OSHA Standard on Bloodborne Pathogens
(29 CFR 1910.1030)
On-Line Training

- Annual Training
- New employees

Program effectiveness is rooted in attainment of instructional outcomes. The primary means of determining effectiveness is accomplished by evaluation of learning.”… Alspach (1995)

Yes, there will be a post-test!

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H.I.P.A.A.

- The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act

- enacted by the U.S. Congress in 1996

- privacy and security standards to protect the confidentiality of individually identifiable health information
Objectives

- List the three most common bloodborne pathogens (BBPs)
- Identify appropriate actions to reduce risk of exposure to BBPs
- Describe how to respond if an injury occurs
Minimize the risk of BBP exposure for students, your co-workers, and yourself

Take proper precautions

When an incident occurs, respond quickly and correctly
Blood Borne Pathogen

Infectious materials in blood, and any body fluid visibly contaminated with blood, that can cause disease in humans including but not limited to:

- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

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3 Most Common BBPs

- Hepatitis B:
  - Most people recover.
  - There is a vaccine.

- Hepatitis C:
  - Can carry virus for years without visible symptoms

- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV):
  - Attacks the immune system.
  - Can carry the virus for years without visible symptoms.
  - HIV can develop into AIDS.
Transmission of Disease

- Most commonly spread through high-risk activities like unprotected sex and sharing drug needles.
Exposure Risk

Potential risks include infected blood or bodily fluids that:

- Spray, splash into mouth, nose or eye (mucous membrane)
- Contacts broken areas of skin
- Accidental injury with a sharp object (needle or broken glass)
Protect Yourself

Remember the following:

- Universal Precautions
- Hand Washing
- Personal Protective Equipment
- District Procedures/Guidelines
Universal Precautions

A method of infection control in which all blood or bodily fluids are assumed to be potentially infectious.
The 5 Universal Precautions

1. Wash hands and work surfaces frequently.

2. Avoid contact with sharp objects.

3. Use gloves and other personal protective equipment when you anticipate exposure to blood or other bodily fluids.

4. Wash your hands immediately after exposure.

5. Dispose of hazardous material safely using engineering controls (sharps box for used needles)
Hand Washing

![Hand Washing Image](image-url)
How To...Hand Washing

- Wet hands thoroughly under warm water
- Dispense non-abrasive soap into wet hands
- Vigorously rub hands together for 20
- Be sure to scrub all surfaces
- Thoroughly rinse hands
- Dry hands with a disposable towel.
- Use towel to turn off the water and dispose of towel.
Alcohol-based Hand Sanitizer

- Apply about 1/2 tsp of the product to the palm of your hand.
- Rub your hands together, covering all surfaces of your hands, until they're dry.
- Wash hands with soap and water when able.

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Work Surfaces

- Work surfaces, particularly public counters, should be cleaned daily with your facilities approved disinfectant.

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Sharp Objects

- Never compact overflowing trash containers with your hands or feet.

- Always carry trash bags away from your body.

- Never pick up broken glass with your hands.
Personal Protective Equipment

“Specialized clothing or equipment worn by an employee for protection against infectious materials.” (OSHA)
Always wear gloves when you anticipate touching blood, bodily fluids, or contaminated surfaces.

- Use disposable gloves when administering first aid
- Cover any cuts with bandages before putting on gloves
- Make sure gloves fit snugly
- Check for rips or tears
Proper Glove Removal

- Grasp outside edge near wrist
- Peel away from hand, turning glove inside out
- Hold in opposite hand

CDC
Glove Removal cont...

- Slide ungloved finger under the wrist of remaining glove
- Peel off from inside while continuing to hold first glove
- Discard

CDC
Other PPE

- Resuscitation device
  - Wear when administering mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

- Smock or apron
  - Wear when cleaning up blood or other bodily fluid.

- Eyewear
Needle Disposal

BEE SMART

WITH YOUR SHARPS!
Accidental Exposure

If despite precautions you are exposed:

- Immediately washing the exposed area with soap and water
- Flush your eyes, nose, or mouth with running water if they have been exposed.
If An Injury Occurs

1. Assess the situation.

2. Administer first aid.

3. Report the incident to the school nurse.
Assess the Situation

- School is the name...Kids are the game!

- Your first instinct is to help an injured child immediately, **BUT** take a moment and think so that you can safely approach the situation.
Administer First Aid

- For minor cuts and scrapes, encourage the victim to self-administer first aid.

- For more serious injuries, put on a pair of gloves before you administer first aid.
Report the Incident

- Report the incident to the school nurse immediately!

- An Exposure Report is required when an incident occurs in which there is potential exposure to a BBP.
Exposure Control Plan

- OSHA requires employers to develop written documents to explain how they will implement the BBP standard, provide training to employees, and protect the health and safety of their workers.
“At Risk” Jobs

- Health Service Personnel
- Coaches, Athletic Trainers, & PE Teachers
- Special Ed Teachers
- Special Ed Bus Drivers & Aides
- Custodians
Cleaning Blood Spills

- Carefully cover the spill with paper towels – then carefully pour an EPA approved cleansing solution over the area – and leave it for **10 minutes** to kill any BBPs.
Disposing of Contaminated Waste

- Wear gloves
- Place contaminated items in a leak proof bag
- Place securely fastened bag in a plastic lined trash container
- Discard gloves
Soiled Clothing

- The risk of actual disease transmission through soiled clothing is negligible.

- Use common sense.
Contaminated Sharps

- Any contaminated object that can penetrate the skin including, but not limited to, needles and broken glass.

- Wear Gloves!

- Use a brush and dustpan or tongs to pick up broken glass/sharp objects. Never directly use your hands.

- Place the items in a closable, leak proof, puncture resistant container.
Use an EPA-registered disinfectant solution to clean and decontaminate sports items and equipment that has come in contact with blood and OPIM.
You have explored:

- The three most common BBPs
- Universal precautions for reducing risk of exposure
- What to do when an injury occurs

BE PREPARED!
References

- [http://ehs.uky.edu/ohs/gloveuse.html](http://ehs.uky.edu/ohs/gloveuse.html)
- Edelstein, Joan. DrPh, RN, Health Service Coordinator, Oakland, California (with permission)
- Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
- U.S. Department of Labor: Occupational Safety & Health Administration
Congratulations!

You have completed the Blood Borne Pathogens Review!

Congratulations!