

Handout 1

What Are Infectious Diseases?

Instructions: Create a definition for *infectious diseases*. Use these words.

bacteria	disorders	infections	parasites
biological agents	fungi	multiply	pathogens
body	illnesses	organisms	viruses

Infectious diseases are _____, _____, or other health _____
that are caused by organisms that enter the _____ and _____. These small
_____ (microorganisms) include _____,
_____, and _____. They may also be called _____ or
_____.

Handout 2

Routes of Disease Transmission

Instructions: Fill in the chart with information about routes of disease transmission.

Route of Transmission	Definition	Examples
1. Direct contact		
2. Indirect contact		
3. Airborne		
4. Vector-borne		
5. Non-contact vehicle transmission		
6. Bloodborne		

Handout 3

Recent or Frequent Disease Outbreaks

Instructions: Fill in the chart with information about the diseases.

Disease	History	Symptoms	Route(s) of Transmission
HIV/AIDS			
Influenza			
E. Coli			

Handout 3

Recent or Frequent Disease Outbreaks

Disease	History	Symptoms	Route(s) of Transmission
SARS			
Ebola			
Zika			

Handout 4

Categories of Infectious Diseases

Instructions: Write the correct letter next to each piece of information. Write *A* for Category A, *B* for Category B, *C* for Category C, or *E* for Emerging Diseases.

1. _____ Could be engineered for mass dissemination in the future because of availability.
2. _____ Can be easily disseminated or transmitted from person to person.
3. _____ Include mosquito-borne viruses such as West Nile virus and Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE) virus.
4. _____ Result in high mortality rates and have the potential for major public health impact.
5. _____ Include tuberculosis (TB), seasonal influenza virus, yellow fever, and SARS. f
6. _____ Require special action for public health preparedness.
7. _____ Result in moderate morbidity (illness) rates and low mortality rates.
8. _____ Have newly appeared in a population or have existed but are rapidly increasing in incidence or geographic range.
9. _____ Cannot be transported without special permission unless the virus is inactivated.
10. _____ Are moderately easy to disseminate.
11. _____ Include Ebola and other viral hemorrhagic fevers.
12. _____ Include diseases such as rubeola (measles), polio virus, and Zika virus.
13. _____ Require CDC's diagnostic capacity and enhanced disease surveillance.
14. _____ Might cause public panic and social disruption.
15. _____ Include bacteria such as E. coli and salmonella.
16. _____ Are easy to produce and disseminate.

Handout 5

Exposure, Risk, and Precautions

4. What types of issues are considered in putting together an appropriate list of controls for infectious diseases after a risk assessment has been completed?

5. What are Standard Precautions?

6. What are Expanded Precautions?

Handout 7

Regulations, Guidelines, and Standards

Instructions: Fill in the missing words.

1. Bloodborne Pathogens Standard (29 CFR 1910.1030):

Places requirements on employers whose workers have occupational exposure to _____ or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM).

2. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Standard (29 CFR 1910.132):

requires employers to provide PPE, to conduct an assessment to determine the need for PPE, and to provide training, including how to properly _____ and _____.

Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134):

When respirators are required, employers must develop a written program that details respirator _____, types of respirators, fit testing, medical evaluations, maintenance and care, training/retraining, and evaluation.

3. Hazard Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) Standard (29 CFR 1910.120):

Regulates _____ operations and emergency response work in the United States. Spills of infectious material are also covered by the standard's requirements.

General Duty Clause (Sec. 5(a)(1)) of the Occupational Safety & Health Act:

This requires employers to furnish each employee with a place of employment that is free from recognized hazards that are causing, or are likely to cause, death or serious physical _____ to employees.

4. Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200):

Requires employer compliance when workers use certain _____ for cleaning, decontamination, and disinfection, including labeling, Safety Data Sheets (SDS), and training.

5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):

A federal agency that works to investigate, identify, prevent, and control _____.

Handout 7

Regulations, Guidelines, and Standards

6. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH):

A federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related disease and _____.

7. State Plans:

Most states have their own worker health and safety laws and agencies. Some states have _____ requirements than federal regulations.

8. Cal-OSHA Aerosol Transmissible Diseases (ATD) Standard:

Only required in California, but is the only standard that requires covered employers to develop a comprehensive _____ control plan for ATDs.

9. Interim Planning Guidance for Handling Category A Solid Waste:

A consolidated overview of regulations that provides information and guidance on the proper management and _____ of these waste materials.

10. Medical Screening and Surveillance:

The Bloodborne Pathogens Standard requires that an employer offer the Hepatitis B _____, and the HAZWOPER Standard requires a _____ medical exam as well as emergency/exposure examinations.