

## Blood-Borne Pathogens Quiz **KEY**

02.2023

1. Healthcare workers most often become exposed to Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and HIV through accidental needlesticks. **True** False
2. HIV poses a greater risk to healthcare workers than Hepatitis B or Hepatitis C because it is transmitted more easily. True **False**
3. Most people infected with the Hepatitis B virus do recover and clear the infection. **True** False
4. Most people infected with Hepatitis C become chronically infected. **True** False
5. People infected with HIV usually experience symptoms in two weeks. True **False**
6. Fortunately, there are vaccines to prevent both Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C. True **False**
7. Hepatitis B virus, Hepatitis C virus and HIV spread most easily through contact with blood. **True** False
8. You can be exposed to bloodborne pathogens at work if blood or other infectious material splashes on your broken skin or mucous membranes. **True** False
9. Most needlestick injuries occur when disposing of needles, giving medications, drawing blood or handling trash or dirty linens. **True** False
10. The Hepatitis B vaccine is very effective only if the series is completed. **True** False
11. Standard Precautions means wearing gloves when having direct contact with any patient. True **False**
12. Standard Precautions incorporates features of both Universal Precautions and Body Substances Isolation practices to protect you against the risk of bloodborne pathogens as well as pathogens from moist body substances. **True** False
13. After removing gloves, you need to wash your hands only if you touch the outside of the gloves. True **False**
14. It is always good practice to know whether your patient has a bloodborne pathogen that could be an infection risk, so you can take proper infection precautions. **True** False
15. You do not need to wear gloves when handling dirty linens unless the linens are contaminated with blood. True **False**

## Blood-Borne Pathogens Quiz, continued

02.2023

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| 16. If you happen to find a needle, it is ok to just throw it in the garbage as long as you put the protective cap back on the needle.   | True | False |
| 17. Nearly one-third of all sharps injuries occur during the disposal process.   | True | False |
| 18. According to research, safety precautions such as handling all blood and body fluids as though infectious, using PPE when needed, and handling sharps carefully will decrease your risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens. | True | False |
| 19. If your skin is punctured by a contaminated sharp, wash the area with soap and water or a diluted mixture of bleach and water, if available  | True | False |
| 20. Most needle sticks that puncture the skin result in a blood infection.   | True | False |
| 21. It is good precautionary practice to never touch a patient if you know that they are infected with AIDS or hepatitis.  | True | False |
| 22. If you are accidentally stuck by a sharp, or get contaminated with blood or body fluids on broken skin or splashed on mucus membranes, it is best to immediately contact the Mission Hospice triage nurse.                   | True | False |