harmless germs
   D-Bacteria that live everywhere in the body that can cause severe sickness

2. How can HIV, HBV, and HCV be spread?
   a. A-Casual contact, such as shaking hands or hugging
   b. B-Though saliva not contaminated with blood
   c. C-By getting infected blood on your normal intact skin
   d. D-By getting infected blood into a mucus membrane

3. What is the primary way HIV and HBV are spread?
   a. A-Sexual Contact
   b. B-Providing First Aid care
   c. C-Cleaning up a blood spill
   d. D-Needle sticks

4. Standard Precaution means to ..... 
   a. A-Be concerned with only blood as possibly infectious
   b. B-Wear gloves for people who look sick
   c. C-Treat all body fluids as potentially infectious
   d. D-Wear goggles and a gown to treat all people

5. Each workplace must have an ______ in writing, which describes infection control practices. 
   a. A-Emergency Plan for Bloodborne Pathogens
   b. B-Infection Control Plan
   c. C-Internal Communication Document
   d. D-Exposure Control Plan

6. What does OSHA stand for?
   A-Occupational Sales and Office Hazards Administration.
   B-Oxford Safety and Humanities Administration.
   C-Occupation Safety and Health Administration. 
   D-Occupational Super Health Agency.
7. What should you do if you believe working conditions are unsafe or unhealthful?
   A- Keep it to yourself and forget about it
   B- Call the county board of health
   C- Notify your employer first and then OSHA if necessary
   D- Go straight to OSHA

8. How can a worker find out what chemical is in a product they use?
   A- Ask your supervisor
   B- Look on the label
   C- Read the Material Safety Data Sheet
   D- All of the above

9. The OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard covers:
   A- Individuals working in laboratories
   B- Individuals working in hospitals
   C- Police
   D- All of the above

10. Institutional Exposure Control Plans, as defined by OSHA, do not need to include provisions for training employees about the hazards associated with Bloodborne Pathogens.
    A- True
    B- False

Print Name (Optional) ________________________________

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