

Name: _____

Date: _____

Comfort Home Health Care
Control of Infectious Diseases

Post Test

1. Blood on instruments or equipment cannot infect you because air kills HIV and HBV.
 - A. True
 - B. False
2. What parts of the body may be affected by tuberculosis?
 - A. Lungs and spine
 - C. Lungs and kidneys
 - D. Lungs only
 - E. Any part of the body
3. What is the first step in cleaning up a blood spill.
 - A. Wipe up the spill with a towel and dispose of the towel
 - B. Apply a germicide or bleach mixed with water
 - C. Put on protective gloves
 - D. Allow the surface
4. A needle stick with an HIV-contaminated needle is more likely to infect you than a needle stick with an HBV-contaminated needle.
 - A. True
 - B. False
5. OSHA has introduced rules based on guidelines developed by the CDC that are designed to protect you from bloodborne infections.
 - A. True
 - C. False
6. Which skin test result is an indication of TB infection?
 - A. Skin redness
 - B. Induration of 10 millimeters or larger
 - C. Absence of skin redness
 - D. Absence of induration
7. Specimen containers with blood, other body fluids, and body tissue should be marked with the biohazard label.
 - A. True
 - B. False
8. Regular eyeglasses provide adequate eye protection if the lenses are made of glass, not plastic:
 - A. True
 - B. False
9. Which activity can spread HIV or HBV from one person to another outside of work?
 - A. Using a toilet
 - B. Having sex
 - C. Giving blood
 - D. Shaking hands
10. Most persons infected with HIV recover completely within a few months.
 - A. True
 - B. False

11. Which statement is true about multi-drug resistant tuberculosis?
- It is more difficult to cure
 - It can be caused by quitting TB medications too soon
 - It can increase the time a person is infectious
 - All of the above
12. What mode of transmission has accounted for most documented cases of occupational transmission of HIV?
- Puncture wound from contaminated sharps
 - Skin contact
 - Mucous membrane contact
 - Environmental contact
13. Which list contains only body fluids that are important potential sources of HIV, HBV and HCV infection?
- Blood, semen, saliva, urine
 - Blood, body fluids, containing blood, semen
 - Blood, sweat, tears, semen
 - Blood, urine, semen, vaginal secretions
14. Which statement is the best definition of Universal Precautions?
- Control measures taken with all patients because there is no way to know for sure who is infected
 - Control measures taken with all patients who are known to be infected
 - Precautions taken by all health care workers
 - Treating all blood from an infected person as infectious
15. For those who have not been vaccinated, exposure to HBV is treated with injections of hyperimmune globuline.
- True
 - False
16. How can puncture wounds be avoided?
- Discard used disposable needles in the appropriate container
 - Do NOT recap used needles
 - If recapping needles is unavoidable, use a recapping device
 - All of the above
17. After a positive skin test, chest X-rays and sputum smears and cultures are used for a confirmation of active tuberculosis.
- True
 - False
18. Which statement is true about immunization against hepatitis B?
- All health care workers must be immunized
 - The CDC recommends immunization for all health care workers
 - The CDC recommends immunization for workers who come into contact with blood or other potentially infectious body fluids on the job
 - None of the above
19. How is tuberculosis spread?
- Airborne transmission
 - Bloodborne transmission
 - Body contact
 - All of the above
20. What should be done FIRST after an exposure incident?
- File an exposure incident report
 - Wash the exposed area
 - Find out if the patient is infected
 - Consult a doctor