

## UF Bloodborne Pathogen Program & UF Biomedical Waste Training

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ UF ID#: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Department: \_\_\_\_\_ Email address: \_\_\_\_\_

Go online to <http://www.hscj.ufl.edu/medicine/administrative-affairs/documents/bbp-presentation.pdf>

to view the training presentation. Print this quiz, answer the questions below and return the completed quiz with your offer letter.

### UF Bloodborne Pathogen Program Quiz

1. The Bloodborne Pathogens Standard requires that employees receive annual training.      **T**      **F**
  
2. Which of the following materials could contain BBP agents?
  - a. Bloody saliva
  - b. Cerebrospinal fluid
  - c. Breast milk
  - d. All of the above
  
3. HBV can survive in dried blood for up to 7 days.      **T**      **F**
  
4. If using a 10% bleach solution for disinfection/decontamination, the solution should be made fresh:
  - a. Daily
  - b. Weekly
  - c. Monthly
  - d. Whenever I feel like it
  
5. For every 100 people infected with HCV, how many will develop a chronic infection?
  - a. 60-70
  - b. 1-5
  - c. 5-20
  - d. 75-85
  
6. Your risk of becoming infected with HIV after a needle stick injury is approximately:
  - a. 30%
  - b. 50%
  - c. 0.3%
  - d. 2%

7. All of the following are examples of engineering controls except for:
  - a. Safety needles
  - b. Hand washing
  - c. Biosafety cabinet
  - d. Sharps container
  
8. If you have an exposure, you should seek medical attention immediately.     **T**     **F**
  
9. Vaccines are available for:
  - a. HIV
  - b. Hepatitis B
  - c. Hepatitis C
  - d. All of the above
  
10. All of the following are potential routes of entry for BBPs except for:
  - a. Contamination of broken/non-intact skin
  - b. Cuts or punctures with contaminated sharp objects
  - c. Cleaning up a blood spill while wearing appropriate PPE
  - d. Splashes to mucous membranes

## UF Biomedical Waste Training Quiz

1. Biomedical waste is a subset of biological waste and includes any solid or liquid waste which may present a threat of infection to humans and discarded sharps.     **T**     **F**
  
2. All of the following are examples of biomedical waste *except for* :
  - a. A vacutainer tube of human blood
  - b. A used needle
  - c. A petri dish used to grow plant pathogens
  - d. A lab-grown culture of *Salmonella* that causes gastrointestinal disease in humans and animals
  
3. In the state of Florida, you can use any color bag to dispose of biomedical waste.     **T**     **F**
  
4. A bag of biomedical waste may not be stored longer than 30 days.     **T**     **F**
  
5. When handling biomedical waste you should:
  - a. Use universal precautions
  - b. Transport waste in leak-proof containers
  - c. Wear appropriate PPE
  - d. All of the above
  
6. All laboratory waste at UF containing infectious, potentially infectious, or recombinant DNA organisms must be inactivated prior to disposal.     **T**     **F**
  
7. To make it easier for yourself, you can throw all of your laboratory waste into the biomedical waste box.     **T**     **F**
  
8. If you are working with human blood and spill a small amount on the bench top you should:

- a. Leave it there and let someone else clean it up
  - b. Clean it using a tuberculocidal disinfectant
  - c. Wipe it up with a paper towel
  - d. Clean it using ethanol or isopropyl alcohol.
9. When autoclaving biomedical waste, a temperature of at least 250°F/121°C needs to be reached for the waste to be considered treated.   **T**   **F**
10. Biomedical waste boxes can be assembled however you want.   **T**   **F**
11. Which of the following are examples of safe work practices (*circle all that apply*):
- a. Washing gloves after handling blood/OPIM
  - b. Working in ways that minimize splashes
  - c. Keeping your lunch cold by placing it in the refrigerator where blood samples are stored
  - d. Washing your hands after removing gloves and before leaving the work area
  - e. Never re-capping needles
12. Blood contaminated lab coats should be taken home to wash as soon as possible.   **T**   **F**
13. The BBP standard requires that warning labels are placed on:
- a. Containers of regulated waste
  - b. Refrigerators and freezers containing blood or OPIM
  - c. Containers used to store, transport, or ship blood or OPIM
  - d. All of the above
14. An employee has the right to decline vaccination with the Hepatitis B vaccine but can change his/her mind at any time.   **T**   **F**