1) “Standard Precautions” means:
   A. Handling the blood and body fluids from all patients as infectious.
   B. Preventing contact with blood/body fluids by using personal protective equipment (PPE).
   C. A & B

2) Personal protective equipment, appropriate to the task being performed, should be worn when:
   A. Handling blood, body fluids, and mucous membranes.
   B. Coming into contact with surfaces, materials or objects visibly contaminated with blood/body exposures.
   C. Any time there is a potential for exposure to blood/body fluids.
   D. All of the above.

3) Hand should be washed with soap and water or waterless alcohol based hand rub:
   A. Before and after each patient contact.
   B. Before and after removing gloves.
   C. After contact with any blood/body exposures.
   D. All of the above.

4) Which of the following are examples of the safe handling of needles and sharps?
   A. Using needle-safe products.
   B. Activating safety devices.
   C. Disposing of needles and sharps into sharps containers immediately.
   D. Never bending, breaking or removing needles.
   E. Avoiding recapping needles (and using one-handed scoop method when recapping is required).
   F. All of the above.

5) Which of the following are examples of items that can be disposed of as regular waste?
   A. Empty suction liners.
   B. Dressings without liquid or expressible blood.
   C. Used gloves without blood.
   D. Used but empty urinals and emesis basins.
   E. All of the above.

6) Which of the following items must be disposed of in a sharps container?
   A. Syringe with needle attached.
   B. Safety syringe even if needle is covered.
   C. Lancets.
   D. Razors or scissors.
   E. Any items capable of cutting or piercing the skin.
   F. All of the above.

7) If you get a needlestick or blood/body fluids in your eyes or mouth you should:
   A. Immediately wash area with soap and water.
   B. For splashes, rinse eyes with normal saline or water.
   C. Report incident to supervisor.
   D. Be evaluated by EOHD or ED within 2 hours of exposure.
   E. All of the above.
8) Tuberculosis can be spread:
   A. When an infectious person coughs or sneezes and sprays the bacteria into the air.
   B. On the clothing of caregivers.
   C. On objects in the room.
   D. All of the above.

9) Which of the following are strategies to reduce a patient’s risk of developing a CLABSI:
   A. Perform hand hygiene before accessing the line
   B. Clean the IV connectors with antiseptic solutions and friction before accessing the line
   C. Place an antimicrobial impregnated sponge at insertion site and ensure contact of impregnated side with skin
   D. Change site dressing using sterile technique every 6 days or when dressing is not clean, dry and intact
   E. All of the above

10) Elevating the head of the bed of a ventilated patient is **not** a strategy to reduce the risk of VAP:
    True    False

11) Which of the following are strategies to reduce a patient’s risk of developing a CAUTI:
    A. Perform hand hygiene before and after contact with the patient or the urinary catheter
    B. Insert catheters only when necessary and remove them as soon as possible
    C. Adhere to sterile technique when inserting urinary catheter
    D. Keep the drainage tubing straight and the collection bag below the level of the bladder
    E. All of the above

12) Performing a pre-operative shower or bath with an antimicrobial soap is one strategy to reduce the risk of SSI:
    True    False

13) MRSA is a common cause of hospital infections that include pneumonia, wound or blood infections:
    True    False

14) Which of the following are precautions to take when caring for patients with C. Diff?
    A. Private room.
    B. Dedicated equipment.
    C. Use of gloves/gowns when anticipated contact with patient clothing or their environment.
    D. Wash hands with soap and water (alcohol based hand rubs are ineffective against spores).
    E. All of the above.