

BLOOD BORNE PATHOGENS

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WHY ARE WE HERE?

- ◉ OSHA Blood Borne Pathogen Standard
 - Anyone whose job requires exposure to Blood Borne Pathogens is required to complete training
 - Employees who are trained in CPR and first aid
- ◉ The more you know, the better you will perform in real situations!

WHO IS COVERED BY THE STANDARD?

- ◉ All employees who could be “reasonably anticipated”, as the result of performing their job duties, to face contact with blood and other potentially infectious materials
- ◉ “Good Samaritan” acts such as assisting a co-worker with a nosebleed would not be considered occupational exposure

SOME DEPARTMENTS/PERSONNEL THAT ARE AT RISK:

- ◉ Nursing Education
- ◉ Dental Education
- ◉ Custodial Services
- ◉ Laundry Workers
- ◉ Biology Laboratory Faculty and Staff
- ◉ Law Enforcement Personnel
- ◉ Firefighters
- ◉ Childcare
- ◉ Paramedics and Emergency Medical Technicians
- ◉ Anyone providing first-response medical care
- ◉ Anyone treating medical wastes (*i.e.*, autoclaving waste bags)

HOW DOES EXPOSURE OCCUR?

- ◉ Most common: needlesticks
- ◉ Cuts from other contaminated sharps (scalpels, broken glass, etc.)
- ◉ Contact of mucous membranes (for example; the eyes, nose, mouth) or broken (cut or abraded) skin with contaminated blood

EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN

- ◉ Identifies jobs and tasks where occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material occurs
- ◉ Describes how the employer will:
 - Use engineering and work practice controls
 - Ensure use of Personal Protective Equipment
 - Provide training
 - Provide medical surveillance
 - Provide Hepatitis B (HBV) vaccinations
 - Use signs and labels

EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN

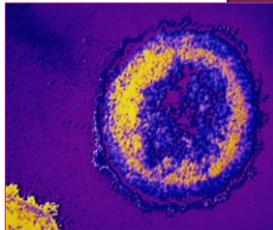
- Written plan required
- Plan must be reviewed at least annually to reflect changes in:
 - Tasks, procedures, or assignments which affect exposure
 - Technology that will eliminate or reduce exposure
- Annual review must document employer's consideration and implementation of safer medical devices
- Must solicit input from potentially exposed employees in the identification, evaluation, and selection of engineering and work practice controls
- Plan must be accessible to employees

WHAT IS A BLOOD BORNE PATHOGEN?

Microorganisms that are carried in the blood that can cause disease in humans

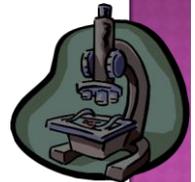
COMMON BLOOD BORNE PATHOGENS

- Hepatitis B (HBV)
- Hepatitis C (HCV)
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- Malaria
- Brucellosis
- Syphilis



HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV)

- HIV is the virus that leads to AIDS
- HIV depletes the immune system
- HIV does not survive well outside the body
- No threat on contracting HIV through casual contact



HEPATITIS B (HBV)

- 1—1.25 million Americans are chronically infected
- Symptoms include: jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, intermittent nausea, vomiting
- May lead to chronic liver disease, liver cancer, and death
- Vaccination available since 1982
- HBV can survive for at least one week in dried blood
- Symptoms can occur 1-9 months after exposure



HEPATITIS C (HCV)

- Hepatitis C is the most common chronic bloodborne infection in the United States
- Symptoms include: jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, intermittent nausea, vomiting
- May lead to chronic liver disease and death



POTENTIALLY INFECTIOUS BODILY FLUIDS

- Blood
- Saliva
- Vomit
- Urine
- Semen or Vaginal Secretions
- Skin Tissue, Cell Cultures
- Any other bodily fluid
- Chewing Tobacco Juice



TRANSMISSION POTENTIAL

- Contact with another person's blood or bodily fluid that may contain blood
- Mucous membranes: eyes, mouth, nose
- Non-intact skin
- Contaminated sharps/needles



YOUR EXPOSURE POTENTIAL

- Accidental Release
- Post-Accident Cleanup
- Administering First-Aid
- Handling of Returned Product
- Janitorial or Maintenance Work
- Handling of any Waste Products



UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS

- Use of proper PPE
- Treat all blood and bodily fluids as if they are contaminated
- Proper cleanup and decontamination
- Disposal of all contaminated material in the proper manner



PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)



- Anything that is used to protect a person from exposure
- Latex or Nitrile gloves, goggles, CPR mouth barriers, aprons, respirators, among other things

PPE RULES TO REMEMBER

- Always check PPE for defects or tears before using
- If PPE becomes torn or defective remove and get new
- Remove PPE before leaving a contaminated area
- Do not reuse disposable equipment

DECONTAMINATION

- When cleaning up surfaces use dilute bleach solutions or other suitable commercial disinfectant
- Do an initial wipe up
- Spray and allow it to stand for ten minutes, then wipe up
- Dispose of all wipes in biohazard containers
- PPE should be removed and disposed of in biohazard containers



HAND WASHING

- Wash hands immediately after removing PPE
- Use a soft antibacterial soap
- A hand sanitizer can be used, but wash with soap and water as soon as possible afterward



REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE

- Liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM)
- Contaminated items that would release blood or OPIM when compressed
- Contaminated sharps
- Pathological and microbiological waste containing blood or OPIM

SIGNS AND LABELS

- Labels must include the universal biohazard symbol, and the term "Biohazard" must be attached to:
 - Containers of regulated biohazard waste
 - Refrigerators or freezers containing blood or OPIM
 - Containers used to store, transport, or ship blood or OPIM

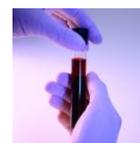


EXPOSURE INCIDENT

- A specific incident of contact with potentially infectious bodily fluid
- If there are no infiltrations of mucous membranes or open skin surfaces, it is not considered an occupational exposure
- Report all accidents involving blood or bodily fluids
- Post-exposure medical evaluations are offered

POST-EXPOSURE EVALUATION

- Confidential medical evaluation
- Document route of exposure
- Identify source individual
- Test source individuals blood (with individual's consent)
- Provide results to exposed employee



HEPATITIS B VACCINATION



- ◉ Strongly endorsed by medical communities
- ◉ Offered to all potentially exposed employees
- ◉ Provided at no cost to employees
- ◉ Declination form

RECORDKEEPING

Medical records include:

- ◉ Hepatitis B vaccination status
- ◉ Post-exposure evaluation and follow-up results

Training records include:

- ◉ Training dates
- ◉ Contents of the training
- ◉ Signature of trainer and trainee



IN CONCLUSION:

*Blood Borne pathogen rules are in place for your health and safety.
Failure to follow them is a risk that does not need to be taken.*