

## Section 3: Infection Control

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Universal precautions guidelines are mandated to protect patients and employees from occupational transmission of blood borne infections.  True  False
2. Universal precautions define body fluids as blood and other potentially infectious materials (OPIM).  True  False
3. Barrier precautions, such as gloves, are not mandated at the Student Health Center for dry skin contact unless the staff member has a cut or rash.  True  False
4. Needles, syringes, and other sharps may be recapped if the staff member uses the “one-handed scoop” method.  True  False
5. Gloves should be worn whenever there is even a possibility of contact with blood or body fluids.  True  False
6. Used needles, syringes and sharps are considered hazardous waste and should only be discarded in a puncture-proof container.  True  False
7. Needle sticks are one of the most common injuries to healthcare workers and one of the most preventable.  True  False
8. Sharps containers are only used until they are 2/3 full, otherwise the flap at the top of the container will not close properly.  True  False
9. If a used needle or sharp is found discarded inappropriately, a staff member should put on gloves before picking up the object and putting it into the sharps container.  True  False
10. Health Center staff members are not mandated to change gloves between patients if there is only dry skin contact.  True  False
11. Give three examples of infectious materials that you may come in contact with at the Student Health Center on a routine basis, and list the procedure that could precipitate the transmission of the blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM).
  - a. Procedure: \_\_\_\_\_ OPIM: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Procedure: \_\_\_\_\_ OPIM: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Procedure: \_\_\_\_\_ OPIM: \_\_\_\_\_
12. What is the first action a Student Health Center staff member should take if accidental exposure of intact skin to blood or body fluids occurs?  
  
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