

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS



THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION STANDARD



Modified to better suit the school population



“Let’s talk about health baby,
Let’s talk about you and me,
Let’s talk about all the good things and the bad
things that may be,
Let’s talk about health.
Let’s talk about blood and germs,
Prevention and ways to learn,
Let’s talk about Hepatitis A B C and HIV
Let’s talk about Health!”



INTRODUCTION

- **What is the bloodborne pathogens standard?**
- **Who needs bloodborne pathogens (BBP) training?**
- **What content needs to be included?**



OSHA REQUIRED INFORMATION

- Documents
- General explanation of bloodborne pathogens
- Hepatitis B immunization
- Explanation of tasks that may involve exposure



BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS DEFINED

- Disease-causing microorganisms that may be present in human blood or OPIM (other potentially infectious material) in body fluids

- Viruses
- Bacteria
- Parasites



MODES OF TRANSMISSION

- Puncture wounds or cuts
- Contact (touch, splash, or spray) with blood or body fluids on:
 - mucous membrane
 - non-intact skin
 - cuts, abrasions, burns
 - acne, rashes
 - papercuts, hangnails
 - contaminated sharps



MATERIALS THAT REQUIRE PRECAUTIONS

- **Blood**
- **Semen**
- **Vaginal secretions**
- **Cerebrospinal, synovial or pleural fluid**
- **Body fluids containing visible blood**
- **Any unidentifiable body fluid**
- **Saliva from dental procedures**



MATERIALS THAT DO NOT REQUIRE PRECAUTIONS

- Universal Precautions do not apply to these fluids **UNLESS** blood is visible:

feces

nasal secretions

sputum

ear secretions

sweat

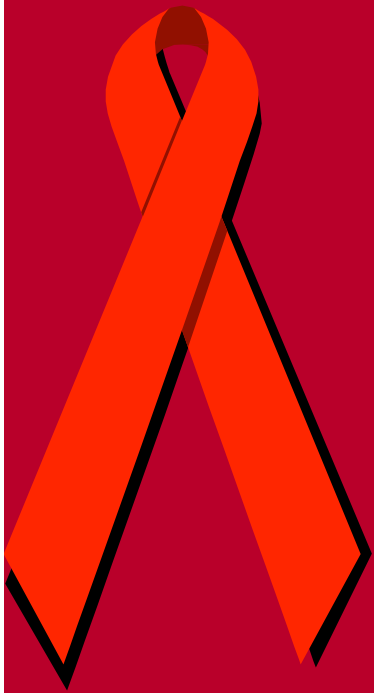
urine

vomit



RISK OF EXPOSURE

- Objective of BBP standard is to minimize or eliminate the hazard posed by work that may expose one to blood or any body fluids



OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE INCIDENTS

- Occupational contact with blood or body fluids is considered an exposure incident
- If an exposure occurs:
 - wash with soap & water
 - report incident
 - document incident
 - seek “immediate” medical evaluation
 - follow employer’s exposure control plan





HIV DEFINED

- **HIV is Human Immunodeficiency Virus**
- **HIV can cause acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)**
- **Risk of HIV infection from a puncture injury exposure to HIV infected blood is very low -- 0.3%**



SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF HIV

- **Signs and symptoms include:**
 - Weight loss
 - Night sweats or fever
 - Gland swelling or pain
 - Muscle and/or joint pain
- **Cannot rely on signs and symptoms to confirm if one is infected**



COURSE OF INFECTION WITH HIV

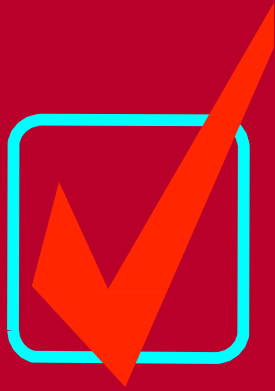
- HIV infection may take many years to develop into AIDS
- Varies greatly among individuals



HIV PREVENTION

- **There is no vaccine to prevent HIV infection**
- **Follow Universal Precautions**





HBV DEFINED

- **HBV is Hepatitis B Virus**
- **It affects the liver**
- **Prevalence of HBV infection among healthcare workers is 10 times greater than HCV infection**



SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF HBV

- Jaundice - yellow color to the skin and whites of eyes
- Fatigue
- Headache
- Abdominal Pain
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea and vomiting



COURSE OF HBV INFECTION

- Incubation period averages 12 weeks
- Most cases of HBV resolve without complications
- Chronic liver disease may occur in 6 to 70% of those infected with HBV



HBV PREVENTION

- A vaccine does exist to prevent HBV infection
- Employers are required to offer HBV vaccination to employees covered under BBP standard
- Follow Universal Precautions



UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS

- **Infection control approach that treats all human blood and certain body fluids as if they are known to contain bloodborne pathogens**



HBV IMMUNIZATION

- **Employees with routine occupational exposure to blood/body fluids have right to HepB vaccination at no personal expense**
- **Employee refusal established by signing HepB vaccination declination form**
- **Vaccine is Recombivax HB or Energix-B**



HBV VACCINATION SCHEDULE

- **Vaccine given in 3 doses over 6 months**
 - 1st on initial assignment
 - 2nd one month later
 - 3rd five months after 2nd dose
- **Employer cannot require employee to use health insurance to cover test cost**
- **HBV is declining because of vaccine use!**



PREVENTION

- **Engineering Controls**
- **Work Practice Controls**
- **Personal Protective Equipment**
- *Universal Precautions*



HANDWASHING

- Readily available facilities
- Brisk hand washing after removing PPE
- Thoroughly dry hands after washing
- Using antiseptic hand cleanser when a sink isn't readily available

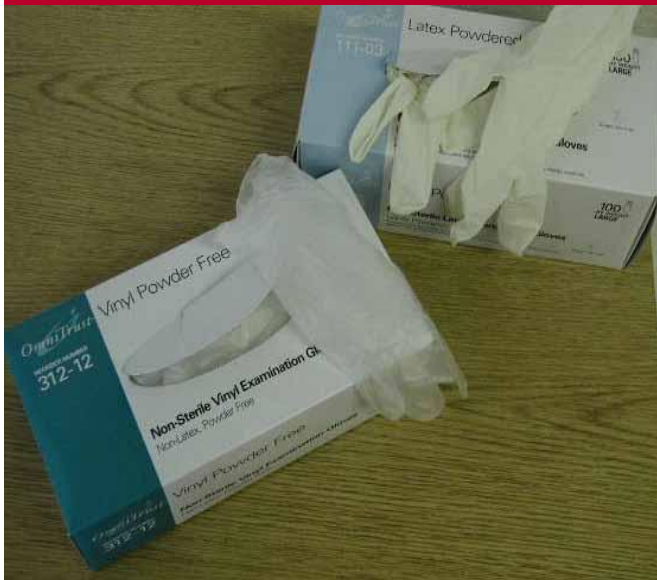


CLEANING

- Clean work surfaces according to employer's exposure control plan
- Use PPE and EPA-approved solution
- 10% bleach and water must be replaced weekly
- Place contaminated laundry in color-coded laundry bag, use PPE, and handle as little as possible
- DO NOT take contaminated materials home to launder!



TYPES OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT



- Gloves
- Masks
- Eye shields
- Gowns/aprons
- Resuscitation devices



*If you have any questions or concerns, please
contact a school or district administrator.
Thank you.*

