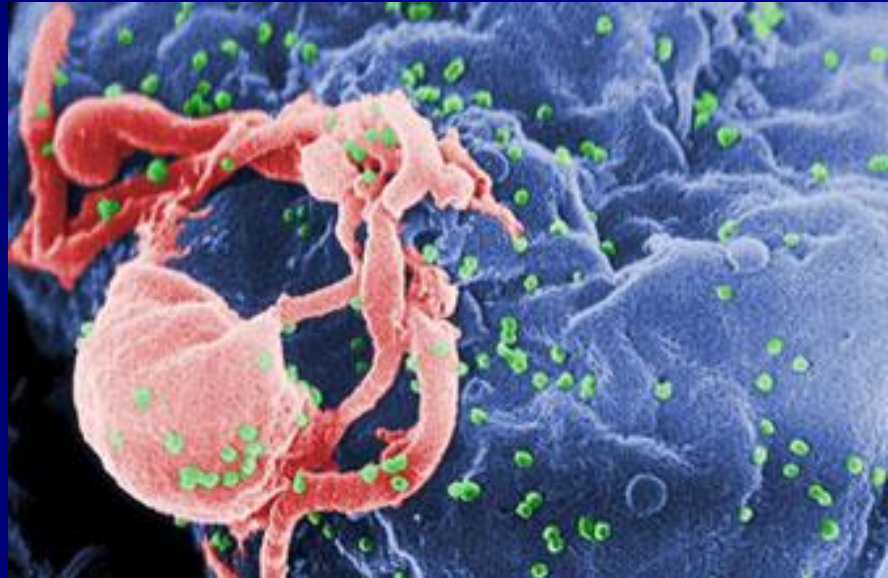


Bloodborne Pathogens General Awareness

April 2017



EMS Rule #3:

If it's wet, sticky
and not yours,
don't touch it.



your  cards
someecards.com

Check your knowledge

- What are some types of transmissible diseases?
- Where is the policy for blood borne pathogens and exposure control?
- How do I protect against infectious diseases?

General safe work practices

- Specific Hazards to be aware of
 - Broken glass
 - Hypodermic needles
 - Towels containing contaminated fluids

When should I decontaminate an area?

- At the end of a work shift
- After any spill of blood or other potentially infectious material. If you are unsure if the material spilled is BBP contaminated, presume that it is and proceed accordingly.
- After any work procedures that result in BBP contamination

How to decontaminate an area

- Wear appropriate PPE to protect yourself!
- Use a fresh solution of bleach and water (1:10) ratio. 1 part bleach to 9 parts water.
- Or use an EPA-registered disinfectant (read the label to know if it is registered)
- Follow contact time recommendations for the chosen disinfectant
- Rags and other material used for cleaning should be treated as BBP contaminated biological waste and should be disposed of accordingly.

Personal protective equipment

- Best defense against unexpected hazards
- Must be clean and in good repair

Exposure incident response

- Immediately clean & wash with antibacterial soap
- Report the incident to your supervisor
- Follow procedures in the BBP plan
- Document exposure (who, what, why)
- Identify source
- Test for bloodborne pathogens
- Get medical counseling & advice

Rules & Regulations

- Office of Risk Management (ORM) requires
 - development of a bloodborne pathogens plan
 - low risk employees to be trained within 3 months of employment and once every five years thereafter
 - high risk employees to be trained within 3 months of employment and at least annually thereafter.

Rules & Regulations (cont)

- University Bloodborne Pathogens Plan is updated and available to all employees in the online safety manual:
http://ulm.edu/safety/safety_manual.html
- Goal - the goal of the program and training is to reduce accidents involving bloodborne pathogens.
- To be in compliance with federal OSHA standard, 29 CFR 1910.1030

Epidemiology & symptoms of bloodborne diseases

- Bloodborne pathogens are microorganisms present in human blood that cause disease
 - Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
 - Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 - Malaria
 - Syphilis

Epidemiology & symptoms of bloodborne diseases

- Bloodborne pathogens exposure incident
 - Most likely when you come into contact with blood or other potentially infectious material through:
 - Eyes
 - Mouth
 - Mucous membrane
 - Accidental puncture from contaminated needles/sharps
 - Non-intact skin (cuts, sores, abrasions)
 - Parenteral - piercing of skin or mucous membranes

Epidemiology & symptoms of bloodborne diseases

- Bloodborne pathogens contact from
 - Occupational exposure - results from doing one's job
 - Potentially infectious materials
 - Blood
 - Urine, vomit, saliva, or other body fluids
 - Any body fluid visibly contaminated w/blood

Exposure control plan

- Required whenever workers are exposed to blood/potentially infectious materials on the job
 - Identification of job classifications or tasks where exposure exists

Exposure control plan (cont)

- How and when provisions of the standard are implemented
 - Engineering and work practice controls
 - Personal protective equipment (ppe)
 - Housekeeping
 - Procedures for evaluating an exposure incident

Recognize potential exposures

- First aid situations - follow universal precautions:
 - These are precautions taken when working with blood or other body fluids.
 - Use good judgment
 - Use ppe such as gloves & face shields
 - Call custodial services for clean up
- “If it’s wet and it isn’t yours, don’t touch it!”

More Practices to protect against BBPs

- Gloves - always should be worn when working around BBPs. Be careful to wash hands before putting gloves on. Carefully examine gloves to ensure gloves do not have any holes or tears. Once work is completed, do not use bare hands to remove gloves.

More Practices to Protect Against BBPs

- Hand Washing - one of the most valuable and simple practices in protecting against BBPs. Make sure to use antibacterial soap. Hands should be washed:
 - Immediately after removing PPE
 - Every time before eating and also before preparing food.
 - *A hand sanitizer can be used but wash with soap and water as soon as possible.

Engineering controls

- Preferred means of controlling exposure
 - Use ppe properly (masks, gloves, etc)
 - Properly using and disposing of sharps in approved containers.
 - Properly disinfecting equipment and ppe that is to be reused after each use.
- Eliminate hazards at the source

General safe work practices

- Minimize the risk of occupational exposure
- Include special cleanup procedures to be followed after an incident



Signs and labels to warn of biohazards



- Biohazard symbol must:
 - be printed in fluorescent orange or orange-red
 - have lettering of a contrasting color
 - And be attached to containers of regulated waste
- Red bags or containers may be used as a substitute for labels

Bloodborne Pathogens

- In general, the most important thing to remember with bloodborne pathogens is to stay away from any blood or potentially infectious material unless you have been trained to handle BBPs.
- Report the incident and allow someone trained in the proper clean-up methods to clean the area

Review the bloodborne pathogens policy

- http://ulm.edu/safety/ulm_bbp_policy.pdf