Bloodborne Pathogens
Controlling Exposures
Why are we here?

- OSHA Blood Borne Pathogen standard:
  - anyone whose job may include possible BBP exposure.
  - CPR trained & first aid
  - First responder or emergency response
- More you know, better protection & others
Definition

➢ Bloodborne Pathogens
  – Pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood or other potentially infectious materials and can cause disease in humans.

➢ Pathogens include but are not limited to:
  – Hepatitis B
  – HIV – human immunodeficiency virus
Common BBP Diseases

- HIV: leads to AIDS, depletes immune system, does not survive well outside the body.
- Hepatitis B (HBV): most common occupationally acquired infection, attacks liver, survive 7 days in dried blood.
- Hepatitis C (HCV): most chronic BBP infection, lead to chronic liver disease.
Why the Concern?

Osha estimates 5.6 million workers in health care and other facilities are at risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens such as Human Immunodeficiency (HIV) and hepatitis B (HBV).

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<th>Hepatitis B</th>
<th>HIV/AIDS</th>
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Potentially Infectious Body Fluids

- Skin tissue
- Tobacco juice
- Blood
- Saliva
- Vomit
- Urine
- Semen/Vaginal secretions
- Other body fluids
What would you do? and what would other employees do?

- Employee falls, sustains cut to scalp – fair amount of bleeding.
Occupational Exposure

…reasonably anticipated contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee’s duties.

Duties may include:

– Environmental Services
– Laboratory
– Waste Management
Routes of Transmission

- Contact with another person's blood or bodily fluid.
- Mucous membranes: eyes, mouth, nose.
- Non-intact skin.
- Contaminated needles, sharps, materials.
Your Exposure Potential

- Accident/emergency response
- First Aid
- Cleaning restrooms
- Removing trash
- Cleaning spills (body fluids)
Methods of Compliance

- **Standard (universal) Precautions**
  - “…**shall**  be observed to prevent contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials.
  - “…**all**  body fluids shall be considered potentially infectious materials.
Universal Precautions

• Use proper PPE
• Proper cleanup
• Proper disposal of contaminated material

➢ Purpose is to eliminate/minimize exposure.
Personal Protective Equipment

- Anything use to protect a person from exposure.
- Gloves
- Goggles
- CPR masks
- Aprons
- Respirators

Shall be used where exposures remains after institution of engineering and work practice controls.
PPE Rules to Remember

- Always check PPE for defects or tears.
- If torn, get new ones.
- Remove PPE prior to leaving work area.
- Do not reuse disposable equipment.
- Wash hands immediately after removing PPE.
- If soap/water is not available, use hand sanitizer.
Housekeeping/Environmental Services

- Worksite maintained in clean and sanitary condition.
- Cleaning and decontamination of items.
- Safe disposal.
Regulated Waste

- Contaminated sharps discarding and containment:
  - Approved sharp containers
    - Easily accessible
    - Upright
    - Not allowed to overfill
  - Container removal
    - Close immediately prior to removal
    - Place in secondary container if leakage is possible
  - Reusable containers
    - Not opened, emptied, or cleaned manually
Regulated Waste

- Other regulated waste containment:
  - Closeable, constructed to contain all contents, labeled or color-coded, closed prior to removal.
  - If outside contamination of the container occurs, it shall be placed in a second container.
- Disposal of all regulated waste shall be in accordance with applicable regulations.
Contaminated Laundry

- Shall be handled as little as possible:
  - Bagged or containerized at the location where it was used.
  - Containers labeled or color-coded.
  - Leak proof bags or containers.

- Employer shall ensure that employees who have contact with contaminated laundry wear protective gloves and other appropriate PPE.

- Shipping to an off-site facility.
Signs & Labels

- Labels must include the universal biohazard symbol and “Biohazard; must be attached to:
  - containers of regulated biohazard waste
  - refrigerators or freezers containing bodily fluids
  - containers used to store/transport/ship blood
Exposure Incident

- A specific incident of contact with potential infectious bodily fluid.
- Report all accidents involving blood or bodily fluids.
- Post-exposure medical evaluations are highly recommended.
  - Document route of exposure
  - Identify source
  - Test individuals blood (w/consent)
How to report a stick

https://www.uah.edu/legal/injuries
Recordkeeping

Training Records
- Shall be maintained for 3 years from the date of training.
- Dates of training.
- Contents of training.
- Signed acknowledgement of training.
Why do we not have 100% compliance?

- Lack of training
- Busy, hectic, rushing
- Decreased awareness of hazards
- “won’t happen to me….”
In Summary

- Definition and scope.
- Standards relating to Bloodborne Pathogens.
- Employer responsibilities.

Think Safety
Not Just Compliance!
Acknowledge Training

Click here to acknowledge receipt of training

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