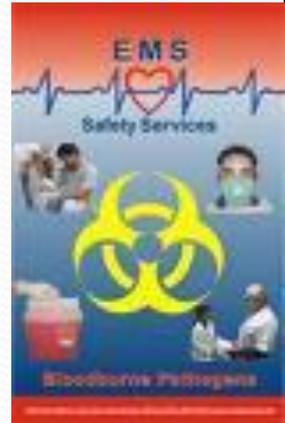




Bloodborne Pathogen Safety

What Are Bloodborne Pathogens?

- Bloodborne pathogens (BBPs) are pathogenic microorganisms (e.g., viruses) that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans.
- BBPs include:
 - ◆ Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), which causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS);
 - ◆ Hepatitis B virus (HBV);
 - ◆ Hepatitis C virus (HCV); and
 - ◆ other pathogens (e.g., malaria).



HIV, HBV & HCV

- **HIV**: virus that attacks the body's immune system by destroying the ability to fight infection. It is usually sexually transmitted. HIV sufferers can develop AIDS after many years. There is currently no cure.
- **HBV**: virus that infects the liver, and can cause cirrhosis and liver cancer. Transmitted primarily through **contact with infected blood and/or body fluids**. There is a vaccine.
- **HCV**: virus that often results in flu-like symptoms and liver damage. There can be **"blood to blood"** transmissions by, for example, sharing needles—drug users—or blood transfusions. Currently, there is no vaccine or cure.

These viruses can be carried in the body for many years without producing symptoms.

Bloodborne Pathogen Requirements for the School

The school must implement an Exposure Control Plan (ECP).

- The ECP is designed by the school to help manage exposures.
- The school must identify job classifications in which employees are at risk of contacting bloodborne pathogens or other potentially infectious materials in their daily job duties.
- Find the information at www.svc.the-trust.org/, then Resources & Training Tab, and then Manuals.

Hepatitis B Vaccination

- Vaccine must be offered free of charge to all employees that the school district identifies as having a high risk of exposure.
- Vaccine has to be offered within 10 working days of taking the position.
- A licensed healthcare professional must administer the vaccination.
- If the employee declines, a declination form must be signed, and a record must be kept.
- Exceptions: employee already had the vaccination, or antibody testing revealed immunity.

Hepatitis A

- There is a vaccine for this virus.
- The out breaks are most related to contact with fecal matter, and poor hygiene (no washing of hands).
- This is not a Bloodborne Pathogen, and does not apply to the BBP Standard.

Infected Body Fluids:

- human blood;
- semen;
- vaginal secretions;
- feces;
- saliva in dental procedures;
- any body fluid visually contaminated with blood (e.g., urine, vomit, etc.); and
- breast milk.



How Can You Become Infected?

You become infected by:

- sharing hypodermic needles;
- sexual contact;
- transmission from mother to child before or at birth;
- accidental puncture (e.g., contaminated needles, broken glass, or other sharps);
- contact between broken/damaged skin and infected body fluids; and
- contact between mucous membranes and infected body fluids.



Universal Precautions & PPE

- Universal precautions are a prevention strategy in which all blood, body fluids that contain blood, and other potentially infectious materials are treated as if they are infected.
- PPE provides a barrier and should be:
 - ◆ appropriate to the task/activity;
 - ◆ worn in exposure situations, without exception;
 - ◆ replaced if torn or punctured, and
 - ◆ removed prior to leaving the work area.



Four Ws

If it is **wet**, wear gloves to **wipe** it up. **Wash** hands with soap and water before and after clean-up.



Hygiene, Housekeeping, and Disposal

Hygiene

- Hand-washing is one of the most effective ways to prevent the transmission of BBPs.
- Hands or exposed skin should be thoroughly washed following an exposure incident.
- Do not eat, smoke, drink, apply make-up, or handle contact lenses in areas where exposure is likely to occur.
- Do not store food or drink where other potentially infectious materials are present.



Hygiene, Housekeeping, and Disposal

Housekeeping

- Clean and disinfect your work area after each shift, and after each exposure incident.
- Use appropriate disinfectants and cleaning materials.
- Use a dustpan to remove broken glass.
- Dispose of potentially infected trash and other materials with care.



Hygiene, Housekeeping, and Disposal

Disposal

- All body fluids that were cleaned up need to be placed in a **red bag** labeled **“Biohazard.”**
- The bag must be disposed of properly.

