Bloodborne Pathogen and Tuberculosis Refresher Quiz

Please complete the following multiple-choice quiz by circling the most correct answer.

*ECU STUDENTS, NON-ECU FACULTY/STAFF, TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES: Upon completion, please give your quiz to your advisor to be placed in your file.

Please complete the following multiple-choice quiz by circling the most correct answer.

1. What would you do, if while working at an ECU clinic, you were stuck by a used needle contaminated with human serum?
   A. Immediately wash the area with soap and water
   B. Notify your supervisor
   C. Call the Office of Prospective Health at 744-2070 to request a blood exposure evaluation
   D. All of the Above

   Human immunodeficiency is
   A. A virus that does not currently have a cure but can be controlled with medication.
   B. A bacterial illness that can be treated with antibiotics.
   C. The virus that causes acquired immune syndrome (AIDS).
   D. Both a and c.

3. Bloodborne pathogens may enter your system through
   A. Skin abrasions
   B. Open cuts
   C. Mucous membranes
   D. All of the above

4. The best way to clean up a major blood spill is to:
   A. Flood it with grease remover and acetone
   B. Wipe up all visible blood with absorbent, and then clean the area with soap and water. Finally, clean the area with a disinfectant or bleach solution spray (Dispatch).
   C. Take up the contaminated floor tiles or carpet section
   D. Use 10% alcohol pads to deactivate any infectious agent

5. Face masks, eye shields, gowns and gloves are examples of:
   A. Engineering controls
   B. Personal Protective Equipment
C. Work Practices  
D. Hazard Gear

6. There is no preventative vaccine for Hepatitis C.  
   A. True  
   B. False

7. “Treat all potentially infectious body fluids as if they are infected.” That principle is known as?  
   A. A work place practice  
   B. A standard precaution  
   C. An engineering control  
   D. A hospital policy

8. If you wear gloves while handling PIM (potentially infectious material), it is not necessary to wash your hands  
   A. True  
   B. False

9. Which of the following is an example of engineering control?  
   A. Hand washing  
   B. Sharps disposal containers  
   C. Face shield  
   D. Non-recapping needles

10. You received the three-shot series for Hepatitis B immunization and demonstrated immunity on a follow-up blood test. How long will you be considered immune?  
    A. Life long  
    B. Until exposed to Hepatitis B  
    C. Until repeat blood test

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**Tuberculosis Annual Refresher Quiz**

1. How is Tuberculosis Spread?  
   A. When an infected person coughs  
   B. When an infected person sings  
   C. When an infected person sneezes  
   D. When an infected person spits  
   E. All of the above

2. What are the symptoms of TB?  
   A. Chronic Cough  
   B. Fever  
   C. Night sweats  
   D. Coughing up blood
3. What should be done if a healthcare worker suspects a patient of having TB?
   A. Place a mask on the patient
   B. Give the patient tissues to contain coughed secretions
   C. Move the patient from the waiting area to a negative pressure room
   D. All of the above

4. What personal protective equipment should be used to protect yourself from airborne TB particles?
   A. Gown
   B. Gloves
   C. Properly fitted respirators
   D. Shoe covers
   E. All of the above

5. How often should healthcare workers be screened/tested for TB?
   A. At least once a year
   B. Only if symptoms develop – not the correct answer because of the word “ONLY”
   C. After an exposure to an infectious patient
   D. A & C
   E. All of the above

6. What is the best form of respiratory protection for a man with a full beard to use when examining a patient who may have an airborne infection, such as Tuberculosis?
   A. Powered air purifying respirator (PAPR)
   B. N-95 full mask
   C. Ask a colleague to see the patient

7. A 60 year old man, who is HIV positive, presents to clinic with chronic cough and blood in his sputum. What should be done to prevent infection transmission?
   A. Place mask on patient when he is sent to x-ray
   B. No infection control measures are needed, as he has not been diagnosed yet
   C. Providers will don N-95 mask or PAPR while examining the patient
   D. Await results of sputum culture before adopting infection control measures
   E. Place patient in negative pressure exam room if available
   F. Choices: A, C, & E
   G. Choices: B & C

8. To prevent exposure of staff and patients in the clinic, when should a patient with fever, cough, and hemoptysis be handled as if they are infectious?
   A. When sputum cultures grow Mycobacterium Tuberculosis
   B. As soon as the history of suspicious symptoms is elicited
   C. After infectious disease has been consulted
   D. At the direction of the attending physician
9. Your respiratory protection (mask or Powered Air-Purifying Respirator) can be used to prevent exposure to infectious agents, in addition to TB. These include:
   A. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
   B. Smallpox
   C. Anthrax Spores (on patient contaminated with a suspicious white powder)
   D. Meningococcus while intubating a meningitis patient
   E. All of the above

10. How often should the user of a N-95 mask for TB protection perform a seal check to ensure no air leaks around the edge of the mask.
    A. Annually
    B. If gained more than 20lbs. since fit testing
    C. Prior to each use