BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS AWARENESS TRAINING

September 20, 2016
Why is it Important

❖ OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard
  ▪ anyone whose job requires exposure to Bloodborne pathogens is required to complete training
  ▪ employees who are trained in CPR and first aid, must be BBP trained

❖ The more you know, the better you will perform in real situations!
What is a Bloodborne Pathogen?

Microorganisms that are carried in the blood that can cause disease in humans.
Common Bloodborne Pathogen Diseases:

- Malaria
- EBV (mono)
- Syphilis
- Hepatitis B (HBV)
- Hepatitis C (HCV)
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
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 Body Fluids

- Blood
- Saliva
- Vomit
- Urine
- Semen or vaginal secretions
Transmission Potential

- Contact with another person’s blood or body fluid that may contain blood
- Mucous membranes: eyes, mouth, nose
- Non-intact skin
- Contaminated sharps/needles
Your Exposure Potential

- Industrial accident
- Administering first aid
- Post-accident cleanup
- Handling of returned product
- Janitorial or maintenance work
- Handling of any waste products
Universal Protections

- Use of proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Treat all blood and body 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
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
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
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 body 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 body fluids to their supervisor who will report to the Safety Coordinator
- Post-exposure medical evaluations are offered
Exposure Evaluation

- **Clean the area thoroughly**
  - Face: splash with copious water
  - Any other site: wash with soap and water
- **Report the incident to the Safety Coordinator**: Sheri Piers at the Health and Wellness Center, x6633
- **Go to Concentra immediately** for a post exposure evaluation (or your local ER if Concentra is not open)
Post-Exposure Evaluation

- Confidential medical evaluation
- Document route of exposure
- Identify source individual
- Test source individual’s blood (with individual’s consent)
- Provide results to exposed employee
Hepatitis B Vaccination

- Offered to all potentially exposed employees
- Provided at no cost to employees
- Declination form available
In Conclusion

Bloodborne Pathogen rules are in place for your health and safety.

Failure to follow them is a risk that does not need to be taken.
Questions?

http://www.osha.gov

Saint Joseph’s College
Health & Wellness Center
893-6634

PLEASE TURN COMPLETED QUIZES IN TO THE HUMAN RESOURCES OFFICE

YOU MAY ALSO SCAN OR EMAIL THEM TO humanresources@sjcme.edu