

Standard Precautions

Date: _____ Name: _____

1. All employees assisting in care or providing direct care, have a responsibility to know the methods by which disease is spread and the measures that must be taken to prevent the transmission of disease.
 - A. True
 - B. False
2. How does disease transmission occur?
 - A. A disease-causing organism in sufficient quantity is present (source or agent)
 - B. A susceptible host is present (a person who is not immune to that organism)
 - C. A mode of transmission occurred (a way for that agent to infect that host)
 - D. All of the above
3. Standard Precautions apply to blood, all body fluids, secretions, and excretions regardless of whether or not they contain visible blood. They also apply to non-intact skin and mucous membranes.
 - A. True
 - B. False
4. Unapparent infection may be clinically unrecognized, yet still be communicable.
 - A. True
 - B. False
5. It is more reliable to provide a high level of precaution for everyone, whether or not an infection has been diagnosed. In other words, treat everyone as if he/she may have a disease which could be transmitted to you.
 - A. True
 - B. False
6. Personal protective equipment (PPE), such as gloves, should be worn anytime the employee anticipates he/she may come in contact with blood or other body fluids.
 - A. True
 - B. False
7. Proper hand hygiene technique is the single most important procedure for helping to prevent the spread of infection
 - A. True
 - B. False
8. Hands should always be washed:
 - A. Before and after any patient contact
 - B. Before and after touching wounds or dressings
 - C. Before applying gloves and after their removal
 - D. Any time hands and skin surfaces are contaminated with blood or body fluids
 - E. After any personal hygiene
 - F. A and E
 - G. All the above