

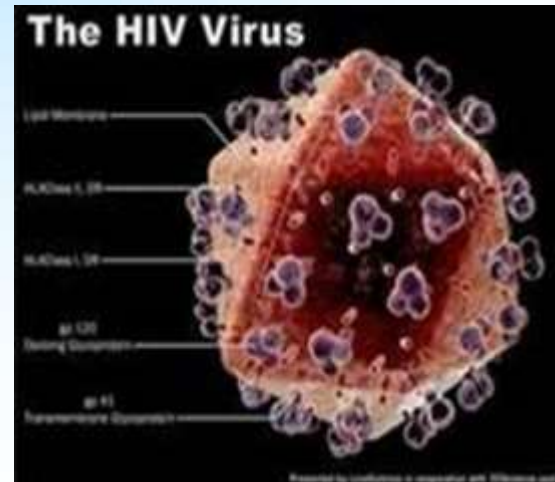
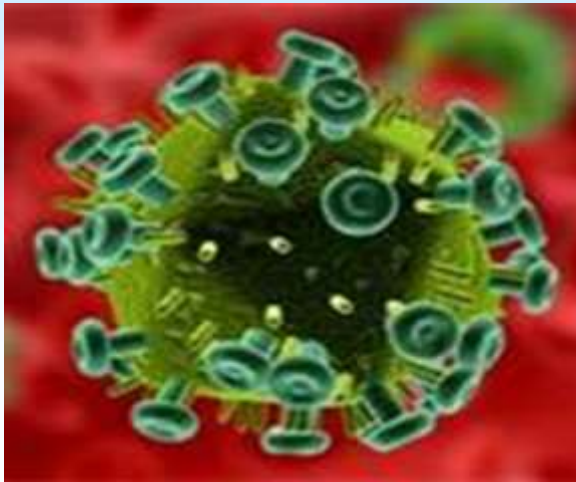
# Bloodborne Pathogen Training

# 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

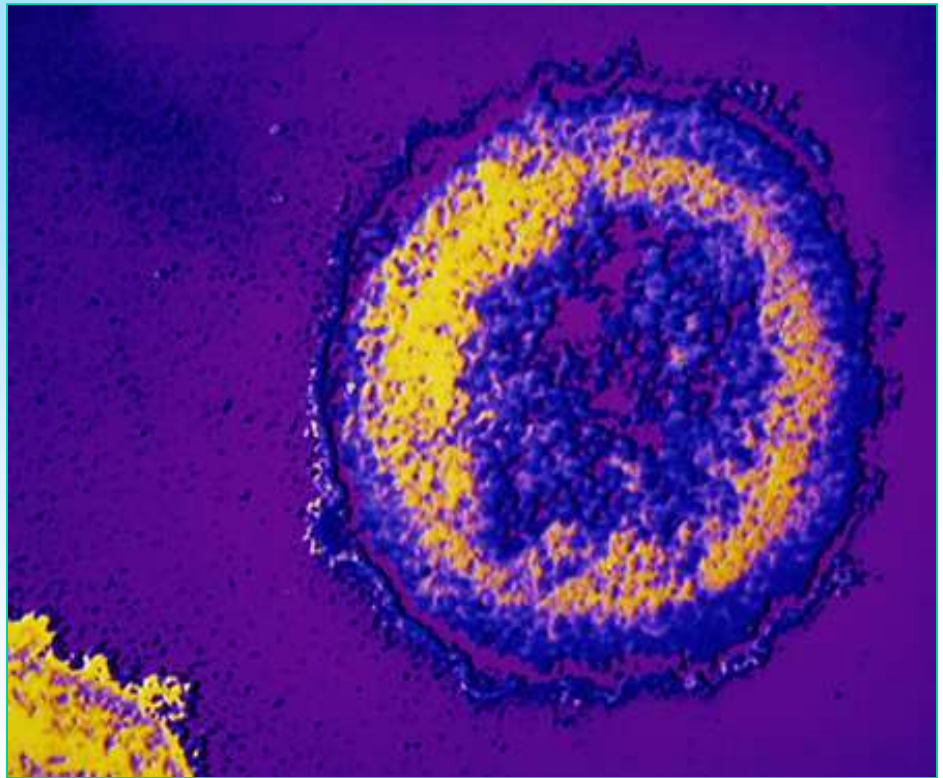
# What is a BB Pathogen?

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)



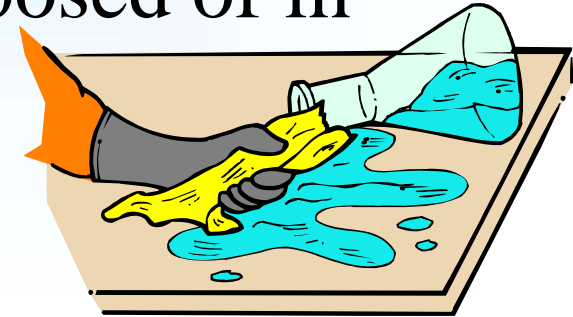
- Anything that is used to protect a person from exposure
- Latex or Nitrile gloves, goggles, CPR mouth barriers, aprons, respirators

# 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

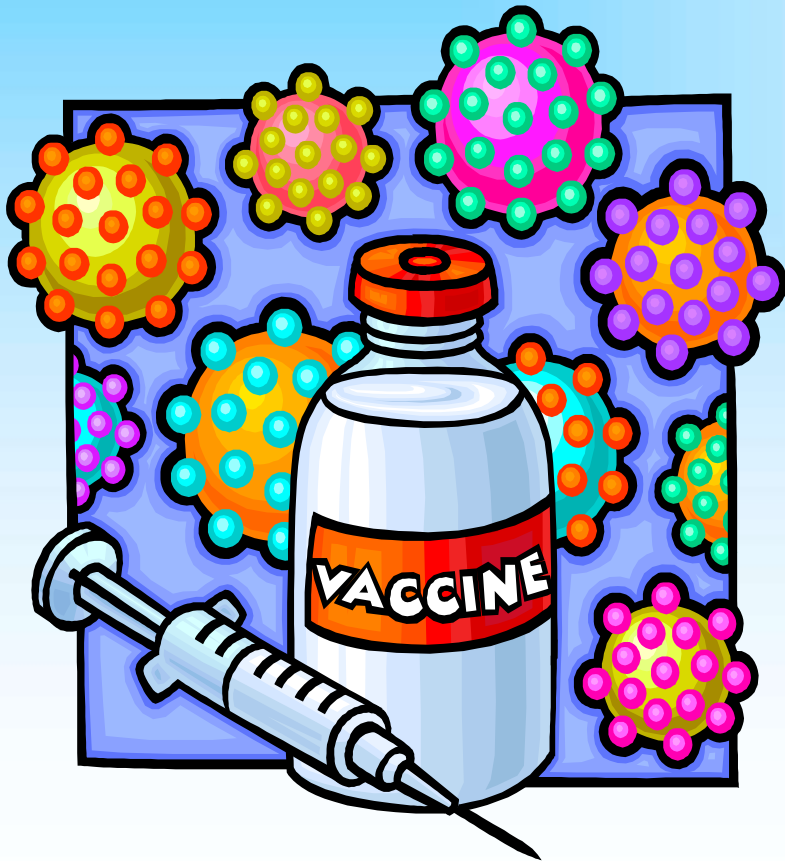
- A specific incident of contact with potentially infectious bodily fluid
- If there are no infiltrations of mucous membranes or open skin surfaces, it is not considered an occupational exposure
- Report all accidents involving blood or bodily fluids
- Post-exposure medical evaluations are highly recommended.

# 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