**Implementing INTERCEPT® Blood System for Platelets (Psoralen-Treated Platelets) E-Learning Post Test**

1. Viruses such as: HIV, Hepatitis B and C; West Nile virus, Chikungunya, Dengue and Zika; and parasites such as Babesia, are among the pathogens that present a potential risk to the safety of the blood supply.
2. True
3. False
4. Results from clinical studies indicate that platelets containing bacteria may still be infused due to invisible vs. visible contaminants.
	1. True
	2. False
5. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE as to why are we implementing psoralen treated platelets?
6. The risk of bacterial contamination of platelets has persisted despite numerous interventions including the introduction of analytically sensitive culture-based bacterial detection methods.
7. Emerging pathogens are a concern for transfusions administered in the US.
8. FDA has issued guidance to enhance the safety and availability of platelets for transfusion, including pathogen reduction.
9. Platelets are associated with a lower risk of sepsis and related fatalities than any other blood component that is transfused.

1. Transfusion Associated Graft vs. Host Disease (TA-GVHD) is best prevented by the inactivation of T-Cells by either irradiation or psoralen/UVA light treatment.
	1. True
	2. False
2. Psoralen/UVA light treatment process of platelets has been shown to inactive a broad spectrum of pathogens such as viruses (including CMV) bacteria, parasites, T-cells and other leucocytes.
	1. True
	2. False
3. European hemovigilance data gathered from over 800,000 psoralen treated platelet units have shown which of the following?
4. Conventional platelets have the same risk as psoralen treated platelets for transfusion-transmitted infections (TTI)
5. Fatalities have not occurred in patients when conventional platelets were transfused.
6. No reported septic transfusion cases or related fatalities when psoralen treated platelets were transfused.

1. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding the prevention of transfusion-associated graft vs. host disease (TA-GVHD)?
	1. The risk of TA-GVHD is lowered by reducing the activity of contaminating T cells.
	2. Psoralen treatment is an alternative to IRRADIATION of platelets to inactivate T cells.
	3. The AABB Standards do not consider the use of a pathogen reduction technology *an alternative to* irradiation of platelet components.
2. Which of the following statements are true regarding the administration of psoralen treated platelets?
	1. Platelet dosing and volume of the new psoralen-treated platelets are the same as conventional platelet products even though the psoralen treated platelet bags are larger.
	2. Pre-medication and hang time for psoralen-treated platelets are the same as conventional platelet products.
	3. Patients may receive both conventional platelets and psoralen-treated platelets to fill their transfusion requirements.
	4. There will be no RAD-SURE sticker on the psoralen treated platelets as irradiation is not required.
	5. All of the above.

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