UF Bloodborne Pathogen Program
&
UF Biomedical Waste Training

Name: ___________________________  UF ID#:____________________  Date: ______________
Department: ___________________________  Email address: ______________________

Go online to http://www.hscj.ufl.edu/medicine/administrative-affairs/documents/bbp-presentation.pdf
to view the training presentation. Print this quiz, answer the questions below and return the completed quiz
with your offer letter.

UF Bloodborne Pathogen Program Quiz

1. The Bloodborne Pathogens Standard requires that employees receive annual training.  T  F

2. Which of the following materials could contain BBP agents?
   a. Bloody saliva
   b. Cerebrospinal fluid
   c. Breast milk
   d. All of the above

3. HBV can survive in dried blood for up to 7 days.  T  F

4. If using a 10% bleach solution for disinfection/decontamination, the solution should be made fresh:
   a. Daily
   b. Weekly
   c. Monthly
   d. Whenever I feel like it

5. For every 100 people infected with HCV, how many will develop a chronic infection?
   a. 60-70
   b. 1-5
   c. 5-20
   d. 75-85

6. Your risk of becoming infected with HIV after a needle stick injury is approximately:
   a. 30%
   b. 50%
   c. 0.3%
   d. 2%
7. All of the following are examples of engineering controls except for:
   a. Safety needles
   b. Hand washing
   c. Biosafety cabinet
   d. Sharps container

8. If you have an exposure, you should seek medical attention immediately.  T   F

9. Vaccines are available for:
   a. HIV
   b. Hepatitis B
   c. Hepatitis C
   d. All of the above

10. All of the following are potential routes of entry for BBPs except for:
    a. Contamination of broken/non-intact skin
    b. Cuts or punctures with contaminated sharp objects
    c. Cleaning up a blood spill while wearing appropriate PPE
    d. Splashes to mucous membranes

UF Biomedical Waste Training Quiz

1. Biomedical waste is a subset of biological waste and includes any solid or liquid waste which may present a threat of infection to humans and discarded sharps.  T   F

2. All of the following are examples of biomedical waste except for:
    a. A vacutainer tube of human blood
    b. A used needle
    c. A petri dish used to grow plant pathogens
    d. A lab-grown culture of *Salmonella* that causes gastrointestinal disease in humans and animals

3. In the state of Florida, you can use any color bag to dispose of biomedical waste.  T   F

4. A bag of biomedical waste may not be stored longer than 30 days.  T   F

5. When handling biomedical waste you should:
    a. Use universal precautions
    b. Transport waste in leak-proof containers
    c. Wear appropriate PPE
    d. All of the above

6. All laboratory waste at UF containing infectious, potentially infectious, or recombinant DNA organisms must be inactivated prior to disposal.  T   F

7. To make it easier for yourself, you can throw all of your laboratory waste into the biomedical waste box.  T   F

8. If you are working with human blood and spill a small amount on the bench top you should:
a. Leave it there and let someone else clean it up  
b. Clean it using a tuberculocidal disinfectant  
c. Wipe it up with a paper towel  
d. Clean it using ethanol or isopropyl alcohol.

9. When autoclaving biomedical waste, a temperature of at least 250°F/121°C needs to be reached for the waste to be considered treated.  T    F

10. Biomedical waste boxes can be assembled however you want.  T    F

11. Which of the following are examples of safe work practices (*circle all that apply)*:  
a. Washing gloves after handling blood/OPIM  
b. Working in ways that minimize splashes  
c. Keeping your lunch cold by placing it in the refrigerator where blood samples are stored  
d. Washing your hands after removing gloves and before leaving the work area  
e. Never re-capping needles

12. Blood contaminated lab coats should be taken home to wash as soon as possible.  T    F

13. The BBP standard requires that warning labels are placed on:  
a. Containers of regulated waste  
b. Refrigerators and freezers containing blood or OPIM  
c. Containers used to store, transport, or ship blood or OPIM  
d. All of the above

14. An employee has the right to decline vaccination with the Hepatitis B vaccine but can change his/her mind at any time.  T    F