BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

Annual Training
INTRODUCTION

• Thank you for fulfilling your annual blood borne pathogen training obligation
• Please review each slide and, when finished, print the quiz located on the district website.
• After completing the quiz, please forward it to your school office by September 30.
THE BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN STANDARD

• Federal law 29 CFR 1910.1030 sets forth the law employers must follow as part of a comprehensive effort to control the spread of blood borne pathogens.
• As part of that standard, the district is required to determine the level of exposure your position may have to blood borne pathogens.
• USDA’s Exposure control plan sets forth positions which have been determined to have exposure to blood borne pathogens.
• USDA’s Exposure control plan provides in-depth information regarding USDA’s plan to control blood borne pathogens.
BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

The three most deadly blood borne pathogens are:

- Hepatitis B (HBV)
- Hepatitis C (HCV)
- Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (HIV)
HEPATITIS B (HBV)

- Causes serious liver disease
- 50% of people infected with HBV have no symptoms
- Symptoms include jaundice, fatigue, loss of appetite, abdominal pain, occasional nausea or vomiting
- Most HBV sufferers recover, however, 10% retain the disease for life
- HBV causes 5,000 deaths per year
HEPATITIS B VACCINE

• The district provides a Hepatitis B vaccine for staff in positions which have been determined to have occupational exposure. Some positions receive the Hepatitis B vaccination automatically; other positions may receive the vaccine depending on the nature of the position and the population served by the position.
HEPATITIS B VACCINE (Part II)

• Staff who believe they should receive the Hepatitis B Vaccination but who have not yet been offered the series should contact the school nurse at 715-581-1371 to request the series. The requests are reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
• Staff who are exposed and have not had the Hepatitis B series may still obtain vaccination protection through a post-exposure vaccination. It will be provided according to current recommendations of the U.S. Public Health Service at the time these evaluations and procedures take place.
HEPATITIS C (HCV)

- Causes a serious liver disease known as Hepatitis C Viral Infection
- May cause symptoms similar to Hepatitis B
- 85% infected with HCV have chronic infections
- 3 Million in U.S. are chronically infected with HCV
- Many people show no symptoms
- This is the leading cause of liver transplants
- Up to 10,000 die annually from HCV
- No vaccine to prevent HCV
HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV)

- Attacks person’s immune system and causes it to break down
- The infected person becomes seriously ill when the immune system loses its ability to fight infection
- Some infected persons may go on to develop AIDS
- There is no preventative vaccine for HIV
TRANSMISSION

• Spread most easily through contact with blood, semen, vaginal secretions and any other body fluids and tissue with visible blood.
• Occurs most frequently from needles and unprotected sex.
• At work, the diseases are spread by blood entering your body through cuts, punctures, or splashing that enter the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose or mouth.
PROTECTION

The **bottom line** – treat blood, all body fluids, excretions, secretions, non-intact skin, mucous membranes as though infected with blood borne or other pathogens
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- Gloves
- Gown
- Aprons
- Lab Coats
- Face Shields
- Protective Eyewear
- Masks
- Mouthpieces
- Resuscitation Bags
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) (continued)

• Employees’ position supervisors will inform employees of the location of PPE’s.
• If the PPE is damaged or does not fit, please do not use the item.
• If the PPE is penetrated by blood or body fluid, remove the item and dispose of it according to the district’s exposure control plan.
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) (continued)

- Respirators and pocket masks are designed to protect you from a victim’s body fluids expelled during resuscitation.
- You must wear gloves whenever contact with a potentially infectious material is possible. The district provides vinyl gloves as well as utility gloves.
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) (continued)

• Gloves can be torn or punctured so cover hand cuts or skin abrasions with bandages before school.

• Replace disposable single-use gloves as soon as possible if contaminated, torn, punctured or no longer effective—NEVER RE-USE THEM.
• While both hands are gloved, carefully peel one glove off from the wrist to the fingertips-then hold it in the gloved hand. With the exposed hand, peel the 2\textsuperscript{nd} glove off the same way, tucking the 1\textsuperscript{st} glove inside the 2\textsuperscript{nd}. Dispose of promptly and NEVER touch the outside of a glove with your bare skin.

• Always wash your hands with soap and running water as soon as possible.
HANDWASHING

- #1 PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION
- Keeps you from infecting people or other objects
- Wash your hands after contacting blood, body fluids, excretions or secretions, even if you are wearing gloves.
HANDWASHING 101

- Wash hands with soap and running water for 10-15 seconds
- Rub vigorously over all surfaces including above your wrists
- Rinse thoroughly and dry with clean paper towel and discard
- Use clean paper towel to turn off faucet
- If soap and water are not available, use an instant hand sanitizer such as Purell
COMMON SENSE WORK PRACTICES

• You should not eat, drink, or smoke where you are likely to be exposed to blood or body fluid.

• Do not handle contact lenses or apply cosmetics or lip balms where exposure is possible.

• NEVER keep food or drink in places where blood or other potentially infected materials are present.
• Clean all blood and fluid spills promptly according to district policy. If you have not been trained in cleaning techniques, contact custodial staff to clean area.

• Keep work surfaces and protective coverings clean.

• Wear gloves to handle contaminated laundry.

• Be careful to prevent exposure of your clothing and skin.

• Deposit wet laundry in a leak-resistant container.
• Trash may contain sharps or other infectious material so do not push it down with your hands or feet. Instead gently shake down waste containers and carry waste bags by the top away from your body.

• Dispose of blood and other regulated medical waste in appropriately labeled, closable, leak-proof containers.

• Containers bearing the standard biohazard label contain potentially infectious material and/or regulated waste.
TRASH DISPOSAL

• Use a red bag for waste that is:
  – Dripping
  – Squeezable
  – Pourable
  – Flakeable

All other waste with blood or other potentially infectious material goes into a lined trash container. All trash containers must be lined.

Red bags are available from custodial staff or from health offices.

If a red bag is used by non-custodial staff, the school nurse must be notified so it can be disposed of properly.
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

• The district maintains a written schedule of specific methods for cleaning environmental surfaces possibly contaminated with infectious materials.
• The building custodian should be contacted for clean up.
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING (continued)

General rules:

Minimize the area of contamination, prevent people from walking through it, etc. If this has already happened widen the area of decontamination to include all identifiable smears.

• Clean and decontaminate equipment and working surfaces with appropriate disinfectants as soon as possible after contact with potentially infectious material.

• Wear gloves – absorb any liquid or semi-liquid potentially infectious material with sufficient paper towel or other disposable absorbent material so that contaminant is not drippable, pourable, squeezable or flakeable. Next clean the surface with a cleaning agent such as soap and water, again using disposable paper towel. Follow this procedure by disinfecting with a hospital grade tuberculocidal disinfectant according to label directions. A solution of 1 part bleach to 10 parts water can also be used but must remain on the surface at least 10 minutes or allowed to dry there.

• Place all used absorbent material into a lined waste receptacle.

• Use a broom and dustpan to pick up broken glass, not your hands, or call a custodian.

• Surfaces used for diapering need to be cleaned & disinfected between each use. This includes changing tables & mats. The above procedure should be followed.
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING (continued)

• Put contaminated sharps and other potentially infectious wastes in closeable containers labeled “biohazard” or color coded leak-proof containers.
• Sharps should be placed in sharps containers, not the trash. A red sharps container is located in each School Health Office.
• Handle contaminated laundry as little as possible, with minimal agitation.
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING (continued)

• Place items in labeled or color-coded bags or containers without sorting or rinsing them and use leak-proof bags to transport wet laundry.

• All contaminated laundry will be handled/washed at the High School.

• Regularly inspect and decontaminate bins, pails, cans and other reusable receptacles likely to be contaminated.
IF EXPOSED

- Do not panic – the school district’s Exposure Control Plan (ECP) is located on the school web site and is available to every employee. (Human Resources – BBP Training – Click here for BBP Pathogen Exposure Control Plan)
- If you would like a written copy you may print the ECP from the website. If you are unable to print, you may request a written copy from your supervisor.
- Immediately wash exposed skin area with soap and water.
- If infectious materials enter your eyes, flush eyes with large amounts of clean water.
- Report exposure to supervisor immediately so post-exposure evaluation can begin.
- Contact Medcore at 1-800-775-5866 to report exposure accident and initiate accident/incident reporting process.
IF EXPOSED
(continued)

• Follow up with school district’s identified provider recommended by Medcore or be seen by your chosen health care provider.
• Once the Medical Provider determines that a Significant Exposure has occurred, the victim’s and the source person of the blood or body fluid will need to have blood work drawn.
• The victim will be advised of initial Lab results as soon as possible and will then follow up with their personal Primary Care Provider, or school district designated provider.
IF EXPOSED (continued)

- Exposure does not always lead to infection.
- To become exposed, a large enough dose of the live virus must enter your bloodstream and overcome your body's defense system.
PUTTING INTO PERSPECTIVE

For those who have not been vaccinated, the risk of contracting a blood borne infection after a sharps injury are:

• 1 in 6 will acquire Hepatitis B
• 1 in 20 will acquire Hepatitis C
• 1 in 300 will acquire HIV

(provided the source individual is infected with the pathogen)
BEST TOOLS

• Follow work practices designed to keep us safe
DISTRICT CONTACT

If you have any questions or concerns regarding any of the material presented, contact:

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715-581-1371