BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS IN SCHOOLS
Pre-Post Test

Directions: Please circle the letter T (true) or F (false).

1. T F Blood borne infections can be transmitted through an open cut or through common skin conditions like dermatitis.

2. T F Most cases of HIV, or hepatitis B are linked to risky behaviors such as sharing of needles, and unprotected sexual contact with an infected individual.

3. T F You can become infected with hepatitis B by eating contaminated food in a restaurant.

4. T F Hepatitis B virus can survive in dried blood on surfaces for at least one week.

5. T F Home testing kits for HIV antibodies are available without prescription.

6. T F Blood is the number one source of HIV, hepatitis B or C in the school workplace.

7. T F People can infect others with HIV, hepatitis B or C even if they have no signs of being ill.

8. T F If an employee has an unprotected exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material, the employee must immediately contact their supervisor and school nurse.

9. T F There are vaccines to prevent both hepatitis B and C.

10. T F Students who attend school with someone who has HIV, hepatitis B or C viruses are at high risk to catch the disease.

11. T F If a school district employee learns that a student or other employee is or may be HIV or hepatitis B or C infected, that information should be shared with his/her immediate supervisor.

12. T F The hepatitis B vaccine is recommended for anyone at risk of occupational exposure.

13. T F Hand washing and personal protective equipment such as gloves are your main protection against the spread of infections.

14. T F The cause of death for people with AIDS is usually due to opportunistic infections and not from HIV.

15. T F Always wear gloves when you anticipate touching blood, body fluids or contaminated surfaces.

16. T F Universal Precautions require that you consider every person, all blood and most body fluids to be potentially infectious.