1. Bloodborne diseases can only be transmitted through infected blood.  
   A = True  B = False

2. Although exposures to bloodborne pathogens are rare, one incident could cause a life threatening disease.  
   A = True  B = False

3. Blood on surfaces or equipment cannot infect you.  
   A = True  B = False

4. Non-intact skin can include:  
   A. Broken Cuticles  
   B. Skin that has a rash or a recent cut.  
   C. Skin that is chafed, scraped, or chapped.  
   D. Non-healthy skin.  
   E. All of the above.

5. Which of the following are potential routes of entry for bloodborne pathogens?  
   A. Mucous membrane of the eyes, nose, and mouth.  
   B. Non-intact skin.  
   C. Penetration by a contaminated sharp object.  
   D. All of the above.

6. The most common bloodborne diseases in the workplace are:  
   A. Tuberculosis.  
   B. HIV.  
   C. Hepatitis B.  
   D. Syphilis.

7. Vomit, urine, feces, tears, and perspiration are not considered OPIM unless there is blood or OPIM involved.  
   A = True  B = False

8. How long can the Hepatitis B virus live outside the body?  
   A. One minute.  
   B. One hour.  
   C. One day.  
   D. One week.

9. Engineering controls are mechanical means of isolating or removing bloodborne pathogens hazards from the workplace, such as sharps containers and biohazard waste bags and boxes.  
   A = True  B = False

10. The biohazard symbol serves as a warning sign on containers or bags containing infectious waste and at the entrance to work areas where blood or OPIM may be present.  
    A = True  B = False

11. Percutaneous contact means across the skin barrier contact with blood or OPIM, such as a puncture wound with a used needle.  
    A = True  B = False

12. The Exposure Control Plan is Miami University’s written health and safety strategy for reducing employee’s risk of exposure to bloodborne diseases.  
    A = True  B = False

13. The Exposure Control Plan is available:  
    A. From the Environmental Health and Safety Offices.  
    B. By asking my supervisor to review a copy at the work site.  
    C. By requesting a copy for myself from my supervisor or department representative.  
    D. All of the above.

14. If one or two drops of blood come in contact with your healthy, intact skin, you have had an exposure incident as defined by OSHA.  
    A = True  B = False

15. Bloodborne pathogens training requires an annual refresher course.  
    A = True  B = False

16. Universal Precautions means treating all human blood and certain body fluids as if they are infected with bloodborne pathogens.  
    A = True  B = False

17. Universal Precautions never apply to vomit, urine, feces, perspiration, or tears.  
    A = True  B = False

18. Hepatitis B is an inflammation of the:  
    A. Kidneys  
    B. Liver  
    C. Lungs  
    D. Larynx

19. HBV can cause a flu-like illness.  
    A = True  B = False

20. Symptoms of Hepatitis B include lack of appetite, dark urine, and a yellowing of the skin.  
    A = True  B = False

21. It may take months for an HIV blood test to become positive, and more than one test may be required.  
    A = True  B = False

22. An HBV or HIV carrier may have no symptoms but still be contagious.  
    A = True  B = False

23. You can get HIV or Hepatitis B from infected blood or OPIM contact with puncture wounds, broken skin, or mucous membranes.  
    A = True  B = False

24. Hepatitis B is much easier to get than HIV.  
    A = True  B = False
25. Red bags can be put in the regular trash.
   A = True  B = False

26. It is safe to pick up bloody glass if you are wearing gloves.
   A = True  B = False

27. Eye and hand protection is mandatory for cleaning-up spills of blood or OPIM.
   A = True  B = False

28. Personal protective equipment or clothing that is contaminated must be placed in an appropriate container for washing, decontamination, or disposal.
   A = True  B = False

29. Decontaminants that are “HIV-effective” are not necessarily effective against the Hepatitis B virus.
   A = True  B = False

30. Chemical disinfectants for cleaning-up blood or OPIM must be:
   A. Approved by OSHA.
   B. Tuberculocidal.
   C. Contain alcohol.
   D. Contain water.
   E. Virucidal

31. Gloves should be checked for tears, holes, or punctures before and during use.
   A = True  B = False

32. You should use a red bag or an approved medical waste disposal bag marked with the biohazard symbol to dispose of infectious waste.
   A = True  B = False

33. If there is broken glass or any sharp object in a body fluid spill, you should:
   A. Pick it up with gloved hands.
   B. Pick it up using mechanical means such as cardboard, tongs, dustpan.
   C. Scoop it into a biohazard bag.
   D. Take it to a sharps container for disposal.
   E. Use a broom to sweep it into a dustpan.

34. If a co-worker or student has a bleeding wound, you should:
   A. Immediately contact a designated first responder or University Police
   B. Wipe up the blood with a clean cloth
   C. Put on only a protective gown and provide assistance
   D. Put pressure on the wound with your bare hand

35. If a potential exposure incident occurs:
   A. Report it within seven days to your supervisor.
   B. Wash the affected area immediately and report it to your supervisor. Report to the Student Health Center as soon as possible so proper post-exposure procedures can be offered to you.
   C. All of the above.
   D. None of the above

36. If the outside of a red disposal bag becomes contaminated, what should you do?
   A. Throw it in the regular trash.
   B. Wash it with full strength bleach.
   C. Put on new pair of gloves and put the contaminated bag and its contents in a new red bag.
   D. Put it in a green trash bag to hide it.

37. Personal clothing that becomes contaminated with blood or OPIM should be:
   A. Removed and washed following detergent manufacturer’s directions as soon as possible
   B. Removed and placed in a red bag or in a bag labeled “contaminated laundry” if an outside laundry service is used
   C. Handle contaminated laundry as little as possible.
   D. All of the above.

38. You should keep your hands away from your face during a clean-up because:
   A. Your gloves could be contaminated.
   B. You could have an exposure incident if you rub your eyes, nose, or mouth.
   C. The mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and mouth are routes of entry for infection to occur.
   D. All of the above.

39. If a cut on your hand comes in contact with someone else’s blood, you should wash the affected skin surface immediately and report the exposure incident to your supervisor.
   A = True  B = False

40. If you have an exposure incident while on the job, you will be provided confidential post-exposure medical evaluation and follow-up at no cost to you.
   A = True  B = False

41. A ten-to-one ratio of water to sodium hypochlorite, common household bleach, can be used for the cleanup of blood or OPIM.
   A = True  B = False

Make sure your name is on the test.