

**Registration form**

**Bloodborne Pathogen CEU Training Course \$100.00**  
**48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$50.00**

Start and finish dates: \_\_\_\_\_

*You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course*

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

*I have read and understood the disclaimer notice on page 2. Digitally sign XXX*

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_ Fax (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Phone:  
Home (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Work (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

License or  
Operator ID # \_\_\_\_\_ Exp Date \_\_\_\_\_

Class/Grade \_\_\_\_\_

**Please circle/check which certification you are applying the course CEU's.**

Water Treatment \_\_\_\_\_ Distribution \_\_\_\_\_ Collection \_\_\_\_\_

Wastewater Treatment \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

***Your certificate will be mailed to you in about two weeks.***

**Technical Learning College**  
PO Box 420, Payson AZ 85547-0420  
(928) 468-0665 Fax (928) 272-0747  
Toll Free (866) 557-1746 [info@tlch2o.com](mailto:info@tlch2o.com)

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***We will e-mail you a copy of the certificate of completion.***

## **DISCLAIMER NOTICE**

I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure that this CEU course is either approved or accepted in my State for CEU credit. I understand State laws and rules change on a frequent basis and I believe this course is currently accepted in my State for CEU or contact hour credit, if it is not, I will not hold Technical Learning College responsible. I also understand that this type of study program deals with dangerous conditions and that I will not hold Technical Learning College, Technical Learning Consultants, Inc. (TLC) liable for any errors or omissions or advice contained in this CEU education training course or for any violation or injury caused by this CEU education training course material. I will call or contact TLC if I need help or assistance and double-check to ensure my registration page and assignment has been received and graded.

State Approval Listing Link, check to see if your State accepts or has pre-approved this course. Not all States are listed. Not all courses are listed. If the course is not accepted for CEU credit, we will give you the course free if you ask your State to accept it for credit.

## **State Approval Listing URL...**

<http://www.tlch2o.com/PDF/CEU%20State%20Approvals.pdf>

*You can obtain a printed version of the course manual from TLC for an additional \$49.95 plus shipping charges.*

## **Grading Information**

In order to maintain the integrity of our courses we do not distribute test scores, percentages or questions missed. Our exams are based upon pass/fail criteria with the benchmark for successful completion set at 70%. Once you pass the exam, your record will reflect a successful completion and a certificate will be issued to you.

**Please fax or e-mail the answer key to TLC  
Western Campus Fax (928) 272-0747.**

## **Rush Grading Service**

If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$50.00. This fee may not cover postage costs. If you need this service, simply write RUSH on the top of your Registration Form. We will place you in the front of the grading and processing line.

For security purposes, please fax or e-mail a copy of your driver's license and always call us to confirm we've received your assignment and to confirm your identity.

Thank you...

# Bloodborne Answer Key

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Phone# \_\_\_\_\_

Please Circle, Bold, Underline or X, one answer per question.

- |                 |                 |                  |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A B C D E F  | 35. A B C D E F | 69. A B C D E F  |
| 2. A B C D E F  | 36. A B C D E F | 70. A B C D E F  |
| 3. A B C D E F  | 37. A B C D E F | 71. A B C D E F  |
| 4. A B C D E F  | 38. A B C D E F | 72. A B C D E F  |
| 5. A B C D E F  | 39. A B C D E F | 73. A B C D E F  |
| 6. A B C D E F  | 40. A B C D E F | 74. A B C D E F  |
| 7. A B C D E F  | 41. A B C D E F | 75. A B C D E F  |
| 8. A B C D E F  | 42. A B C D E F | 76. A B C D E F  |
| 9. A B C D E F  | 43. A B C D E F | 77. A B C D E F  |
| 10. A B C D E F | 44. A B C D E F | 78. A B C D E F  |
| 11. A B C D E F | 45. A B C D E F | 79. A B C D E F  |
| 12. A B C D E F | 46. A B C D E F | 80. A B C D E F  |
| 13. A B C D E F | 47. A B C D E F | 81. A B C D E F  |
| 14. A B C D E F | 48. A B C D E F | 82. A B C D E F  |
| 15. A B C D E F | 49. A B C D E F | 83. A B C D E F  |
| 16. A B C D E F | 50. A B C D E F | 84. A B C D E F  |
| 17. A B C D E F | 51. A B C D E F | 85. A B C D E F  |
| 18. A B C D E F | 52. A B C D E F | 86. A B C D E F  |
| 19. A B C D E F | 53. A B C D E F | 87. A B C D E F  |
| 20. A B C D E F | 54. A B C D E F | 88. A B C D E F  |
| 21. A B C D E F | 55. A B C D E F | 89. A B C D E F  |
| 22. A B C D E F | 56. A B C D E F | 90. A B C D E F  |
| 23. A B C D E F | 57. A B C D E F | 91. A B C D E F  |
| 24. A B C D E F | 58. A B C D E F | 92. A B C D E F  |
| 25. A B C D E F | 59. A B C D E F | 93. A B C D E F  |
| 26. A B C D E F | 60. A B C D E F | 94. A B C D E F  |
| 27. A B C D E F | 61. A B C D E F | 95. A B C D E F  |
| 28. A B C D E F | 62. A B C D E F | 96. A B C D E F  |
| 29. A B C D E F | 63. A B C D E F | 97. A B C D E F  |
| 30. A B C D E F | 64. A B C D E F | 98. A B C D E F  |
| 31. A B C D E F | 65. A B C D E F | 99. A B C D E F  |
| 32. A B C D E F | 66. A B C D E F | 100. A B C D E F |
| 33. A B C D E F | 67. A B C D E F |                  |
| 34. A B C D E F | 68. A B C D E F |                  |

Please fax the answer key to TLC Western Campus Fax (928) 272-0747  
Always call us after faxing the paperwork to ensure that we've received it.

### Rush Grading Service

If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$50.00.

*Please e-mail or fax this survey along with your final exam*

**BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN CEU TRAINING COURSE  
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COURSE  
CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER OF THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER IN THE AREA BELOW.**

1. Please rate the difficulty of your course.

Very Easy    0    1    2    3    4    5    Very Difficult

2. Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.

Very Easy    0    1    2    3    4    5    Very Difficult

3. Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.

Very Similar    0    1    2    3    4    5    Very Different

4. How did you hear about this Course? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What would you do to improve the Course?

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How about the price of the course?

Poor \_\_\_\_\_ Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Average \_\_\_\_\_ Good \_\_\_\_\_ Great \_\_\_\_\_

How was your customer service?

Poor \_\_\_\_\_ Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Average \_\_\_\_\_ Good \_\_\_\_\_ Great \_\_\_\_\_

Any other concerns or comments.

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## Bloodborne Pathogen CEU Training Course Assignment

You will have 90 days in order to successfully complete this assignment with a score of 70% or better. Fax number-TLC Western Campus (928) 272-0747.

If possible, please e-mail or fax your answers to TLC along with the registration form. You can find online assistance for this course on the in the Search function on Adobe Acrobat PDF to help find the answers. The first part of your assignment will be a Fill-in-the Blank type of question.

**You may download and use the Word assignment on the website.**

### Blood and Bodily Fluids

1. Removal of white blood cells from products in order to prevent certain transfusion reactions such as fever, chills, and alloimmunization.

- A. Leukoreduced
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Metabolic
- D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components
- E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT)
- F. None of the Above

2. A leukocyte that directs the formation of antibodies, and that has memory.

- A. Leukoreduced
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Metabolic
- D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components
- E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT)
- F. None of the Above

3. Pertaining to all chemical functions within the body.

- A. Leukoreduced
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Metabolic
- D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components
- E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT)
- F. None of the Above

4. A term for disease.

- A. Leukoreduced
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Pathologic
- D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components
- E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT)
- F. None of the Above

5. Another term for a white blood cell.

- A. Leukocyte
- B. Immunosuppressed
- C. Immunoglobulin alpha (IgA)
- D. Neoplastic disease
- E. Leukocyte
- F. None of the Above

6. Another term for cancer.

- A. Leukocyte
- B. Immunosuppressed
- C. Immunoglobulin alpha (IgA)
- D. Neoplastic disease
- E. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)
- F. None of the Above

7. Refers to the brain, spinal cord, and nerves.

- A. Oncologic
- B. Nonhemolytic
- C. Neurologic
- D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components
- E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT)
- F. None of the Above

8. Refers to transfusion reactions where the red blood cell is not destroyed.

- A. Oncologic
- B. Nonhemolytic
- C. Neurologic
- D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components
- E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT)
- F. None of the Above

9. A term for the study of cancer.
- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| A. Oncologic    | D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components          |
| B. Nonhemolytic | E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT) |
| C. Neurologic   | F. None of the Above                           |
10. Prevent transfusions reactions caused by white cells contaminating red cell and platelet preparations and may reduce the likelihood of certain infections.
- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| A. Oncologic    | D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components          |
| B. Nonhemolytic | E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT) |
| C. Neurologic   | F. None of the Above                           |
11. The recovery, washing and reinfusion of a patient's own blood, which has been lost, during and after surgery in order to reduce the need for transfusions.
- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| A. Leukoreduced | D. Leukocyte-reduced blood components          |
| B. Lymphocytes  | E. Perioperative Autologous Transfusions (PAT) |
| C. Metabolic    | F. None of the Above                           |
12. The removal, separation and freezing of peripheral blood or marrow, which contain stem cells, for later reinfusion to restore a patient's blood manufacturing capability after radiation or chemotherapy.
- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| A. Autoimmune       | D. Peripheral stem cell collection and processing |
| B. Bacterial Sepsis | E. Plateletpheresis                               |
| C. Bone marrow      | F. None of the Above                              |
13. The soft tissue located in the cavities of bones which is responsible for blood cell and platelet production.
- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Autoimmune       | D. Blood type        |
| B. Bacterial Sepsis | E. Plateletpheresis  |
| C. Bone marrow      | F. None of the Above |
14. Blood from someone else that matches yours, usually from a volunteer blood donor. Also referred to as homologous blood.
- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Antibody         | D. Allogeneic        |
| B. Alloimmunization | E. Anticoagulant     |
| C. Red Cells        | F. None of the Above |
15. The process of making an antibody against a foreign antigen.
- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Antibody         | D. Allogeneic        |
| B. Alloimmunization | E. Anticoagulant     |
| C. Red Cells        | F. None of the Above |
16. Proteins that react with antigens on red blood cells and may destroy transfused red blood cells.
- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Antibody         | D. Allogeneic        |
| B. Alloimmunization | E. Anticoagulant     |
| C. Red Cells        | F. None of the Above |
17. \_\_\_\_\_ is 92% water, 7% protein and 1% minerals. Plasma is the source of gamma globulin, albumin and clotting factors. Plasma is used to treat clotting disorders, burn victims and shock.
- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Autoimmune       | D. Blood type        |
| B. Bacterial Sepsis | E. Plasma            |
| C. Bone marrow      | F. None of the Above |

18. An apheresis procedure where platelets are collected.
- A. Autoimmune
  - B. Bacterial Sepsis
  - C. Bone marrow
  - D. Blood type
  - E. Plateletpheresis
  - F. None of the Above
19. An autoimmune disease where the body makes antibodies against its own platelets.
- A. Leukocyte
  - B. Immunosuppressed
  - C. Immunoglobulin alpha (IgA)
  - D. Neoplastic disease
  - E. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)
  - F. None of the Above
20. A type of immunoglobulin present in blood and body secretions which may aid in fighting infections.
- A. Leukocyte
  - B. Immunosuppressed
  - C. Immunoglobulin alpha (IgA)
  - D. Neoplastic disease
  - E. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)
  - F. None of the Above
21. A condition brought about by disease or chemotherapy where the individual is highly susceptible to infection.
- A. Leukocyte
  - B. Immunosuppressed
  - C. Immunoglobulin alpha (IgA)
  - D. Neoplastic disease
  - E. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)
  - F. None of the Above
22. Red blood cells treated with radiation to inactivate white blood cells which may cause graft-versus-host disease.
- A. Leukocyte
  - B. Immunosuppressed
  - C. Immunoglobulin alpha (IgA)
  - D. Irradiated red blood cells
  - E. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)
  - F. None of the Above
23. The process of making antibodies against one's self (one's intrinsic antigens).
- A. Autoimmune
  - B. Bacterial Sepsis
  - C. Bone marrow
  - D. Blood type
  - E. Plateletpheresis
  - F. None of the Above
24. An overwhelming infection of the blood and body organs.
- A. Autoimmune
  - B. Bacterial Sepsis
  - C. Bone marrow
  - D. Blood type
  - E. Plateletpheresis
  - F. None of the Above
25. Everyone's blood falls into one of four groups, or types: A, B, AB or O. The type depends on the presence or absence of certain substances on red blood cells. Blood types are inherited.
- A. Autoimmune
  - B. Bacterial Sepsis
  - C. Bone marrow
  - D. Blood type
  - E. Plateletpheresis
  - F. None of the Above
26. A substance that prevents the clotting or thickening of blood.
- A. Antibody
  - B. Alloimmunization
  - C. Red Cells
  - D. Allogeneic
  - E. Anticoagulant
  - F. None of the Above
27. \_\_\_\_\_ transport oxygen to body cells and remove carbon dioxide. Red cells contain iron in the hemoglobin.
- A. Antibody
  - B. Alloimmunization
  - C. Red Cells
  - D. Allogeneic
  - E. Anticoagulant
  - F. None of the Above

28. Of the kidney.
- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Abnormal hemoglobin | D. Transfusion       |
| B. Saline              | E. Rh factor         |
| C. Renal               | F. None of the Above |
29. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an inherited blood group on red blood cells like the ABO blood types. About 85% of the people in this country have it. Those who have it are "Rh-positive," those who don't are "Rh-negative."
- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Abnormal hemoglobin | D. Transfusion       |
| B. Saline              | E. Rh factor         |
| C. Renal               | F. None of the Above |
30. Salt water.
- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Abnormal hemoglobin | D. Transfusion       |
| B. Saline              | E. Rh factor         |
| C. Renal               | F. None of the Above |
31. The formation of and development of blood cells.
- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| A. CMV (Cytomegalo Virus) | D. Hematopoiesis     |
| B. Apheresis              | E. Aplastic Anemia   |
| C. Thrombocytopenia       | F. None of the Above |
32. The molecule in the red blood cell that carries oxygen. Hemoglobin combines with oxygen in the lungs and releases it in the tissues. It is what makes blood red.
- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| A. HTLV       | D. HLA type          |
| B. Hemoglobin | E. Hemostasis        |
| C. Component  | F. None of the Above |
33. The process of clotting.
- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| A. HTLV       | D. HLA type          |
| B. Hemoglobin | E. Hemostasis        |
| C. Component  | F. None of the Above |
34. A plasma protein that aids the body in maintaining blood pressure.
- |               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| A. HTLV       | D. HLA type            |
| B. Hemoglobin | E. Human serum albumin |
| C. Component  | F. None of the Above   |
35. A "part" of blood. Blood is made up of different "parts" or components: red blood cells, plasma, platelets and several types of white blood cells. Each component has its own job to do. We can separate blood into components so patients can be transfused only with what they need.
- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| A. HTLV       | D. HLA type          |
| B. Hemoglobin | E. Hemostasis        |
| C. Component  | F. None of the Above |
36. A disease in which the affected person makes an abnormal hemoglobin. \_\_\_\_\_ is inherited.
- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Abnormal hemoglobin | D. Sickle cell disease |
| B. Saline              | E. Rh factor           |
| C. Renal               | F. None of the Above   |

37. Maintains files of donors who have volunteered for the National Marrow Donor Registry, so they can be matched with patients anywhere in the country who are in need of an unrelated bone marrow transplant.

- A. CMV (Cytomegalo Virus)
- B. Apheresis
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Hematopoiesis
- E. Aplastic Anemia
- F. None of the Above

38. Enables hospitals to separate certain blood components from a patient and either replace or treat them before reinfusion.

- A. CMV (Cytomegalo Virus)
- B. Apheresis
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Therapeutic apheresis
- E. Aplastic Anemia
- F. None of the Above

39. Replacing blood or blood components a body has lost in surgery, through an accident, or as a result of medical treatment such as chemotherapy.

- A. Abnormal hemoglobin
- B. Saline
- C. Renal
- D. Transfusion
- E. Rh factor
- F. None of the Above

40. A low platelet count.

- A. CMV (Cytomegalo Virus)
- B. Apheresis
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Hematopoiesis
- E. Aplastic Anemia
- F. None of the Above

41. A substance on the surface of red blood cells that elicits an immune response when transfused into a patient who lacks that antigen.

- A. CMV (Cytomegalo Virus)
- B. Antigen
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Hematopoiesis
- E. Aplastic Anemia
- F. None of the Above

42. A procedure where whole blood is removed from the body and a desired component is retained, while the remainder of the blood is returned to the donor.

- A. CMV (Cytomegalo Virus)
- B. Apheresis
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Hematopoiesis
- E. Aplastic Anemia
- F. None of the Above

43. Antigens present on most cells of the body which are unique to the individual. It may be considered to be the individual's genetic fingerprint.

- A. HTLV
- B. Hemoglobin
- C. Component
- D. HLA type
- E. Hemostasis
- F. None of the Above

44. A virus that may cause blood or nerve disease.

- A. HTLV
- B. Hemoglobin
- C. Component
- D. HLA type
- E. Hemostasis
- F. None of the Above

45. An anemia caused by deficient red blood cell production by the bone marrow.

- A. CMV (Cytomegalo Virus)
- B. Apheresis
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Hematopoiesis
- E. Aplastic Anemia
- F. None of the Above

46. A virus that may cause flu-like symptoms in the general population, but may cause severe disease in premature babies, bone marrow transplant recipients, and AIDS patients.

- A. CMV (Cytomegalo Virus)
- B. Apheresis
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Hematopoiesis
- E. Aplastic Anemia
- F. None of the Above

47. To find similarities between a patient's blood and a donor's blood using laboratory tests.

- A. Engraftment
- B. Extracorporeal
- C. Factor XIII
- D. Cross match
- E. Erythrocytapheresis
- F. None of the Above

48. Usually seen in patients with trauma after receiving multiple red blood transfusions. The transfusions dilute the body's own platelets and coagulation factors, which may predispose to bleeding. These individuals may require platelet and plasma transfusions.

- A. Engraftment
- B. Extracorporeal
- C. Factor XIII
- D. Extracorporeal
- E. Dilutional coagulopathy
- F. None of the Above

49. The process by which transplanted or transfused cells (for example, after a bone marrow transplant) begin to grow and reproduce themselves within the recipient.

- A. Engraftment
- B. Extracorporeal
- C. Factor XIII
- D. Extracorporeal
- E. Erythrocytapheresis
- F. None of the Above

50. An apheresis procedure where red blood cells are collected.

- A. Engraftment
- B. Extracorporeal
- C. Factor XIII
- D. Extracorporeal
- E. Erythrocytapheresis
- F. None of the Above

51. A disease state in which red blood cells and platelets are destroyed and the body produces excessive blood clots which may damage the kidneys and nervous system.

- A. Prophylactic
- B. Warfarin effect
- C. Hypoxemia
- D. von Willebrand disease
- E. Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP)
- F. None of the Above

52. A type of blood clotting disorder.

- A. Prophylactic
- B. Warfarin effect
- C. Hypoxemia
- D. von Willebrand disease
- E. White Cells (Leukocytes)
- F. None of the Above

53. Refers to the effect of thinning of the blood by a medication known as warfarin or coumadin.

- A. Prophylactic
- B. Warfarin effect
- C. Hypoxemia
- D. von Willebrand disease
- E. White Cells (Leukocytes)
- F. None of the Above

54. The protective cells in the bloodstream. They attack bacteria by squeezing through capillary walls to reach the area of infection.

- A. Prophylactic
- B. Warfarin effect
- C. Hypoxemia
- D. von Willebrand disease
- E. White Cells (Leukocytes)
- F. None of the Above

55. Blood circulation occurring outside of the body, for example, in an apheresis machine during donation.
- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| A. Engraftment    | D. Extracorporeal      |
| B. Extracorporeal | E. Erythrocytapheresis |
| C. Factor XIII    | F. None of the Above   |
56. A clotting factor that stabilizes blood clots.
- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| A. Engraftment    | D. Extracorporeal      |
| B. Extracorporeal | E. Erythrocytapheresis |
| C. Factor XIII    | F. None of the Above   |
57. Contains the clotting factor used to control bleeding in hemophiliacs.
- |                 |                                     |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Hematologic  | D. Factor VIII-Rich Cryoprecipitate |
| B. Granulocytes | E. Fibrinogen                       |
| C. Hematocrit   | F. None of the Above                |
58. Having a fever
- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Hematologic  | D. Hematologist      |
| B. Granulocytes | E. Febrile           |
| C. Hematocrit   | F. None of the Above |
59. A protein involved in coagulation. Fibrinogen reacts with other molecules to produce blood clots.
- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Hematologic  | D. Hematologist      |
| B. Granulocytes | E. Fibrinogen        |
| C. Hematocrit   | F. None of the Above |
60. A reaction where transplanted or transfused cells attack the recipient's own cells.
- |                 |                                     |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Hematologic  | D. Hematologist                     |
| B. Granulocytes | E. Graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) |
| C. Hematocrit   | F. None of the Above                |
61. A type of white blood cell that attacks and destroys foreign substances.
- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Hematologic  | D. Hematologist      |
| B. Granulocytes | E. Fibrinogen        |
| C. Hematocrit   | F. None of the Above |
62. A measure of the amount of red blood cells in your body.
- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Hematologic  | D. Hematologist      |
| B. Granulocytes | E. Fibrinogen        |
| C. Hematocrit   | F. None of the Above |
63. Of the blood.
- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Hematologic  | D. Hematologist      |
| B. Granulocytes | E. Fibrinogen        |
| C. Hematocrit   | F. None of the Above |
64. A blood specialist.
- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Hematologic  | D. Hematologist      |
| B. Granulocytes | E. Fibrinogen        |
| C. Hematocrit   | F. None of the Above |
65. Low oxygen levels in the blood.
- |                    |                             |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Prophylactic    | D. von Willebrand disease   |
| B. Warfarin effect | E. White Cells (Leukocytes) |
| C. Hypoxemia       | F. None of the Above        |

66. Colorless cells whose main function is to control bleeding. Platelets are essential to normal blood clotting. They can be wiped out during treatment for cancer, leukemia, aplastic anemia and other diseases.

- A. Prophylactic
- B. Warfarin effect
- C. Hypoxemia
- D. Platelets
- E. White Cells (Leukocytes)
- F. None of the Above

67. Preventative.

- A. Prophylactic
- B. Warfarin effect
- C. Hypoxemia
- D. von Willebrand disease
- E. White Cells (Leukocytes)
- F. None of the Above

### Hepatitis Area

68. Enzyme immunoassay.

- A. HCC
- B. HBV
- C. HCV RNA
- D. HCV-positive
- E. EIA
- F. None of the Above

69. Hepatitis B virus.

- A. HCC
- B. HBV
- C. HCV RNA
- D. HCV-positive
- E. EIA
- F. None of the Above

70. Hepatocellular carcinoma.

- A. HCC
- B. HBV
- C. HCV RNA
- D. HCV-positive
- E. EIA
- F. None of the Above

71. Hepatitis C virus.

- A. HCC
- B. HBV
- C. HCV RNA
- D. HCV
- E. EIA
- F. None of the Above

72. Positive for anti-HCV as verified by supplemental testing or positive for HCV RNA.

- A. HCC
- B. HBV
- C. HCV RNA
- D. HCV-positive
- E. EIA
- F. None of the Above

73. Hepatitis C virus ribonucleic acid.

- A. HCC
- B. HBV
- C. HCV RNA
- D. HCV-positive
- E. EIA
- F. None of the Above

74. Human immunodeficiency virus.

- A. IG
- B. HIV
- C. IM
- D. Positive predictive value
- E. IV
- F. None of the Above

75. Immune globulin.

- A. IG
- B. HIV
- C. IM
- D. Positive predictive value
- E. IV
- F. None of the Above

76. Intramuscular.

- A. IG D. Positive predictive value
- B. HIV E. IV
- C. IM F. None of the Above

77. Intravenous

- A. IG D. Positive predictive value
- B. HIV E. IV
- C. IM F. None of the Above

78. Probability that a positive screening test is truly positive; dependent on prevalence of disease in a population.

- A. RNA D. Resolved HCV infection
- B. RT-PCR E. Positive predictive value
- C. STD F. None of the Above

79. Recovery following hepatitis C virus infection; characterized by sustained disappearance of serum HCV RNA and normalization of liver enzymes.

- A. RNA D. Resolved HCV infection
- B. RT-PCR E. Positive predictive value
- C. STD F. None of the Above

80. Ribonucleic acid.

- A. RNA D. Resolved HCV infection
- B. RT-PCR E. Positive predictive value
- C. STD F. None of the Above

81. Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction.

- A. RNA D. Resolved HCV infection
- B. RT-PCR E. Positive predictive value
- C. STD F. None of the Above

82. Sexually transmitted disease.

- A. RNA D. Resolved HCV infection
- B. RT-PCR E. Positive predictive value
- C. STD F. None of the Above

83. Additional test (i.e., RIBA™) used to verify a positive anti-HCV result obtained by EIA.

- A. ALT D. Chronic hepatitis C
- B. Anti-HCV E. Acute hepatitis C
- C. ASTP F. None of the Above

84. Newly acquired symptomatic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection.

- A. ALT D. Chronic hepatitis C
- B. Anti-HCV E. Acute hepatitis C
- C. ASTP F. None of the Above

85. Alanine aminotransferase.

- A. ALT D. Chronic hepatitis C
- B. Anti-HCV E. Acute hepatitis C
- C. ASTP F. None of the Above

86. Antibody to HCV that develops in response to HCV infection; detectable in persons with acute, chronic, and resolved infection.

- A. ALT
- B. Anti-HCV
- C. ASTP
- D. Chronic hepatitis C
- E. Acute hepatitis C
- F. None of the Above

87. Aspartate aminotransferase.

- A. ALT
- B. Anti-HCV
- C. ASTP
- D. Chronic hepatitis C
- E. Acute hepatitis C
- F. None of the Above

88. Persistent infection with HCV; characterized by detection of HCV RNA > 6 months after newly acquired infection.

- A. ALT
- B. Anti-HCV
- C. ASTP
- D. Chronic hepatitis C
- E. Acute hepatitis C
- F. None of the Above

89. Liver inflammation in patients with chronic HCV infection; characterized by abnormal levels of liver enzymes.

- A. ALT
- B. Anti-HCV
- C. ASTP
- D. Chronic hepatitis C
- E. Acute hepatitis C
- F. None of the Above

90. Deoxyribonucleic acid.

- A. ALT
- B. DNA
- C. ASTP
- D. Chronic hepatitis C
- E. Acute hepatitis C
- F. None of the Above

91. Approximately 5.6 million workers in health care and other facilities are at risk of exposure to \_\_\_\_\_ such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV – the virus that causes AIDS), the hepatitis B virus (HBV), and the hepatitis C virus (HCV)

- A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- B. Bloodborne pathogens
- C. Good Samaritan
- D. Other potentially infectious materials
- E. Reasonably anticipated
- F. None of the Above

92. OSHA's \_\_\_\_\_ standard prescribes safeguards to protect workers against the health hazards from exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials, and to reduce their risk from this exposure

- A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- B. Bloodborne pathogens
- C. Good Samaritan
- D. Other potentially infectious materials
- E. Reasonably anticipated
- F. None of the Above

93. “\_\_\_\_\_” means pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include among others hepatitis B virus (HBV), which causes hepatitis B; human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which causes AIDS; hepatitis C virus and other pathogens, such as those that cause malaria.

- A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- B. Bloodborne pathogens
- C. Good Samaritan
- D. Other potentially infectious materials
- E. Reasonably anticipated
- F. None of the Above

94. "\_\_\_\_\_": The following human body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between bodily fluids;

- A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- B. Bloodborne pathogens
- C. Good Samaritan
- D. Other potentially infectious materials
- E. Reasonably anticipated
- F. None of the Above

95. "\_\_\_\_\_": Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead)

- A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- B. Bloodborne pathogens
- C. Good Samaritan
- D. Other potentially infectious materials
- E. Reasonably anticipated
- F. None of the Above

96. "\_\_\_\_\_": HIV-containing cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV- or HBV-containing culture medium or other solutions; and blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV.

- A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- B. Bloodborne pathogens
- C. Good Samaritan
- D. Other potentially infectious materials
- E. Reasonably anticipated
- F. None of the Above

97. An infection control plan must be prepared for all persons that handles, stores, uses, processes, or disposes of infectious medical wastes. This infection control plan complies with OSHA requirement, 29 CFR 1910.1030, \_\_\_\_\_. The plan includes requirements for personal protective equipment, housekeeping, training, and a procedure for reporting exposures.

- A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- B. Bloodborne pathogens
- C. Good Samaritan
- D. Other potentially infectious materials
- E. Reasonably anticipated
- F. None of the Above

98. All employees who could be "\_\_\_\_\_ " as the result of performing their job duties to face contact with blood and other potentially infectious materials

- A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- B. Bloodborne pathogens
- C. Good Samaritan
- D. Other potentially infectious materials
- E. Reasonably anticipated
- F. None of the Above

99. "\_\_\_\_\_ " acts such as assisting a co-worker with a nosebleed would not be considered occupational exposure

- A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- B. Bloodborne pathogens
- C. Good Samaritan
- D. Other potentially infectious materials
- E. Reasonably anticipated
- F. None of the Above

100. OSHA's \_\_\_\_\_ standard, 29 CFR 1910.1030, does not apply to construction, agriculture or maritime.

- A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- B. Bloodborne pathogens
- C. Good Samaritan
- D. Other potentially infectious materials
- E. Reasonably anticipated
- F. None of the Above