Bloodborne Pathogens

Take Precautions to Stay Healthy

Section I

Introduction

Introduction

OSHA's standard

Bloodborne diseases

Introduction

Exposure control plan

Recognize exposure

Control measures

PPE

Introduction

HVB vaccination

Exposure incident

Post-exposure incident

Labels, signs

Section II

OSHA's bloodborne pathogens standard

OSHA standard

Exposure control plan

Exposure determination

Universal precautions



OSHA standard

Control measures

PPE

Housekeeping

Research labs



OSHA standard

HBV vaccination

Post-exposure incident

Hazard communication

Recordkeeping

Section III

Bloodborne diseases

Bloodborne diseases

Hepatitis B (HBV)

HBV symptoms

■ 30% — no symptoms

Jaundice

Fatigue

Abdominal pain

HBV symptoms

Loss of appetite

Nausea, vomiting

Joint pain



HBV characteristics

Infection rate declining

■ Highest in 20–49-year-olds

HBV transmission

Needlestick

Contaminated sharps

Direct contact



Bloodborne diseases

HIV

AIDS

HIV infection

- May have no symptoms
- Fever
- Headache
- Fatigue
- Swollen glands

HIV infection

Weight loss

Fevers

Skin rashes



HIV infection

Memory loss

Infections

AIDS symptoms

Weight loss

Nausea, vomiting

Diarrhea

AIDS symptoms

- Extreme fatigue
- Coughing
- Fever
- Sore throat
- Headaches



AIDS symptoms

Confusion

Loss of vision

Seizures

Coma



AIDS characteristics

Over 800,000 cases

About 5% were health care workers

HIV transmission

Needlesticks

Contaminated sharps

Direct contact

Section IV

Exposure control plan

Exposure control plan

Job classifications, tasks

Provisions of standard

Exposure incidents

Section V

Recognizing exposure

Recognizing exposure

Occupational exposure

Exposure incident

Recognizing exposure

Blood

OPIMs

Parenteral



Source individual

Recognizing exposure

Contaminated

Decontamination

Regulated waste



Section VI

Exposure control

Engineering controls

■ Isolate, remove hazard

Sharps injury protection

Needleless systems



Work practice controls

Change procedures

Handling needles

Work practice controls

Eating, drinking

Minimize splash

Universal precautions



Universal precautions

Treat all human blood & certain human body fluids as infectious

Handwashing

After removing gloves, PPE

Use sink or antiseptic cleaner



Housekeeping

Schedule

■ Food, drink

Contaminated equipment

Housekeeping

Broken glassware

Disposal

Section VII

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

PPE

■ No cost

Gloves

Gowns

■ Lab coats

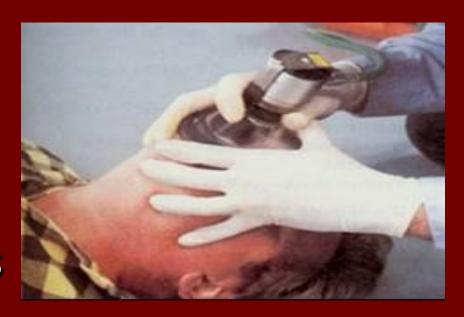


PPE

■ Face shields

Eye protection

Ventilation devices



Gloves

Blood

OPIMs

Mucous membranes



Non-intact skin

Gloves

Contaminated items

Vascular procedures

Masks & eye protection

Splashes

Spray

Spatter

Droplets

Protective clothing

As needed



PPE

Readily available

Sizes

Hypoallergenic



PPE removal

Contaminated

Damaged

Before leaving area

Proper containers



PPE

Use is required

Special situations documented

Section VIII

Hepatitis B vaccination

HBV vaccination

No cost

Licensed professional

Public health recommendations



HBV vaccination

After training

■ Within 10 days

HBV vaccination

No pre-screening

Declination form

Can get later

Section IX

Exposure incident

Exposure incident

Wash with soap, water

Flush mucous membranes

■ Irrigate eyes



Exposure incident

Report

Medical assistance

Section X

Post-exposure

Medical evaluation

How exposure occurred

Identify source individual

Test source individual



Medical evaluation

■ Test exposed employee

Vaccination

Counseling

Evaluate illness



Section XI

Labels and signs

Warning labels

Containers

BIOHAZARD

Red bags



Warning signs

HIV, HBV labs, facilities

BIOHAZARD

At entry



Section XII

Conclusion

Summary

OSHA's standard

Bloodborne diseases

Summary

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Recognize exposure

Control measures

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Labels, signs

Questions?