SCHOOL PERSONNEL OSHA REVIEW POST TEST

NAME:	DATE:
SCHOOL:	
TRUE/FALSE	
1. The most important work practice control for disease prevention in	is GOOD hand washing
2. There is no vaccine available to protect against HIV.	
3. Some viruses can survive on surfaces and at room temperature for seven days.	
4. Dental wires, sharp glass and lab scalpels are some examples of school setting.	common transmission routes in the
5. Touching someone who is sweaty is an easy way to become infec	cted with HIV/AIDS
6. When an exposure or possible exposure occurs report it to your principal as soon as possible.	
7. If a student gets exposed by a teacher, you do not need to report it because no teacher can work in a school if they're infected with a communicable disease.	
8. Standard (Universal) precautions means treating all blood and bo infectious.	dy fluids as if they were potentially
9. Gloves are a good barrier protection but are for single use only arwashing.	nd do not replace the need for hand
10. Contaminated surfaces should be cleaned by custodial staff using	ng soap and water
11. All equipment used to clean up spills should be immediately dis	infected.
12. It is necessary to report hazards in the workplace.	
13. By law, anyone with HIV must report it to their school or employe	er.
14. Everyone with Hepatitis looks very ill.	
15. Blood borne pathogens such as HIV, Hepatitis B&C are acquired	through exposure to blood or body
fluids16. In an emergency, it is more important to act safely than act quick	kly.
17. It would be a good idea to ask a student to assist their friend who student yourself.	o is bleeding, rather than help that
18. Blood borne infections can be transmitted through an open cut of dermatitis, acne or abrasions.	or through common skin conditions like
19. You can become infected with HIV or Hepatitis B through casual fountains and kisses on the cheek.	contact such as hugging, drinking
20. Where is your school's copy of the exposure control plan?	