

Registration form

Bloodborne Pathogen CEU Training Course \$100.00
48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$50.00

Start and finish dates: _____

You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course

Name _____ Signature _____

I have read and understood the disclaimer notice on page 2. Digitally sign XXX

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Please circle/check which certification you are applying the course CEU's.

Water Treatment _____ Distribution _____ Collection _____

Wastewater Treatment _____ Other _____

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Toll Free (866) 557-1746 Fax (928) 272-0747 info@tlch2o.com

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You can obtain a printed version of the course manual from TLC for an additional \$69.95 plus shipping charges.

Grading Information

In order to maintain the integrity of our courses we do not distribute test scores, percentages or questions missed. Our exams are based upon pass/fail criteria with the benchmark for successful completion set at 70%. Once you pass the exam, your record will reflect a successful completion and a certificate will be issued to you.

**Please fax or e-mail the answer key to TLC
Western Campus Fax (928) 272-0747.**

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If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$50.00. This fee may not cover postage costs. If you need this service, simply write RUSH on the top of your Registration Form. We will place you in the front of the grading and processing line. For security purposes, please fax or e-mail a copy of your driver's license and always call us to confirm we've received your assignment and to confirm your identity.

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You are solely responsible to ensure that this course is accepted for credit by your State. **No refunds.** Did you check with your State agency to ensure this course is accepted for credit?

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Please Circle, Bold, Underline or X, one answer per question.

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| 1. A B C D E F | 18. A B C D E F | 35. A B C D E F |
| 2. A B C D E F | 19. A B C D E F | 36. A B C D E F |
| 3. A B C D E F | 20. A B C D E F | 37. A B C D E F |
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| 5. A B C D E F | 22. A B C D E F | 39. A B C D E F |
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| 8. A B C D E F | 25. A B C D E F | 42. A B C D E F |
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| 14. A B C D E F | 31. A B C D E F | 48. A B C D E F |
| 15. A B C D E F | 32. A B C D E F | 49. A B C D E F |
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| 17. A B C D E F | 34. A B C D E F | 51. A B C D E F |

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99. A B C D E F
100. A B C D E F

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Please e-mail or fax this survey along with your final exam

**BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN CEU TRAINING COURSE
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COURSE
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PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER OF THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER IN THE AREA BELOW.

Please rate the difficulty of your course.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.

Very Similar 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Different

How did you hear about this Course? _____

What would you do to improve the Course?

How about the price of the course?

Poor ____ Fair ____ Average ____ Good ____ Great ____

How was your customer service?

Poor ____ Fair ____ Average ____ Good ____ Great ____

Any other concerns or comments.

Bloodborne Pathogen CEU Training Course Assignment

The Assignment (Exam) is also available in Word on the Internet for your Convenience, please visit www.ABCTLIC.com and download the assignment and e-mail it back to TLC.

You'll have 90 days from the start of this course to complete in order to receive your Professional Development Hours (PDHs) or Continuing Education Unit (CEU). A score of 70 % is necessary to pass this course. We prefer if this exam is proctored. No intentional trick questions. If you should need any assistance, please email all concerns and the completed manual to info@tlch2o.com.

We would prefer that you utilize the enclosed answer sheet in the front, but if you are unable to do so, type out your own answer key. Please include your name and address on your manual and make copy for yourself. You can e-mail or fax your Answer Key along with the Registration Form to TLC. **(S) Means answer may be plural or singular. Multiple Choice Section, One answer per question and please use the answer key.**

Blood and Bodily Fluids

1. Removal of white blood cells from products in order to prevent certain transfusion reactions such as fever, chills, and alloimmunization.

- A. Leukoreduced
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Metabolic
- D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components
- E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT)
- F. None of the Above

2. A leukocyte that directs the formation of antibodies, and that has memory.

- A. Leukoreduced
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Metabolic
- D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components
- E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT)
- F. None of the Above

3. Pertaining to all chemical functions within the body.

- A. Leukoreduced
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Metabolic
- D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components
- E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT)
- F. None of the Above

4. A term for disease.

- A. Leukoreduced
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Pathologic
- D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components
- E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT)
- F. None of the Above

5. Another term for a white blood cell.

- A. Leukocyte
- B. Immunosuppressed
- C. Immunoglobulin alpha (IgA)
- D. Neoplastic disease
- E. Leukocote
- F. None of the Above

6. Another term for cancer.

- A. Leukocyte
- B. Immunosuppressed
- C. Immunoglobulin alpha (IgA)
- D. Neoplastic disease
- E. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)
- F. None of the Above

7. Refers to the brain, spinal cord, and nerves.

- A. Oncologic
- B. Nonhemolytic
- C. Neurologic
- D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components
- E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT)
- F. None of the Above

8. Refers to transfusion reactions where the red blood cell is not destroyed.
- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| A. Oncologic | D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components |
| B. Nonhemolytic | E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT) |
| C. Neurologic | F. None of the Above |
9. A term for the study of cancer.
- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| A. Oncologic | D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components |
| B. Nonhemolytic | E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT) |
| C. Neurologic | F. None of the Above |
10. Prevent transfusions reactions caused by white cells contaminating red cell and platelet preparations and may reduce the likelihood of certain infections.
- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| A. Oncologic | D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components |
| B. Nonhemolytic | E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT) |
| C. Neurologic | F. None of the Above |
11. The recovery, washing and reinfusion of a patient's own blood, which has been lost, during and after surgery in order to reduce the need for transfusions.
- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| A. Leukoreduced | D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components |
| B. Lymphocytes | E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT) |
| C. Metabolic | F. None of the Above |
12. The removal, separation and freezing of peripheral blood or marrow, which contain stem cells, for later reinfusion to restore a patient's blood manufacturing capability after radiation or chemotherapy.
- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| A. Autoimmune | D. Peripheral stem cell collection and processing |
| B. Bacterial Sepsis | E. Plateletpheresis |
| C. Bone marrow | F. None of the Above |
13. The soft tissue located in the cavities of bones which is responsible for blood cell and platelet production.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Autoimmune | D. Blood type |
| B. Bacterial Sepsis | E. Plateletpheresis |
| C. Bone marrow | F. None of the Above |
14. Blood from someone else that matches yours, usually from a volunteer blood donor. Also referred to as homologous blood.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Antibody | D. Allogeneic |
| B. Alloimmunization | E. Anticoagulant |
| C. Red Cells | F. None of the Above |
15. The process of making an antibody against a foreign antigen.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Antibody | D. Allogeneic |
| B. Alloimmunization | E. Anticoagulant |
| C. Red Cells | F. None of the Above |
16. Proteins that react with antigens on red blood cells and may destroy transfused red blood cells.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Antibody | D. Allogeneic |
| B. Alloimmunization | E. Anticoagulant |
| C. Red Cells | F. None of the Above |

17. _____ is 92% water, 7% protein and 1% minerals. Plasma is the source of gamma globulin, albumin and clotting factors. Plasma is used to treat clotting disorders, burn victims and shock.

- A. Autoimmune
- B. Bacterial Sepsis
- C. Bone marrow
- D. Blood type
- E. Plasma
- F. None of the Above

18. An apheresis procedure where platelets are collected.

- A. Autoimmune
- B. Bacterial Sepsis
- C. Bone marrow
- D. Blood type
- E. Plateletpheresis
- F. None of the Above

19. An autoimmune disease where the body makes antibodies against its own platelets.

- A. Leukocyte
- B. Immunosuppressed
- C. Immunoglobulin alpha (IgA)
- D. Neoplastic disease
- E. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)
- F. None of the Above

20. A type of immunoglobulin present in blood and body secretions which may aid in fighting infections.

- A. Leukocyte
- B. Immunosuppressed
- C. Immunoglobulin alpha (IgA)
- D. Neoplastic disease
- E. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)
- F. None of the Above

21. A condition brought about by disease or chemotherapy where the individual is highly susceptible to infection.

- A. Leukocyte
- B. Immunosuppressed
- C. Immunoglobulin alpha (IgA)
- D. Neoplastic disease
- E. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)
- F. None of the Above

22. Red blood cells treated with radiation to inactivate white blood cells which may cause graft-versus-host disease.

- A. Leukocyte
- B. Immunosuppressed
- C. Immunoglobulin alpha (IgA)
- D. Irradiated red blood cells
- E. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)
- F. None of the Above

23. The process of making antibodies against one's self (one's intrinsic antigens).

- A. Autoimmune
- B. Bacterial Sepsis
- C. Bone marrow
- D. Blood type
- E. Plateletpheresis
- F. None of the Above

24. An overwhelming infection of the blood and body organs.

- A. Autoimmune
- B. Bacterial Sepsis
- C. Bone marrow
- D. Blood type
- E. Plateletpheresis
- F. None of the Above

25. Everyone's blood falls into one of four groups, or types: A, B, AB or O. The type depends on the presence or absence of certain substances on red blood cells. Blood types are inherited.

- A. Autoimmune
- B. Bacterial Sepsis
- C. Bone marrow
- D. Blood type
- E. Plateletpheresis
- F. None of the Above

26. A substance that prevents the clotting or thickening of blood.

- A. Antibody
- B. Alloimmunization
- C. Red Cells
- D. Allogeneic
- E. Anticoagulant
- F. None of the Above

27. _____ transport oxygen to body cells and remove carbon dioxide. Red cells contain iron in the hemoglobin.
- A. Antibody D. Allogeneic
 B. Alloimmunization E. Anticoagulant
 C. Red Cells F. None of the Above
28. Of the kidney.
- A. Abnormal hemoglobin D. Transfusion
 B. Saline E. Rh factor
 C. Renal F. None of the Above
29. The _____ is an inherited blood group on red blood cells like the ABO blood types. About 85% of the people in this country have it. Those who have it are "Rh-positive," those who don't are "Rh-negative."
- A. Abnormal hemoglobin D. Transfusion
 B. Saline E. Rh factor
 C. Renal F. None of the Above
30. Salt water.
- A. Abnormal hemoglobin D. Transfusion
 B. Saline E. Rh factor
 C. Renal F. None of the Above
31. The formation of and development of blood cells.
- A. CMV (Cytomegalo Virus) D. Hematopoiesis
 B. Apheresis E. Aplastic Anemia
 C. Thrombocytopenia F. None of the Above
32. The molecule in the red blood cell that carries oxygen. Hemoglobin combines with oxygen in the lungs and releases it in the tissues. It is what makes blood red.
- A. HTLV D. HLA type
 B. Hemoglobin E. Hemostasis
 C. Component F. None of the Above
33. The process of clotting.
- A. HTLV D. HLA type
 B. Hemoglobin E. Hemostasis
 C. Component F. None of the Above
34. A plasma protein that aids the body in maintaining blood pressure.
- A. HTLV D. HLA type
 B. Hemoglobin E. Human serum albumin
 C. Component F. None of the Above
35. A "part" of blood. Blood is made up of different "parts" or components: red blood cells, plasma, platelets and several types of white blood cells. Each component has its own job to do.
- A. HTLV D. HLA type
 B. Hemoglobin E. Hemostasis
 C. Component F. None of the Above
36. A disease in which the affected person makes an abnormal hemoglobin. _____ is inherited.
- A. Abnormal hemoglobin D. Sickle cell disease
 B. Saline E. Rh factor
 C. Renal F. None of the Above

37. Maintains files of donors who have volunteered for the National Marrow Donor Registry, so they can be matched with patients anywhere in the country who are in need of an unrelated bone marrow transplant.

- A. CMV (Cytomegalo Virus)
- B. Apheresis
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Hematopoiesis
- E. Aplastic Anemia
- F. None of the Above

38. Enables hospitals to separate certain blood components from a patient and either replace or treat them before reinfusion.

- A. CMV (Cytomegalo Virus)
- B. Apheresis
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Therapeutic apheresis
- E. Aplastic Anemia
- F. None of the Above

39. Replacing blood or blood components a body has lost in surgery, through an accident, or as a result of medical treatment such as chemotherapy.

- A. Abnormal hemoglobin
- B. Saline
- C. Renal
- D. Transfusion
- E. Rh factor
- F. None of the Above

40. A low platelet count.

- A. CMV (Cytomegalo Virus)
- B. Apheresis
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Hematopoiesis
- E. Aplastic Anemia
- F. None of the Above

41. A substance on the surface of red blood cells that elicits an immune response when transfused into a patient who lacks that antigen.

- A. CMV (Cytomegalo Virus)
- B. Antigen
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Hematopoiesis
- E. Aplastic Anemia
- F. None of the Above

42. A procedure where whole blood is removed from the body and a desired component is retained, while the remainder of the blood is returned to the donor.

- A. CMV (Cytomegalo Virus)
- B. Apheresis
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Hematopoiesis
- E. Aplastic Anemia
- F. None of the Above

43. Antigens present on most cells of the body which are unique to the individual. It may be considered to be the individual's genetic fingerprint.

- A. HTLV
- B. Hemoglobin
- C. Component
- D. HLA type
- E. Hemostasis
- F. None of the Above

44. A virus that may cause blood or nerve disease.

- A. HTLV
- B. Hemoglobin
- C. Component
- D. HLA type
- E. Hemostasis
- F. None of the Above

45. An anemia caused by deficient red blood cell production by the bone marrow.

- A. CMV (Cytomegalo Virus)
- B. Apheresis
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Hematopoiesis
- E. Aplastic Anemia
- F. None of the Above

46. A virus that may cause flu-like symptoms in the general population, but may cause severe disease in premature babies, bone marrow transplant recipients, and AIDS patients.

- A. CMV (Cytomegalo Virus)
- B. Apheresis
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Hematopoiesis
- E. Aplastic Anemia
- F. None of the Above

47. To find similarities between a patient's blood and a donor's blood using laboratory tests.

- A. Engraftment
- B. Extracorporeal
- C. Factor XIII
- D. Cross match
- E. Erythrocytapheresis
- F. None of the Above

48. Usually seen in patients with trauma after receiving multiple red blood transfusions. The transfusions dilute the body's own platelets and coagulation factors, which may predispose to bleeding. These individuals may require platelet and plasma transfusions.

- A. Engraftment
- B. Extracorporeal
- C. Factor XIII
- D. Extracorporeal
- E. Dilutional coagulopathy
- F. None of the Above

49. The process by which transplanted or transfused cells (for example, after a bone marrow transplant) begin to grow and reproduce themselves within the recipient.

- A. Engraftment
- B. Extracorporeal
- C. Factor XIII
- D. Extracorporeal
- E. Erythrocytapheresis
- F. None of the Above

50. An apheresis procedure where red blood cells are collected.

- A. Engraftment
- B. Extracorporeal
- C. Factor XIII
- D. Extracorporeal
- E. Erythrocytapheresis
- F. None of the Above

51. A disease state in which red blood cells and platelets are destroyed and the body produces excessive blood clots which may damage the kidneys and nervous system.

- A. Prophylactic
- B. Warfarin effect
- C. Hypoxemia
- D. von Willebrand disease
- E. Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP)
- F. None of the Above

52. A type of blood clotting disorder.

- A. Prophylactic
- B. Warfarin effect
- C. Hypoxemia
- D. von Willebrand disease
- E. White Cells (Leukocytes)
- F. None of the Above

53. Refers to the effect of thinning of the blood by a medication known as warfarin or coumadin.

- A. Prophylactic
- B. Warfarin effect
- C. Hypoxemia
- D. von Willebrand disease
- E. White Cells (Leukocytes)
- F. None of the Above

54. The protective cells in the bloodstream. They attack bacteria by squeezing through capillary walls to reach the area of infection.

- A. Prophylactic
- B. Warfarin effect
- C. Hypoxemia
- D. von Willebrand disease
- E. White Cells (Leukocytes)
- F. None of the Above

55. Blood circulation occurring outside of the body, for example, in an apheresis machine during donation.
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| A. Engraftment | D. Extracorporation |
| B. Extracorporeal | E. Erythrocytapheresis |
| C. Factor XIII | F. None of the Above |
56. A clotting factor that stabilizes blood clots.
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A. Engraftment | D. Extracorporeal |
| B. Extracorporation | E. Erythrocytapheresis |
| C. Factor XIII | F. None of the Above |
57. Contains the clotting factor used to control bleeding in hemophiliacs.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Hematologic | D. Factor VIII-Rich Cryoprecipitate |
| B. Granulocytes | E. Fibrinogen |
| C. Hematocrit | F. None of the Above |
58. Having a fever
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Hematologic | D. Hematologist |
| B. Granulocytes | E. Febrile |
| C. Hematocrit | F. None of the Above |
59. A protein involved in coagulation. Fibrinogen reacts with other molecules to produce blood clots.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Hematologic | D. Hematologist |
| B. Granulocytes | E. Fibrinogen |
| C. Hematocrit | F. None of the Above |
60. A reaction where transplanted or transfused cells attack the recipient's own cells.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Hematologic | D. Hematologist |
| B. Granulocytes | E. Graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) |
| C. Hematocrit | F. None of the Above |
61. A type of white blood cell that attacks and destroys foreign substances.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Hematologic | D. Hematologist |
| B. Granulocytes | E. Fibrinogen |
| C. Hematocrit | F. None of the Above |
62. A measure of the amount of red blood cells in your body.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Hematologic | D. Hematologist |
| B. Granulocytes | E. Fibrinogen |
| C. Hematocrit | F. None of the Above |
63. Of the blood.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Hematologic | D. Hematologist |
| B. Granulocytes | E. Fibrinogen |
| C. Hematocrit | F. None of the Above |
64. A blood specialist.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Hematologic | D. Hematologist |
| B. Granulocytes | E. Fibrinogen |
| C. Hematocrit | F. None of the Above |
65. Low oxygen levels in the blood.
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Prophylactic | D. von Willebrand disease |
| B. Warfarin effect | E. White Cells (Leukocytes) |
| C. Hypoxemia | F. None of the Above |

66. Colorless cells whose main function is to control bleeding. Platelets are essential to normal blood clotting. They can be wiped out during treatment for cancer, leukemia, aplastic anemia and other diseases.

- A. Prophylactic
- B. Warfarin effect
- C. Hypoxemia
- D. Platelets
- E. White Cells (Leukocytes)
- F. None of the Above

67. Preventative.

- A. Prophylactic
- B. Warfarin effect
- C. Hypoxemia
- D. von Willebrand disease
- E. White Cells (Leukocytes)
- F. None of the Above

Hepatitis Area

68. Enzyme immunoassay.

- A. HCC
- B. HBV
- C. HCV RNA
- D. HCV-positive
- E. EIA
- F. None of the Above

69. Hepatitis B virus.

- A. HCC
- B. HBV
- C. HCV RNA
- D. HCV-positive
- E. EIA
- F. None of the Above

70. Hepatocellular carcinoma.

- A. HCC
- B. HBV
- C. HCV RNA
- D. HCV-positive
- E. EIA
- F. None of the Above

71. Hepatitis C virus.

- A. HCC
- B. HBV
- C. HCV RNA
- D. HCV
- E. EIA
- F. None of the Above

72. Positive for anti-HCV as verified by supplemental testing or positive for HCV RNA.

- A. HCC
- B. HBV
- C. HCV RNA
- D. HCV-positive
- E. EIA
- F. None of the Above

73. Hepatitis C virus ribonucleic acid.

- A. HCC
- B. HBV
- C. HCV RNA
- D. HCV-positive
- E. EIA
- F. None of the Above

74. Human immunodeficiency virus.

- A. IG
- B. HIV
- C. IM
- D. Positive predictive value
- E. IV
- F. None of the Above

75. Immune globulin.

- A. IG
- B. HIV
- C. IM
- D. Positive predictive value
- E. IV
- F. None of the Above

76. Intramuscular.

- A. IG D. Positive predictive value
- B. HIV E. IV
- C. IM F. None of the Above

77. Intravenous

- A. IG D. Positive predictive value
- B. HIV E. IV
- C. IM F. None of the Above

78. Probability that a positive screening test is truly positive; dependent on prevalence of disease in a population.

- A. RNA D. Resolved HCV infection
- B. RT-PCR E. Positive predictive value
- C. STD F. None of the Above

79. Recovery following hepatitis C virus infection; characterized by sustained disappearance of serum HCV RNA and normalization of liver enzymes.

- A. RNA D. Resolved HCV infection
- B. RT-PCR E. Positive predictive value
- C. STD F. None of the Above

80. Ribonucleic acid.

- A. RNA D. Resolved HCV infection
- B. RT-PCR E. Positive predictive value
- C. STD F. None of the Above

81. Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction.

- A. RNA D. Resolved HCV infection
- B. RT-PCR E. Positive predictive value
- C. STD F. None of the Above

82. Sexually transmitted disease.

- A. RNA D. Resolved HCV infection
- B. RT-PCR E. Positive predictive value
- C. STD F. None of the Above

83. Additional test (i.e., RIBA™) used to verify a positive anti-HCV result obtained by EIA.

- A. ALT D. Chronic hepatitis C
- B. Anti-HCV E. Acute hepatitis C
- C. ASTP F. None of the Above

84. Newly acquired symptomatic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection.

- A. ALT D. Chronic hepatitis C
- B. Anti-HCV E. Acute hepatitis C
- C. ASTP F. None of the Above

85. Alanine aminotransferase.

- A. ALT D. Chronic hepatitis C
- B. Anti-HCV E. Acute hepatitis C
- C. ASTP F. None of the Above

86. Antibody to HCV that develops in response to HCV infection; detectable in persons with acute, chronic, and resolved infection.
- A. ALT D. Chronic hepatitis C
 B. Anti-HCV E. Acute hepatitis C
 C. ASTP F. None of the Above
87. Aspartate aminotransferase.
- A. ALT D. Chronic hepatitis C
 B. Anti-HCV E. Acute hepatitis C
 C. ASTP F. None of the Above
88. Persistent infection with HCV; characterized by detection of HCV RNA > 6 months after newly acquired infection.
- A. ALT D. Chronic hepatitis C
 B. Anti-HCV E. Acute hepatitis C
 C. ASTP F. None of the Above
89. Liver inflammation in patients with chronic HCV infection; characterized by abnormal levels of liver enzymes.
- A. ALT D. Chronic hepatitis C
 B. Anti-HCV E. Acute hepatitis C
 C. ASTP F. None of the Above
90. Deoxyribonucleic acid.
- A. ALT D. Chronic hepatitis C
 B. DNA E. Acute hepatitis C
 C. ASTP F. None of the Above
91. Approximately 5.6 million workers in health care and other facilities are at risk of exposure to _____ such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV – the virus that causes AIDS), the hepatitis B virus (HBV), and the hepatitis C virus (HCV)
- A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) D. Other potentially infectious materials
 B. Bloodborne pathogens E. Reasonably anticipated
 C. Good Samaritan F. None of the Above
92. OSHA's _____ standard prescribes safeguards to protect workers against the health hazards from exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials, and to reduce their risk from this exposure
- A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) D. Other potentially infectious materials
 B. Bloodborne pathogens E. Reasonably anticipated
 C. Good Samaritan F. None of the Above
93. “_____” means pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include among others hepatitis B virus (HBV), which causes hepatitis B; human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which causes AIDS; hepatitis C virus and other pathogens, such as those that cause malaria.
- A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) D. Other potentially infectious materials
 B. Bloodborne pathogens E. Reasonably anticipated
 C. Good Samaritan F. None of the Above

94. “_____” : The following human body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between bodily fluids;
- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) | D. Other potentially infectious materials |
| B. Bloodborne pathogens | E. Reasonably anticipated |
| C. Good Samaritan | F. None of the Above |
95. “_____” : Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead)
- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) | D. Other potentially infectious materials |
| B. Bloodborne pathogens | E. Reasonably anticipated |
| C. Good Samaritan | F. None of the Above |
96. “_____” : HIV-containing cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV- or HBV-containing culture medium or other solutions; and blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV.
- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) | D. Other potentially infectious materials |
| B. Bloodborne pathogens | E. Reasonably anticipated |
| C. Good Samaritan | F. None of the Above |
97. An infection control plan must be prepared for all persons that handles, stores, uses, processes, or disposes of infectious medical wastes. This infection control plan complies with OSHA requirement, 29 CFR 1910.1030, _____. The plan includes requirements for personal protective equipment, housekeeping, training, and a procedure for reporting exposures.
- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) | D. Other potentially infectious materials |
| B. Bloodborne pathogens | E. Reasonably anticipated |
| C. Good Samaritan | F. None of the Above |
98. All employees who could be “_____” as the result of performing their job duties to face contact with blood and other potentially infectious materials
- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) | D. Other potentially infectious materials |
| B. Bloodborne pathogens | E. Reasonably anticipated |
| C. Good Samaritan | F. None of the Above |
99. “_____” acts such as assisting a co-worker with a nosebleed would not be considered occupational exposure
- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) | D. Other potentially infectious materials |
| B. Bloodborne pathogens | E. Reasonably anticipated |
| C. Good Samaritan | F. None of the Above |
100. OSHA’s _____ standard, 29 CFR 1910.1030, does not apply to construction, agriculture or maritime.
- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) | D. Other potentially infectious materials |
| B. Bloodborne pathogens | E. Reasonably anticipated |
| C. Good Samaritan | F. None of the Above |