

UF Blood Borne Pathogen Standard 2008 Quiz

True or False (circle):

1. Good housekeeping practices can help reduce the chance of blood borne pathogen exposures. T F
2. OPIM stands for Optimally Potent Infectious Materials. T F
3. Vaccinations for Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and HIV are available. T F
4. Gloves should be washed after contact with human blood - before doing another laboratory procedure. T F
5. EPA registered "tuberculocidal" disinfectants are effective in killing HIV, HBV, and HCV. T F
6. HIV is more readily transmissible than HBV. T F
7. Universal Precautions are to be used only when there is a chance of contacting the blood of perceived "high risk" individuals. T F
8. A splash of blood or OPIM to eyes is a possible route of infection. T F
9. An acceptable way of disposing of blood is to add bleach to it (final concentration at least 10% household bleach) let it sit for 20 minutes, and then pour it down the drain. T F
10. Dried blood offers no risk of infection to those who come in contact with it. T F
11. Full, closed sharps boxes can be set out into the hall for pickup. T F
12. Everyone who is infected with HIV will show symptoms immediately. T F
13. Call the Needle Stick Hotline for any type of BBP exposure. T F
14. Some types of human cell lines fall under the BBP standard. T F

Name: _____ UF ID#: _____ Date: _____

Department: _____ Email address: _____