

## Infection Control Post Test

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

School \_\_\_\_\_

Program \_\_\_\_\_

### True or False

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Handwashing is the single most effective way to prevent infections.   | T | F |
| 2. Standard Precautions are used to prevent workers from getting infected with HIV, Hepatitis B, or Hepatitis C.             | T | F |
| 3. Written Exposure Control Plans for TB and Bloodborne Pathogens are located in the Infection Control Manual.               | T | F |
| 4. Gloves must be worn when touching blood, body fluids or mucous membranes of all patients.                                 | T | F |
| 5. Hands are washed immediately after gloves are removed.  | T | F |
| 6. Spills of blood can be cleaned with any cleaner.  | T | F |
| 7. Workers must wear fluid resistant or leakproof gowns during tasks that could cause blood or body fluids to soil clothing. | T | F |
| 8. Regulated (infectious) waste includes contaminated sharps, cultures/slides, articles that are saturated with blood.       | T | F |
| 9. Dirty linen should be placed in the blue bagged linen hamper. Never fill the hamper more than 2/3 full.                   | T | F |
| 10. The best way to prevent the spread of TB is by early identification and isolation of TB patients.                        | T | F |
| 11. Airborne isolation is used for patients who are suspected to have TB, chicken pox (Varicella) or measles.                | T | F |
| 12. A person with a positive TB skin test is always contagious.  | T | F |