1. “Standard precautions” refers to the handling of all blood and body fluids as if known to be contaminated.

2. The process of infection requires a source, means of transmission and a susceptible host.

3. Single use gloves may be washed and reused if not torn, cracked, peeling or otherwise compromised.

4. Contaminated needles should be recapped immediately.

5. Properly recapped needles need not be placed in puncture-proof containers.

6. Masks should be replaced as soon as possible whenever they become wet.

7. Gloves are not required while giving infants injections since there is a very low chance of them having an infectious disease.

8. Water splashed into eyes during cleaning of instruments is considered an occupational exposure.

9. The proper emergency response to an eye splash exposure would be to flush copiously with water.

10. Broken specimen tubes may be safely picked up by using tongs.

11. It is not necessary to wash hands after removal of gloves if there is no tear, puncture or leak in the glove while being worn.

12. A nursing student can decline use of personal protective equipment if the student determines it is not necessary.

13. Blood is not considered “regulated waste.”

14. Fluorescent orange or orange-red must be used for Biohazard warning labels.

15. Nurses who work with low-risk patients do not have to use Standard Precautions.

16. After exposure to blood or other infectious materials, reporting should take place immediately if possible and always within 48 hours.

17. Eating food and drink in a hospital setting should be limited to the break room or other designated areas.

18. Immunization can help protect a health care worker against Hepatitis B virus.

19. To safely place needles in a puncture proof box, push needles in the box down to the bottom.

20. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) should be kept in a locked file to ensure they are available for OSHA inspection.