29CFR 1910.1030- Bloodborne Pathogens-Standard Number 1910/1030 - Standard Title: Bloodborne Pathogens- Subpart Number: Z-Subpart Titil: Topic and Hazardous Substances

Bloodborne Pathogens- Assessment

Name: _____ Date: _____

1) Check all that apply

A Bloodborne pathogen:

- _____ is a major component of saliva, perspiration, and tears
- _____ are microorganisms carried by human blood (and other body fluids) and cannot be seen with the naked eye.
- _____ can be spread through contact with infected blood.
- _____ if they get into the bloodstream, an individual may become infected and sick.
- 2) " _____" is the name used to describe a prevention strategy in which all blood and potentially infectious materials are treated as if they are, in fact, infectious, regardless of the perceived status of the source individual. In other words, whether or not you think the blood/body fluid is infected with bloodborne pathogens, you treat it as if it is.
- 3) Check all that apply

Bloodborne pathogens can cause infection by entering the body through:

- _____ open cuts and nicks
- _____ absorption through healthy unbroken skin
- _____ skin abrasions
- _____ casual skin contact with an infected person
- _____ dermatitis
- ____ acne
- ____ mucous membranes of the mouth, eyes or nose

4) HIV Aids- What is it and how is it transmitted

HIV, the human immuno-deficiency _____, attacks the body's immune system causing it to weaken and become vulnerable to infections that can lead to a diagnosis of _____ or AIDS.

HIV is transmitted mainly through ______ contact and sharing contaminated , but also may be spread by contact with infected blood and body 5) Hepatitis B- What is it and how is it transmitted

Hepatitis is a general term used to describe inflammation (swelling) of the ______ Alcohol, certain chemicals or drugs, and ______such as hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and G may cause hepatitis.

Hepatitis B is a serious, sometimes fatal disease, caused by a ______ that infects and attacks the liver. Hepatitis B is transmitted through direct contact with infected blood, semen, or vaginal fluid. It is primarily spread through ______

6) Hepatitis C- What is it and how is it transmitted

Hepatitis C is a serious, often fatal disease, caused by a ______that infects and attacks the ______. HCV is more common than hepatitis B and ranks slightly below alcoholism as a cause of liver disease.

HCV is primarily transmitted through blood-to-blood contact -- most commonly through _______. The risk of transmitting HCV through sexual contact appears to be low, but precautions should be taken anyway. HCV cannot be transmitted by casual contact such as shaking hands or sharing bathroom facilities.

7) Check all that apply

How Should Blood and Body Fluid Spills be Handled?

- _____ Wear disposable, waterproof gloves
- _____ Hands should always be washed after gloves are removed.
- _____ If gloves are not available, the employee shall wash their hands and other affected skin for at least 10 seconds with soap and water after the direct contact has ended
- _____ An EPA approved germicide or a solution of 99 parts water to 1 part household bleach (or ¼ cup bleach to one gallon of water) can be used to clean surfaces

8) When cleaning up a spill of blood, carefully cover the spill with paper towels or rags, then gently pour a 10% solution of bleach over the towels or rags, and leave it for *at least* ______ minutes.

Decontaminating equipment or other objects (scalpels, microscope slides, broken glass, saw blades, tweezers, mechanical equipment upon which someone has been cut, first aid boxes, or whatever) leave the disinfectant in place for *at least _____ minutes* before continuing the cleaning process.

9) Check all that apply

Rules to follow regarding PPE (Personal Protective Equipment- gloves, aprons, face shields, etc):

- _____ Always wear personal protective equipment in exposure situations.
- ____ Remove PPE that is torn or punctured, or has lost its ability to function as a barrier to bloodborne pathogens.
- _____ Replace PPE that is torn or punctured.
- _____ Repair all damaged PPE with a good adhesive tape
- _____ Remove PPE before leaving the work area.

10) Check all that apply

What to do in the event an exposure occurs-

- ____ Wash the exposed area thoroughly with soap and running water. Use non-abrasive, antibacterial soap if possible.
- _____ If blood is splashed in the eye or mucous membrane, flush the affected area with running water for at least 15 minutes.
- _____ Report the exposure to your supervisor as soon as possible.
- _____ Panic and run out of the building to your physician
- _____You may also go to your personal physician to request blood testing or the Hepatitis B vaccination if you have not already received it.

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Key-Bloodborne Pathogens- Assessment

1) Check all that apply

A Bloodborne pathogen:

- _____ is a major component of saliva, perspiration, and tears
- _____ are microorganisms carried by human blood (and other body fluids) and cannot be seen with the naked eye.
- ____ can be spread through contact with infected blood.
- _____ if they get into the bloodstream, an individual may become infected and sick.
- 2) "<u>Universal Precautions</u>" is the name used to describe a prevention strategy in which all blood and potentially infectious materials are treated as if they are, in fact, infectious, regardless of the perceived status of the source individual. In other words, whether or not you think the blood/body fluid is infected with bloodborne pathogens, *you treat it as if it is*.
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Bloodborne pathogens can cause infection by entering the body through:

- _____ open cuts and nicks
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- 4). HIV Aids- What is it and how is it transmitted

HIV, the human immuno-deficiency <u>virus</u>, attacks the body's immune system causing it to weaken and become vulnerable to infections that can lead to a diagnosis of <u>acquired</u> <u>immune deficiency syndrome</u> or AIDS.

HIV is transmitted mainly through <u>sexual</u> contact and sharing contaminated <u>needles</u>, but also may be spread by contact with infected blood and body <u>fluids</u>.

5). Hepatitis B- What is it and how is it transmitted

Hepatitis is a general term used to describe inflammation (swelling) of the <u>liver</u>. Alcohol, certain chemicals or drugs, and <u>viruses</u> such as hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and G may cause hepatitis.

Hepatitis B is a serious, sometimes fatal disease, caused by a <u>virus</u> that infects and attacks the liver. Hepatitis B is transmitted through direct contact with infected blood, semen, or vaginal fluid. It is primarily spread through <u>sexual contact</u>.

6) Hepatitis C- What is it and how is it transmitted

Hepatitis C is a serious, often fatal disease, caused by a <u>virus</u> that infects and attacks the <u>liver</u>. HCV is more common than hepatitis B and ranks slightly below alcoholism as a cause of liver disease.

HCV is primarily transmitted through blood-to-blood contact -- most commonly through **shared needles**. The risk of transmitting HCV through sexual contact appears to be low, but precautions should be taken anyway. HCV cannot be transmitted by casual contact such as shaking hands or sharing bathroom facilities.

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How Should Blood and Body Fluid Spills be Handled?

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