

Bloodborne Pathogens: Pre-Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Infection control practices protect
 - a. patients
 - b. EMTs
 - c. EMTs' families
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 2. In 1992, OSHA published Rule 1910.1030 regarding
 - a. noise exposure
 - b. asbestos removal
 - c. bloodborne pathogens
 - d. motor vehicle accidents
- _____ 3. The intent of OSHA 1910.1030 is to eliminate or minimize occupational exposure to
 - a. bloodborne pathogens
 - b. radiation
 - c. carbon monoxide
 - d. loud noise
- _____ 4. Which vaccinations is an element of OSHA 1910.1030?
 - a. tetanus
 - b. hepatitis B
 - c. diphtheria
 - d. influenza
- _____ 5. Common infectious illnesses that an EMT may encounter include
 - a. human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 - b. Hodgkin's lymphoma
 - c. melanoma
 - d. leukemia
- _____ 6. Common infectious illnesses that an EMT may encounter include
 - a. malaria
 - b. tuberculosis
 - c. typhoid fever
 - d. tetanus
- _____ 7. Direct transmission of a disease means that the infectious agent
 - a. is carried directly through the air from patient to EMT
 - b. is passed through contact with the body and body substances
 - c. requires no insect vector
 - d. is ingested in food or water
- _____ 8. The most common means of disease transmission is
 - a. direct
 - b. airborne
 - c. vehicle
 - d. vector
- _____ 9. When a disease is transmitted by another living creature, that organism is referred to as a
 - a. zoonosis
 - b. vector
 - c. fomes
 - d. host
- _____ 10. Which organ plays an important role in the defense of the body from disease?
 - a. liver
 - b. kidneys
 - c. skin
 - d. lungs
- _____ 11. Generally speaking, what is the best defense against disease?
 - a. a healthy body
 - b. personal protective equipment
 - c. immunizations
 - d. the immune system
- _____ 12. Defenses that the body develops in the blood (after an initial exposure to a microorganism) are called
 - a. attenuated
 - b. portal of entry
 - c. mucous
 - d. antibodies

- ___ 13. Diseases against which an EMT may **not** be vaccinated, but should be tested if exposed to include
- hepatitis B
 - HIV
 - tetanus
 - flu
- ___ 14. Diseases which an EMT can be immunized against include
- hepatitis B
 - tuberculosis
 - HIV
 - common cold (adenovirus)
- ___ 15. "Gear used to protect against exposure to disease or injury" best describes
- isolation suits
 - turnout coats
 - face shields and helmets
 - personal protective equipment
- ___ 16. Which body fluid is considered potentially infectious under universal standard precautions?
- tears
 - nasal discharge
 - vomitus
 - amniotic fluid
- ___ 17. PPE appropriate to the chief complaint of coughing includes
- gloves
 - gloves and mask
 - gloves, mask, and eyewear
 - gloves, mask, eyewear, and gown
- ___ 18. OSHA-mandated policies for the prevention, identification, treatment, and follow-up of infectious exposures in the workplace make up the agency's
- protocols
 - rules and regulations
 - infection control plan
 - medical records
- ___ 19. Potential exposures should be reported immediately because proper follow-up may include the need for immediate
- prophylaxis
 - notification of family
 - isolation
 - testing
- ___ 20. Used tissues should be discarded in
- regular waste
 - biohazard waste
 - sharps container
 - radioactive waste
- ___ 21. Used vaginal pads should be discarded in
- regular waste
 - biohazard waste
 - sharps container
 - radioactive waste
- ___ 22. IV needles should be discarded in
- regular waste
 - biohazard waste
 - sharps container
 - radioactive waste
23. What actions should an EMT take when an on-the-job significant exposure occurs?
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24. List several communicable diseases of particular concern to EMS.
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25. List several standard precautions for infection control.