

UAH Police Department

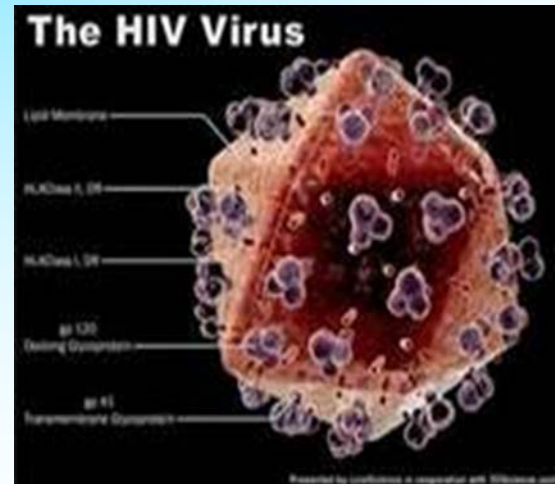
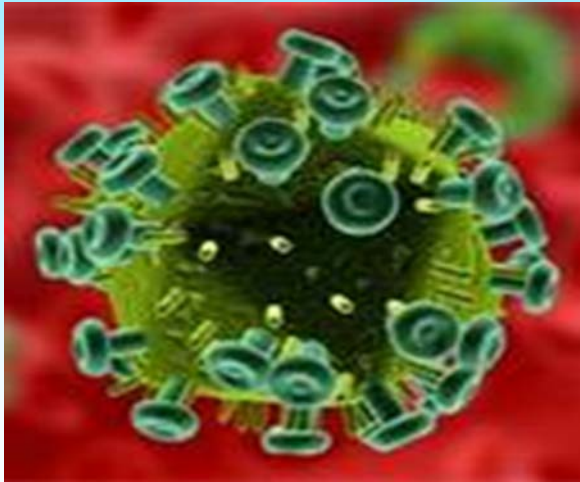
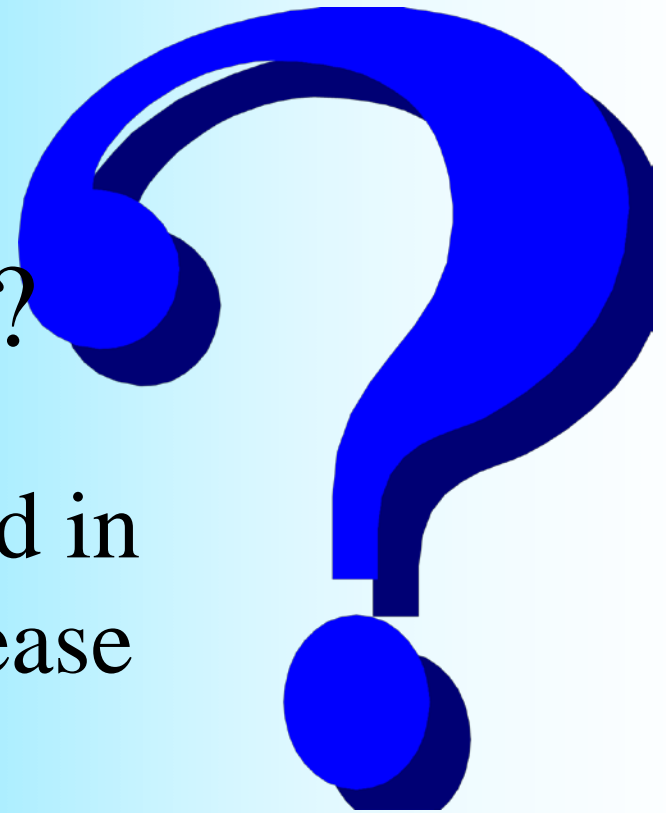
**Bloodborne Pathogen
Training**

WHY ARE WE HERE?

- OSHA BB Pathogen standard
 - anyone whose job may include exposure to bloodborne pathogens is required to complete training
 - employees who are trained in CPR and first aid
 - employees involved in emergency response
- The more you know, the better you can protect yourself and others if the circumstance presents itself

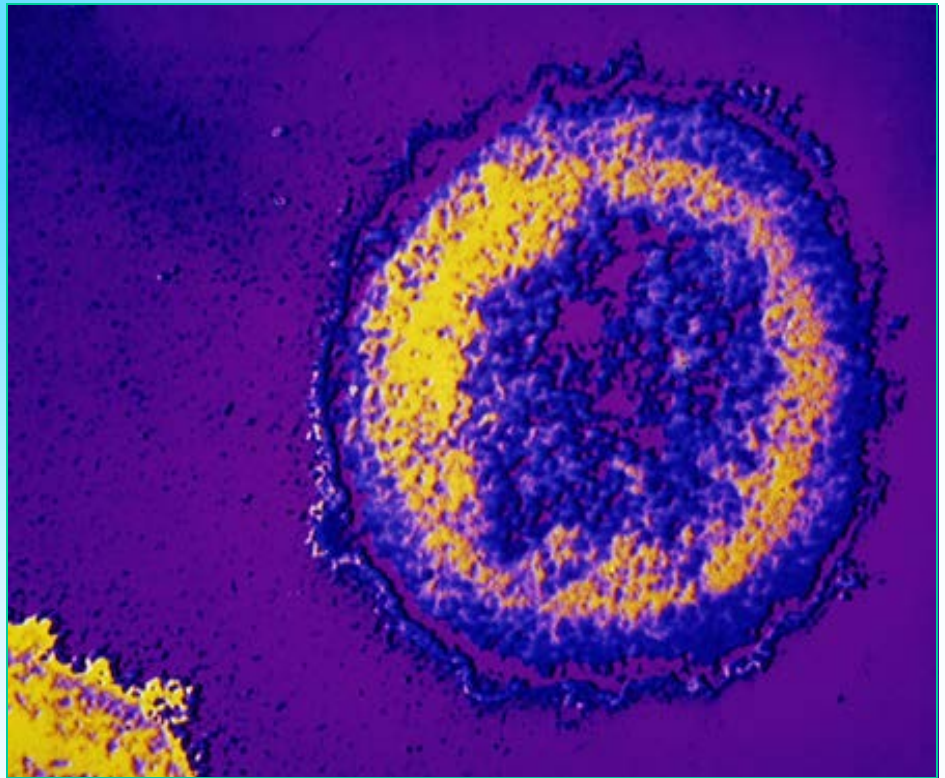
What is a BB Pathogen?

Microorganism that is carried in the blood that can cause disease in humans



Common BB Pathogen Diseases

- Malaria
- Syphilis
- **Hepatitis B(HBV)**
- **Hepatitis C(HCV)**
- **Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)**
- **Tuberculosis (TB)**



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

- Skin tissue, cell cultures
- Chewing tobacco juice
- Blood
- Saliva
- Vomit
- Urine
- Semen or vaginal secretions
- Any other bodily fluid



Routes of Transmission

- 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

- Accident and emergency response
- Administering first aid
- Responding to calls (violence, DUI's, etc.)
- Handling evidence
- 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)



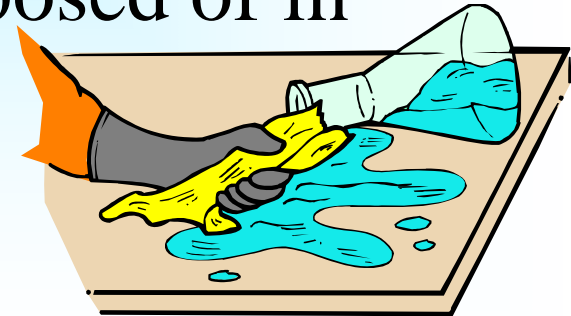
- Anything that is used to protect a person from exposure
- Latex or Nitrile gloves, goggles, CPR mouth barriers, aprons, respirators

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 quaternary ammonium compound or a 1:10 bleach solution
- 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 thereafter



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 & 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

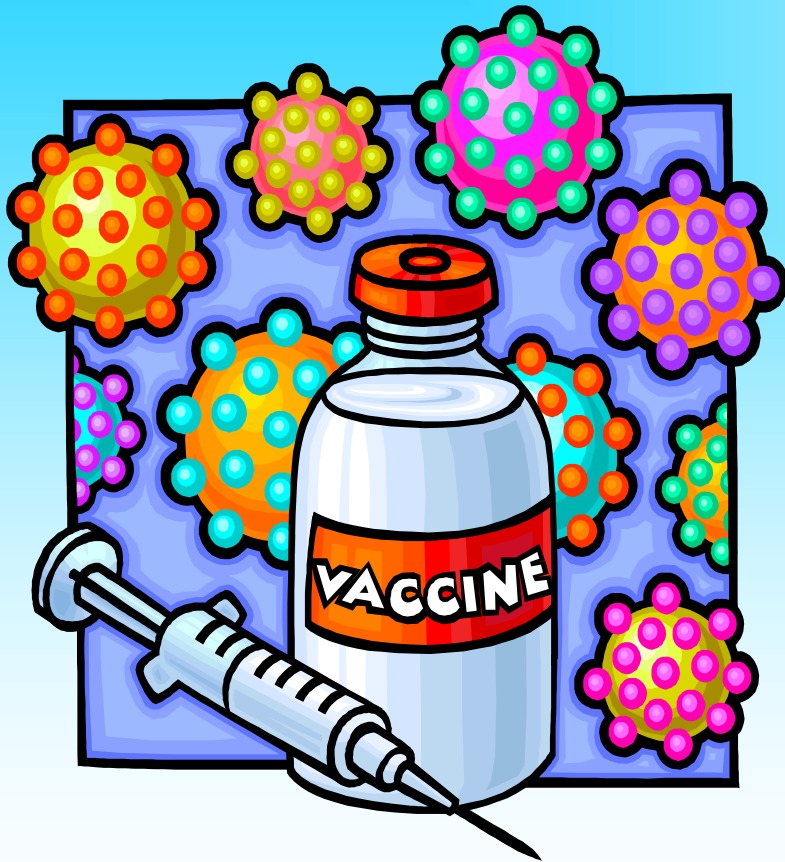
- A specific incident of contact with potentially infectious bodily fluid
- If there are no infiltrations of mucous membranes or open skin surfaces, it is not considered an occupational exposure
- Report all accidents involving blood or bodily fluids
- Post-exposure medical evaluations are highly recommended.

Post-exposure Evaluation

- Confidential medical evaluation
- Document route of exposure
- Identify source individual
- Test source individuals blood (with individuals consent)



Hepatitis B Vaccination

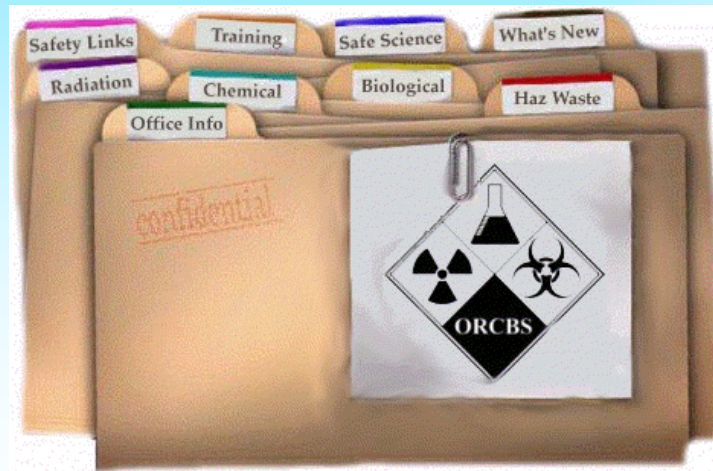


- Strongly endorsed by medical communities
- Offered to all potentially exposed employees
- Provided at no cost to employees
- Declination form

Recordkeeping

Training Records include:

- Training dates
- Contents of the training
- Declination form
- Signed acknowledgement that confirms training



BB pathogen guidelines are in place for
employee health and safety

Following the guidelines and using universal
precautions will significantly decrease risk of
exposure

Direct Questions To:

**Marcia Green 824- 6053 or
OEHS 824-2352**

Complete and Verify Your Training

1. If you choose to NOT be vaccinated against Hepatitis B –
 - a) Print the [Hepatitis B Declination Form](#)
 - b) Sign and date it
 - c) Give it to your supervisor
2. Digitally sign the [Acknowledgement of Training](#)