

## UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS In The School Setting

### TEST

1. Hand washing with soap and water is the most effective way to reduce the spread of disease.  
T F
2. Antiseptic hand cleaners are effective alternatives to hand washing if water is not available (ex: field trips).  
T F
3. Gloves should be worn when a person may be exposed to body fluids.  
T F
4. Hepatitis A can be transmitted when an infected individual neglects to wash their hands after using the toilet.  
T F
5. Always report any potential exposure to body fluids to your supervisor.  
T F
6. Contaminated waste such as Kleenex from a bloody nose or bloody band-aids do not need to be double-bagged for disposal.  
T F
7. HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by hugging an infected individual.  
T F
8. There is a vaccine for:
  - a. Hepatitis B
  - b. Hepatitis C
  - c. HIV
  - d. AIDS

9. Which is true for Hepatitis C:

- a. There is no cure
- b. Hepatitis C can live outside the body on surfaces such as tabletops for some time after drying.
- c. Hepatitis C is a more frequent cause of chronic liver disease than Hepatitis B.
- d. All of the above

10. Which of the following are true of HIV:

- a. HIV is easily destroyed by disinfectants
- b. HIV is transmitted from person to person by blood to blood contact.
- c. It is fragile, and lives only a few minutes outside the body after it dries
- d. All the above

11. If Virex is not available, wiping down surfaces with Clorox will adequately kill all infective organisms.

T F

12. The best way to protect yourself from disease/infection transfer is to **treat all blood and body fluids as if they are contaminated**, **wear gloves** whenever it is likely that your hands will come in contact with blood and body fluids, and **wash your hands** often with soap and water.

T F

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### TEST ANSWERS

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. T
6. F
7. F
8. A
9. D
- 10.D
- 11.F
- 12.T