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Bloodborne Pathogen CEU Training Course $100.00

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Bloodborne Pathogens Answer Key

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1. A B C D	18. A B C D	35. A B C D	52. A B C D
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3. A B C D	20. A B C D	37. A B C D	54. A B C D
4. A B C D	21. A B C D	38. A B C D	55. A B C D
5. A B C D	22. A B C D	39. A B C D	56. A B C D
6. A B C D	23. A B C D	40. A B C D	57. A B C D
7. A B C D	24. A B C D	41. A B C D	58. A B C D
8. A B C D	25. A B C D	42. A B C D	59. A B C D
9. A B C D	26. A B C D	43. A B C D	60. A B C D
10. A B C D	27. A B C D	44. A B C D	61. A B C D
11. A B C D	28. A B C D	45. A B C D	62. A B C D
12. A B C D	29. A B C D	46. A B C D	63. A B C D
13. A B C D	30. A B C D	47. A B C D	64. A B C D
14. A B C D	31. A B C D	48. A B C D	65. A B C D
15. A B C D	32. A B C D	49. A B C D	66. A B
16. A B C D	33. A B C D	50. A B C D	67. A B C D
17. A B C D	34. A B C D	51. A B C D	68. A B C D

69. A B C D	77. A B C D	85. A B C D	93. A B
70. A B C D	78. A B	86. A B	94. A B
71. A B C D	79. A B	87. A B	95. A B
72. A B C D	80. A B	88. A B	96. A B
73. A B C D	81. A B	89. A B C D	97. A B
74. A B C D	82. A B	90. A B C D	98. A B
75. A B C D	83. A B	91. A B	99. A B
76. A B C D	84. A B C D	92. A B	100. A B

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BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN CEU TRAINING COURSE
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COURSE

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Bloodborne Pathogen CEU Training Course Assignment

You will have 90 days in order to successfully complete this assignment with a score of 70% or better. Fax number-TLC Western Campus (928) 272-0747.

If possible, please e-mail or fax your answers to TLC along with the registration form. You can find online assistance for this course on the in the Search function on Adobe Acrobat PDF to help find the answers. The first part of your assignment will be a Fill-in-the Blank type of question.

You may download and use the Word assignment on the website.

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 C. Leukocyte-reduced
B. Lymphocytes D. None of the Above

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

A. Leukorukes C. Leukocyte-recorded
B. Lymphocytes D. None of the Above

3. Pertaining to all chemical functions within the body.

A. Neurologic C. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT)
B. Metabolic D. None of the Above

4. A term for disease.

A. Leukoreduced C. Immunosuppressed
B. Pathologic D. None of the Above

5. Another term for a white blood cell.

A. Leukocyte C. Leukocycle
B. Blanc corpuscle D. None of the Above

6. Another term for cancer.

A. Neoplastic disease C. Immunosuppressed
B. Idiopathic D. None of the Above

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

A. Nonhemolytic C. Oncologic
B. Neurologic D. None of the Above

8. Refers to transfusion reactions where the red blood cell is not destroyed.

A. Leukocyte-reduced blood C. Perioperative Transfusions
B. Nonhemolytic D. None of the Above

9. A term for the study of cancer.

A. Oncologic C. Leukocytic
B. Hemolytic D. 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. Leukocyte-reduced blood components C. Plateletpheresis
B. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions D. 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. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT) C. Peripheral stem cell processing
B. Plateletpheresis Autologous Transfusions (PAT) D. 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. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT) C. Peripheral stem cell collection and processing
B. Plateletpheresis D. None of the Above

13. The soft tissue located in the cavities of bones that is responsible for blood cell and platelet production.
A. Calcium C. Bone liver
B. Bone marrow D. 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. Plasma C. Allogeneic
B. Red Cells D. None of the Above

15. The process of making an antibody against a foreign antigen.
A. Allogeneic C. Alloimmunization
B. Anticoagulant D. None of the Above

16. Proteins that react with antigens on red blood cells and may destroy transfused red blood cells.
A. Antibody C. White cells
B. Red Cells D. None of the Above

17. Plasma is 92% water, 7% protein and 1% minerals.
A. 92% water, 7% protein and 1% minerals C. 90% water, 7% protein and 3% minerals
B. 90% water, 9% protein and 1% minerals D. None of the Above

18. An apheresis procedure where platelets are collected.
A. Blood type C. Plateletpheresis
B. Bone marrow D. None of the Above

19. An autoimmune disease where the body makes antibodies against its own platelets.
A. Neoplastic disease C. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)
B. Immunosuppressed D. None of the Above

20. A type of immunoglobulin present in blood and body secretions that may aid in fighting infections.
A. Leukocyte C. Anticoagulant
B. Immunoglobin alpha (IgA) D. None of the Above

21. A condition brought about by disease or chemotherapy where the individual is highly susceptible to infection.
A. Neoplastic disease C. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)
B. Immunosuppressed D. None of the Above

22. Red blood cells treated with radiation to inactivate white blood cells that may cause graft-versus-host disease.
A. Leukocyte C. Irradiated red blood cells
B. Immunoglobin alpha (IgA) D. None of the Above

23. The process of making antibodies against one's self (one's intrinsic antigens).
A. Autoimmune C. Abnormal hemoglobin
B. Plateletpheresis D. None of the Above

24. An overwhelming infection of the blood and body organs.
A. Bacterial Sepsis C. Plateletpheresis
B. Abnormal hemoglobin D. None of the Above

25. Everyone's blood falls into one of four groups, or types: _____.
A. A-, A+, AB or O C. A+, B, AB or O-
B. A, B, AB or O D. None of the Above

26. A substance that prevents the clotting or thickening of blood.
A. Coagulant C. Allocoagulant
B. Anticoagulant D. None of the Above

27. _____ transport oxygen to body cells and remove carbon dioxide. Red cells contain iron in the hemoglobin.
A. Antibodies C. White cells
B Red Cells D. None of the Above

28. Of the kidney.
A. Rectal C. Hemo
B. Renal D. None of the Above

29. The Rh factor is an inherited blood group on red blood cells like the ABO blood types. About _____% of the people in this country have it.
A. 85 C. 75
B. 50 D. None of the Above

30. Salt water.
A. Saline E. Sucrose
B. Fructose D. None of the Above

31. The formation of and development of blood cells.
A. Hemoglobin C. Hematopoiesis
B. Apheresis D. 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. Hemoglobin C. Hematopoiesis
B. Apheresis D. None of the Above

33. The process of clotting.
A. Hemoglobin C. Hemostasis
B. Human serum albumin D. None of the Above

34. A plasma protein that aids the body in maintaining blood pressure.
A. Hemoglobin C. Hemostasis
B. Human serum albumin D. 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_____.
A. White blood cells C. HLA types
B. Hemoglobin D. None of the Above

36. Each _____has its own job to do. We can separate blood into components so patients can be transfused only with what they need.
A. Hemoglobin C. Component
B. Human serum albumin D. None of the Above

37. _____is inherited.
A. Abnormal hemoglobin C. Sickle cell disease
B. Aplastic Anemia D. None of the Above

38. Enables hospitals to separate certain blood components from a patient and either replace or treat them before reinfusion.
A. Therapeutic apheresis C. Apheresis
B. Thrombocytopenia D. 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. Therapeutic apheresis C. Transfusion
B. Apheresis D. None of the Above

40. A low platelet count.
A. Hematopoiesis C. Aplastic Anemia
B. Thrombocytopenia D. 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. Antigen C. Aplastic Anemia
B. Thrombocytopenia D. 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. Therapeutic apheresis C. Transfusion
B. Apheresis D. 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 type C. HLA type
B. Hemostasis D. None of the Above

44. A virus that may cause blood or nerve disease.
A. HTLV C. HLA
B. Hepto D. None of the Above

45. An anemia caused by deficient red blood cell production by the bone marrow.
A. Apheresis Amnesia C. Aplastic Anemia
B. Nitrogen anemia D. 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) C. Corona
B. MERS D. None of the Above

47. To find similarities between a patient's blood and a donor's blood using laboratory tests.
A. Engraftment C. Cross match
B. Jar test D. 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. Dilutional engraftment C. Extracorporeal coagulopathy
B. Dilutional coagulopathy D. 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 C. Extracorporeal
B. Extracorporeal D. None of the Above

50. An apheresis procedure where red blood cells are collected.
A. Extracorporeal C. Erythrocytapheresis
B. Prophylactic D. 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. von Willebrand disease C. Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP)
B. Hypoxemia D. None of the Above

52. A type of blood clotting disorder.
A. von Willebrand disease C. Thrombotic purpura
B. Hypoxemia D. None of the Above

53. Refers to the effect of thinning of the blood by a medication known as warfarin or coumadin.
A. Warfarin effect C. White Cells (Leukocytes)
B. Hypoxemia D. 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. Red Cells C. White Cells (Leukocytes)
B. Plasma D. None of the Above

55. Blood circulation occurring outside of the body, for example, in an apheresis machine during donation.
A. Engraftment C. Intracorporeal
B. Extracorporeal D. None of the Above

56. A clotting factor that stabilizes blood clots.
A. Factor X C. Factor XI
B. Factor XIII D. None of the Above

57. Contains the clotting factor used to control bleeding in hemophiliacs.
A. Cryoprecipitate C. Factor VIII-Rich Cryoprecipitate
B. Factor VIII-Rich Hematocrit D. None of the Above

58. Having a fever
A. Senile C. Febrile
B. Infantile D. None of the Above

59. A protein involved in coagulation, reacts with other molecules to produce blood clots.
A. Granulocyte C. Fibrinogen
B. Hematocrit D. None of the Above

60. A reaction where transplanted or transfused cells attack the recipient's own cells.
A. Anti-immunity C. Graft-versus-host disease (GVHD)
B. Hemostasis D. None of the Above

61. A type of white blood cell that attacks and destroys foreign substances.
A. Granulocytes C. Fibrinogen
B. Hematocrit D. None of the Above

62. A measure of the amount of red blood cells in your body.
A. Granulocytes C. Fibrinogen
B. Hematocrit D. None of the Above

63. Of the blood.
A. Hematologic C. Hematologist
B. Hemostasis D. None of the Above

64. A blood specialist.
A. Hetatologist C. Hematologist
B. Herpetologist D. None of the Above

65. Low oxygen levels in the blood.
A. Oxeae C. Toxemia
B. Hypoxemia D. None of the Above

66. Platelets are essential to normal blood clotting. They can be wiped out during treatment for cancer, leukemia, aplastic anemia and other diseases.
A. True B. False

67. Preventative.
A. Prophylactic C. Necrosis
B. Healing D. None of the Above

Hepatitis Area
68. Enzyme immunoassay.
A. HBV C. EIA
B. HCV RNA D. None of the Above

69. Hepatitis B virus.
A. HCC C. HCV-positive
B. HBV D. None of the Above

70. Hepatocellular carcinoma.
A. HCC C. HC-positive
B. HCV D. None of the Above

71. Hepatitis C virus.
A. HCC C. HCV
B. HBV D. None of the Above

72. Positive for anti-HCV as verified by supplemental testing or positive for HCV RNA.
A. HCC-positive C. HCV-positive
B. HBV -positive D. None of the Above

73. Hepatitis C virus ribonucleic acid.
A. HBV C. EIA
B. HCV RNA D. None of the Above

74. Human immunodeficiency virus.
A. HIV C. COVID-19
B. IMV D. None of the Above

75. Immune globulin.
A. IG C. IGA
B. IM D. None of the Above

76. Intramuscular.
A. DI C. IV
B. IM D. None of the Above

77. Intravenous
A. DI C. IV
B. IM D. None of the Above

Hepatitis Introduction

78. An inflammation of the liver; may be caused by bacterial or viral infection, parasitic infestation, alcohol, drugs, toxins, or transfusion of incompatible blood.
A. True B. False

79. Although many cases of hepatitis are not a serious threat to health, the disease can become chronic and can sometimes lead to liver failure and death.
A. True B. False

There are four major types of viral hepatitis:

80. Hepatitis C, caused by infection with the hepatitis C virus (HCV), which is most commonly passed on to a partner during intercourse, especially during anal sex, as well as through sharing of drug needles;
A. True B. False

81. Non-A, non-B hepatitis, caused by the hepatitis C virus, which appears to be spread through sexual contact as well as through sharing of drug needles (another type of non-A, non-B hepatitis is caused by the hepatitis E virus, principally spread through contaminated water);
A. True B. False

82. Hepatitis B, caused by infection with the hepatitis B virus, which is spread by fecal-oral contact;
A. True B. False

83. Delta hepatitis, which occurs only in persons who are already infected with HBV and is caused by the HDV virus; most cases of delta hepatitis occur among people who are frequently exposed to blood and blood products, such as persons with hemophilia.
A. True B. False

Bloodborne Pathogen Prevention Program Introduction- Front of Course

84. 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) C. Other potentially infectious materials
B. Bloodborne pathogens D. None of the Above

85. OSHA's Bloodborne pathogens _____ 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. Standard C. Notice
B. Guideline D. None of the Above

86. OSHA's Bloodborne pathogens standard, 29 CFR 1910.1030, does not apply to construction, agriculture or maritime.
A. True B. False

87. Other potentially infectious materials means pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans.
A. True B. False

88. Bloodborne pathogens are 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. True B. False

89. "_____ : 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) C. Other potentially infectious materials
B. Bloodborne pathogens D. None of the Above

90. All employees who could be "_____" as the result of performing their job duties to face contact with blood and other potentially infectious materials
A. Somewhat anticipated C. Reasonably anticipated
B. Potentially infected D. None of the Above

91. An infection control plan must be prepared for all persons that handles, stores, uses, processes, or disposes of infectious medical wastes.
A. True B. False

92. An infection control plan includes requirements for personal protective equipment, housekeeping, training, and a procedure for reporting exposures.
A. True B. False

93. Professional medical acts such as assisting a co-worker with a nosebleed would not be considered occupational exposure
A. True B. False

Universal Precautions Section
94. Treat all human blood and certain body fluids as if they are infectious
A. True B. False

1910.1030(d)(1) (OSHA Rule)
95. Universal Precautions is an approach to infection control used to protect employees from exposure to all human blood and other potentially infectious materials.
A. True B. False

96. Alternative concepts in infection control are called Body Substance Isolation (BSI) and Standard Precautions. These methods define all body fluids and substances as infectious. These concepts are acceptable alternatives to Universal Precautions provided that facilities using them adhere to all other provisions of this standard.
A. True B. False

General Procedures
97. Resuscitation equipment, pocket masks, resuscitation bags, or other ventilation equipment must be provided to eliminate the need for direct mouth-to-mouth contact in groups where resuscitation is a part of their responsibilities.
A. True B. False

98. Eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics or lip balm, and handling contact lenses are prohibited in work areas where there is a potential for exposure to any health hazard.
A. True B. False

99. According to the level of risk, wearing laboratory or protective clothing may be required for persons entering infectious disease laboratories. Likewise, showers with a germicidal soap may be required before exit.
A. True B. False

100. Gowns, aprons, or lab coats must be worn whenever there is a possibility that body fluids could splash on skin or clothing.
A. True B. False