



Environmental Management Consulting, Inc.

### Bloodborne Pathogens

Pathogenic micro-organisms found in the Human Blood and Other Potentially Infectious Materials (OPIM) including but not limited to HIV, HBV & HCV.

### Other Potentially Infectious Materials (OPIM)

- ALL BODILY FLUIDS
- Fluids found around the heart, lungs and abdomen
- Saliva in dental procedures
- Any body fluid visibly contaminated with blood
- All body fluids if it is impossible to differentiate between body fluids
- Other human tissues

### Exposure Incident

- Entry into your body via: Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Mucus Membranes & Open Cuts
- Workplace exposure?
  - Wash thoroughly
  - Report to supervisor
  - Medical evaluation
  - Form WKC8165
- Right for teachers to have blood tested for HIV if significant exposure.

### Universal Precautions

Treat all human blood and OPIM as if infected with bloodborne pathogens (HIV, HBV, HCV, etc.)

- "Act as though everyone is infected with everything"

### HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus

- Virus that causes AIDS
- Can only survive a few minutes outside body
- No vaccine or cure
- About 1,200,000 U.S. cases
- More U.S. infections as treatment allows for those infected to live longer

### Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)

- Very hardy: Can live up to 1 week outside the body
- No cure but vaccine (below)
- 30% no signs or symptoms
- About 1,400,000 U.S. cases

### Hepatitis B Vaccination

- Series of 3 shots (initial, 1 month, 6 month) - offered free to occupationally exposed employees based on required job duties.
- Vaccination not mandatory, employee can decline; has right to accept at later date.
- Virtually 100% effective.
- Just as effective if given within 24 hours of exposure.
- Duration - CDC study shows so far may be indefinite but people do vary. Blood titer to check antibodies/immunity.

### Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

- Acute & chronic liver disease and leading cause of liver transplants
- 75% of infected were born between 1945 - 1965.
- No vaccine but new drug treats up to 75%
- $\leq 80\%$  no signs/symptoms
- About 3,900,000 U.S. cases

### HIV/HBV/HCV Symptoms

- Flu-like: Fatigue, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Fever

### Spill Clean Up

- Isolate work area
- Select & wear PPE: gloves and possibly eye protection
- Apply disinfectant and then absorbent to spill
- Clean up bulk material
- Disinfect area and tools
- Secure waste
- Remove PPE, then wash hands and face

### Regulated Waste

- Items contaminated with blood that could be released during handling - pourable, spillable, dripable, flakeable, squeezable, splashable, etc.
- Biohazard bags: Red or orange-red with biohazard symbol
- Sharps containers for: Needles and other sharp item with blood/OPIM (glass, Epi-pens, etc...).

### Exposure Control Plan

Outlines how exposures are minimized and what to do in case of a workplace exposure

- Plan should be reviewed annually by the District.
- "Occupational Exposure"
- Exposure incident reporting, & follow-up documentation.
- Where is your plan located?
- Who is your exposure control plan manager?

### Annual Plan Review

- Employee Occupational Exposure Determination
- Review of any new safer medical devices
- Keep a sharps injury log
- Solicit employee input

### Documentation

- Document all employees who are considered to be "occupationally exposed"
- Document offering the HBV vaccine and retain records of the vaccination series or declination.
- Document initial training for ALL new staff and refresher training for occupationally exposed staff
- Maintain personal medical information in H.R. employee personnel files.

For More Info. Go To: CDC, WHO, DHS & OSHA websites

Securing Safer Futures...