

How to Administer Tests to Trainees

In this document, you will find a 20-question multiple-choice test that corresponds with a particular MCAA Safety Training Video.

1. Ensure that you have the test that corresponds with the planned video training.
2. Make one copy of the test for each trainee.
3. Give one test to each trainee. Remind them to put their name on each page of their copy in case pages become separated.
4. Collect all test papers after they are completed.
5. Grade the tests using the answer keys provided in the “Answer Keys” document at www.mcaa.org/private/videos.
6. Return the graded test papers to each trainee. Make sure they understand the correct answers to all of the test questions they answered incorrectly.
7. Collect **ALL** of the test papers and place them in a secure file.
8. Keep the completed test papers with your documentation for this video to show proof of worker training.

Precautions Pay: Protect Yourself Against Bloodborne Pathogens Test



SAFETY EXCELLENCE INITIATIVE

Name: _____

Directions – Circle the letter corresponding to the best answer for each question.

1. Bloodborne pathogens are microorganisms in human _____ that cause diseases.
 - a. blood
 - b. tissue
 - c. lymph glands
 - d. blood and some other body fluids

2. One way that bloodborne pathogens can enter the human body is _____.
 - a. absorption through healthy skin.
 - b. by inhalation.
 - c. by contact through mucous membranes like the eyes, nose and mouth.
 - d. all of the above.

3. Another route of entry for bloodborne pathogens is _____.
 - a. by contact through a cut, tear or abrasion in the skin.
 - b. ingestion.
 - c. both a and b.
 - d. none of the above.

4. Bloodborne pathogens can also enter the human body through _____.
 - a. swallowing.
 - b. a skin puncture by a contaminated object.
 - c. both a and b.
 - d. none of the above.

5. In the mechanical industry, exposure to bloodborne pathogens would come from _____.
 - a. sewage.
 - b. contaminated drainpipes.
 - c. blood from a job site injury.
 - d. all of the above.

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Name: _____

6. Whenever you determine that there is potential for exposure to human blood or other body fluids, you should always first _____
 - a. clean up the blood or body fluids with a disinfectant so no one will be exposed.
 - b. contact your supervisor.
 - c. take detailed notes about the situation and share them with your supervisor.
 - d. treat the blood and body fluids as if they are contaminated with bloodborne pathogens.

7. If a coworker experiences an injury and blood is present, you should first _____
 - a. apply direct pressure to the wound.
 - b. elevate the wound above the victim's heart.
 - c. protect yourself with the appropriate personal protective equipment.
 - d. apply a tourniquet.

8. When you are working in an area that could be contaminated with bloodborne pathogens, you should _____
 - a. always wear the appropriate personal protective equipment.
 - b. never smoke, eat, drink or apply lip balm while in the area.
 - c. both a and b.
 - d. none of the above.

9. The best hand protection against bloodborne pathogens are _____
 - a. leather gloves.
 - b. cotton gloves.
 - c. Dacron gloves.
 - d. impermeable, hypo allergenic rubber type gloves.

10. Appropriate eye protection includes _____
 - a. safety glasses with side shields or wraparound lenses.
 - b. safety goggles.
 - c. a face shield.
 - d. any one of the above.

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SAFETY EXCELLENCE INITIATIVE

Name: _____

11. If you are in a situation where you have to perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), you should always use a _____
 - a. defibrillator.
 - b. Red Cross CPR manual.
 - c. CPR mask with a one-way valve.
 - d. all of the above.

12. Another type of personal protective equipment that helps keep bloodborne pathogens away from your skin is/are _____
 - a. cotton gloves.
 - b. an airline respirator.
 - c. a half-mask air purifying respirator.
 - d. impermeable protective clothing.

13. If you are in a situation where you have to clean up surfaces that could be contaminated with bloodborne pathogens, you should always first _____
 - a. ventilate the area.
 - b. wear the proper personal protective equipment.
 - c. disinfect the area.
 - d. both b and c.

14. While cleaning up the contaminated surfaces, you should _____
 - a. disinfect the entire area with a disinfectant that kills the pathogens on contact.
 - b. use soap and water.
 - c. throw the contaminated rags in the garbage can.
 - d. all of the above.

15. When cleaning any contaminated surfaces, you should be sure to avoid _____
 - a. skin contact with contaminated surfaces or clean-up materials.
 - b. sharp objects such as sharp-edged metal objects or broken glass.
 - c. overexposure to the disinfectant by skin contact or inhalation.
 - d. all of the above.

More...

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SAFETY EXCELLENCE INITIATIVE

Name: _____

16. After you are finished cleaning up the contaminated surfaces, you should _____.
 - a. immediately place your protective clothing in a clothes washer.
 - b. turn your protective clothing and gloves inside out as you remove them.
 - c. hose down your protective clothing before you remove it.
 - d. none of the above.

17. Immediately upon removing your personal protective equipment, the equipment should be _____.
 - a. burned.
 - b. decontaminated.
 - c. placed in a red, leak-proof bag or canister with a biohazard label.
 - d. none of the above.

18. After removing your personal protective equipment, you should _____.
 - a. wash your skin thoroughly with soap and water.
 - b. wash your skin thoroughly with the same disinfectant used to clean contaminated surfaces.
 - c. wash just your hands and face.
 - d. both b and c.

19. If running water isn't available for body clean-up, you should _____.
 - a. drive to the closest public building with running water.
 - b. use the disinfectant on hand for contaminated surface clean-up.
 - c. use bottled water.
 - d. use a waterless disinfectant, but wash later when running water is available.

20. If a/an _____ comes into contact with blood or another body fluid, you should immediately rinse the area gently, but thoroughly with water.
 - a. appendage
 - b. mucous membrane
 - c. both a and b
 - d. none of the above