Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Infection Control in Correctional Facilities Exam**

1. What are the diseases that spread by blood and other possibly infectious material called?
2. Tuberculosis
3. HIV
4. Blood-borne pathogens
5. MRSA
6. What materials are blood-borne pathogens found in?
7. Tears
8. Sweat
9. Saliva
10. Semen
11. All of the above
12. What are blood-borne pathogens caused by?
13. Viruses
14. Bacteria
15. Dirt
16. Syringes
17. All of the above
18. Any unknown bodily fluids should be treated as if they are infectious.
19. True
20. False
21. What attacks the immune system, weakening a victim until they become unable to fight off even minor infections?
22. AIDS
23. Hepatitis B
24. HIV
25. Hepatitis C
26. All of the above
27. Once the immune system is severely weakened, the victim is said to have what?
28. HIV
29. AIDS
30. Hepatitis B
31. Hepatitis C
32. All of the above
33. What is the cure for HIV?
34. Medicine
35. Surgery
36. Therapy
37. All of the above
38. There is none
39. What are some symptoms of late stage HIV?
40. Fever
41. Bruising
42. Unexplained body rashes
43. Chronic diarrhea
44. All of the above
45. What are symptoms of hepatitis?
46. Fatigue
47. Jaundice
48. Enlarged liver
49. All of the above
50. Which type of hepatitis causes 80% of the infected persons to become chronic?
51. B
52. C
53. Which type of hepatitis causes 5% of the infected persons to become chronic?
54. B
55. C
56. Which type of hepatitis victims, recover 95% of the time with no permanent liver damage?
57. B
58. C
59. Which type of hepatitis causes approximately 20% of infected persons to have cirrhosis of the liver or liver cancer that leads to liver failure?
60. B
61. C
62. Which type of hepatitis requires a liver transplant or causes death?
63. B
64. C
65. How do blood-borne pathogens cause infection?
66. Blood
67. Water
68. Air
69. All of the above
70. Where are the mucus membranes located?
71. Inside the eyelid
72. Inside the nose
73. Inside the mouth
74. Inside the rectum
75. All of the above
76. Mucus membranes are extremely non-porous.
77. True
78. False
79. Which of the following may be direct exposure to a blood-borne pathogen?
80. Protected sex
81. Drinking after someone
82. Needle stick
83. All of the above
84. Spills of blood or other infectious material should be cleaned only after a supervisor has been advised.
85. True
86. False
87. What is the number one method of HCV infection?
88. Unprotected sex
89. Needle sharing
90. Direct exposure to infected blood
91. None of the above
92. Abstinence is a way to avoid contact with possible infectious fluids.
93. True
94. False
95. Which disease does NOT have a vaccination?
96. HIV
97. Hepatitis B
98. Hepatitis C
99. A and C only
100. All of the above
101. A good rule of thumb is to assume that all people are infected with a blood-borne pathogen.
     1. True
     2. False
102. What protects the mucus membranes of the face and any broken skin on the face from splashes?
103. Gloves
104. Face shields
105. Face masks
106. What prevents blood from entering your body through breaks in your skin?
107. Gloves
108. Face shields
109. Face masks
110. What prevents you from inhaling contaminants?
111. Gloves
112. Face shields
113. Face masks
114. Reasonable, anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee’s duties is called?
115. Occupational hazard
116. Occupational exposure
117. Parenteral
118. Parentay
119. Piercing mucous membranes or the skin through such events as needle sticks, human bites, cuts, and abrasions is called what?
120. Occupational hazard
121. Occupational exposure
122. Parenteral
123. Parentay
124. What is of the essence when someone comes in contact with infectious material?
125. Communication
126. Medical staff on duty
127. Time
128. Space
129. Within how many days of an incident should someone get a baseline blood test?
130. 5
131. 10
132. 15
133. 20
134. Tuberculosis is a potentially lethal infection of what?
135. Brain
136. Heart
137. Liver
138. Lungs
139. What is a symptom of Tuberculosis?
140. Fever
141. Cough
142. Weight loss
143. A and B only
144. All of the above
145. How are particles containing Tuberculosis bacteria transmitted?
146. Coughing
147. Sneezing
148. Sleeping
149. A and B only
150. All of the above
151. Keeping your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system strong can fight off Tuberculosis exposure.
152. Digestive
153. Nervous
154. Respiratory
155. Immune
156. What should a person wear while in close contact with a person infected with Tuberculosis?
157. Gloves
158. Surgical mask
159. Protective coat
160. Nothing out of the normal
161. How is Tuberculosis treated?
162. Medication
163. Therapy
164. Surgery
165. There is no cure
166. Methicillin Resistant Stahpylococcus Aureus (MRSA) is the common name for what?
167. Bacteria staph
168. Pneumonia
169. Sexually transmitted diseases
170. Cancer
171. What has MRSA become resistant to?
172. Over the counter medicine
173. Therapy
174. Surgical procedures
175. Common antibiotics
176. What is a symptom of MRSA?
177. Small red bumps
178. Shortness of breath
179. Fever
180. Cough
181. All of the above
182. Where is MRSA most often found?
183. Blood tests
184. Skin infections
185. Urine tests
186. MRIs
187. How is MRSA normally transmitted?
188. Saliva
189. Wounds
190. Sweat
191. Food poisoning
192. MRSA is airborne.
193. True
194. False
195. What is the most common way for MRSA to enter the body?
196. Sharing food/drinks
197. Showers
198. Hands
199. Sneezing/coughing
200. What could also be contaminated by MRSA?
201. Sharp items
202. Clothes
203. Pens/pencils
204. Handcuffs
205. Frequent hand washing helps prevent MRSA.
206. True
207. False
208. When should a person always wear gloves?
209. Dealing with the paperwork of an inmate
210. Putting handcuffs on an inmate
211. At risk for contact with another person’s wounds, sores, or wound dressings and bandages
212. Only when they want to
213. You should use a new pair of gloves for each offender to avoid transmitting MRSA bacteria.
214. True
215. False
216. Which is effective in preventing specifically infections in small wounds?
217. Soap and water
218. Lysol
219. Ban Aids
220. Antibiotic ointments
221. MRSA bacteria may be found in which of these?
222. Barber shops
223. Laundries
224. Food Services
225. Housekeeping
226. All of the above
227. How is MRSA treated?
228. Medication
229. Therapy
230. Surgery
231. There is no cure