

Carl Albert State College



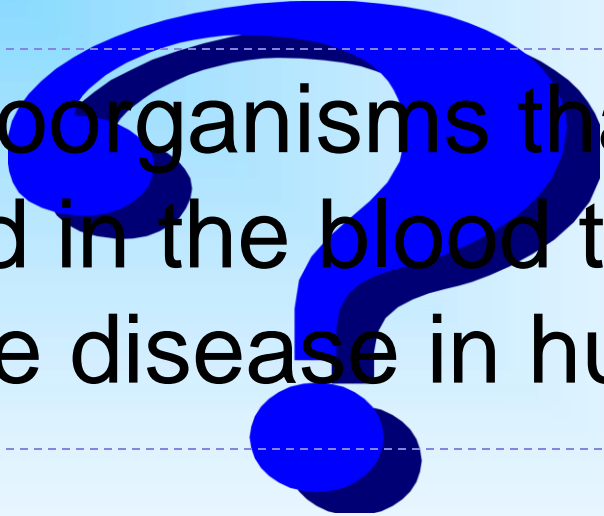
**BLOODBORNE
PATHOGEN**

AWARENESS
TRAINING

Why is this important?

- ❖ OSHA BB Pathogen Standard
 - anyone whose job requires exposure to BB pathogens is required to complete training
- ❖ The more you know, the better you will perform in real situations!

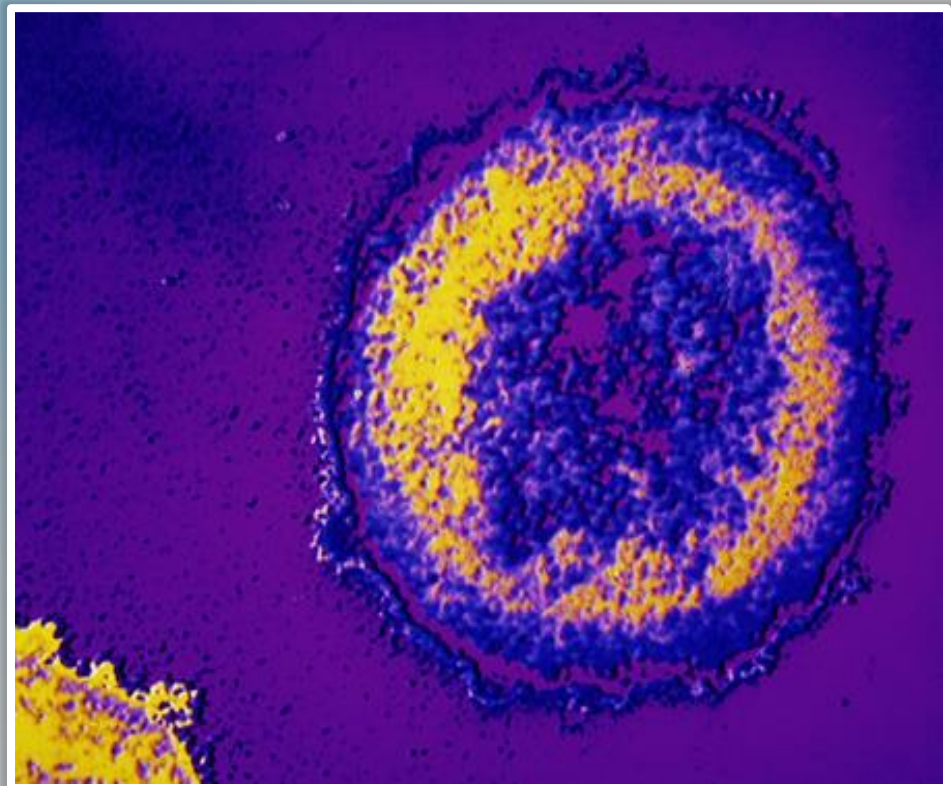
What is a BB Pathogen?



Microorganisms that are carried in the blood that can cause disease in humans

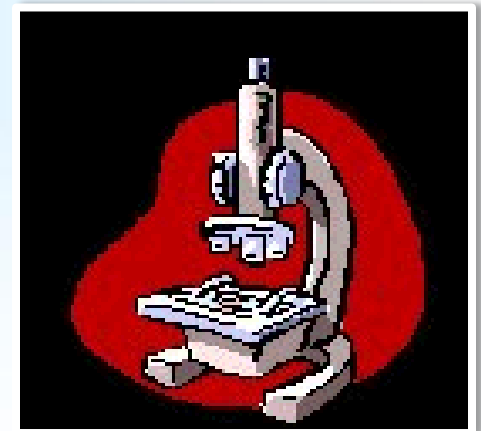
Common BB Pathogen Diseases

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



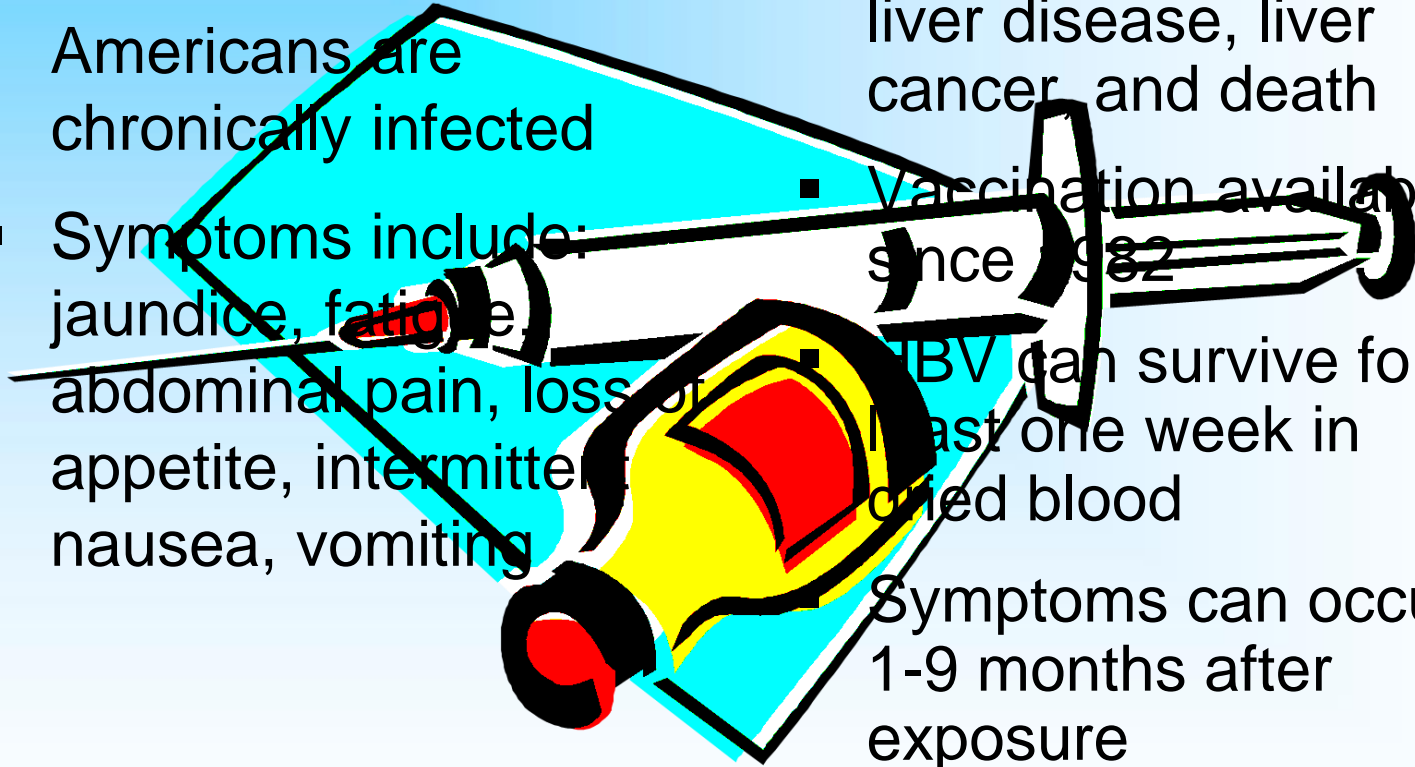
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

- HIV is the virus that leads to AIDS
- HIV depletes the immune system
- HIV does not survive well outside the body
- No threat on contracting HIV through casual contact



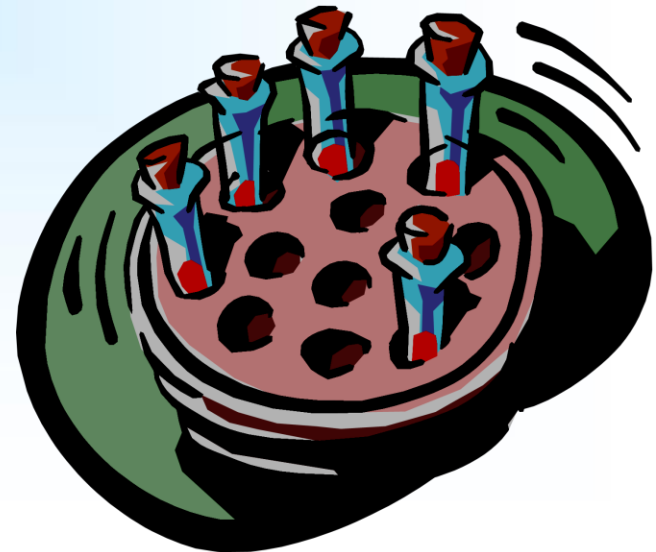
Hepatitis B (HBV)

- 1—1.25 million Americans are chronically infected
- Symptoms include: jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, intermittent nausea, vomiting
- May lead to chronic liver disease, liver cancer, and death
- Vaccination available since 1982
- HBV can survive for at least one week in dried blood
- Symptoms can occur 1-9 months after exposure



Hepatitis C (HCV)

- Hepatitis C is the most common chronic bloodborne infection in the United States
- Symptoms include: jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, intermittent nausea, vomiting
- May lead to chronic liver disease and death



Potentially Infectious Body Fluids

- Skin tissue, cell cultures
- Any other body fluid
- Blood
- Saliva
- Vomit
- Urine



Transmission Potential

- Contact with another person's blood or body fluid that may contain blood
- Mucous membranes: eyes, mouth, nose
- Non-intact skin
- Contaminated sharps/needles



Your Exposure Potential

- Industrial accident
- Administering first aid
- Post-accident cleanup
- Handling of returned product
- Janitorial or maintenance work
- Handling of any waste products



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



- Anything that is used to protect a person from exposure
- Latex or Nitrile gloves, goggles, CPR mouth barriers, aprons, respirators

Universal Precautions

- Use of proper PPE
- Treat all blood and body fluids as if they are contaminated
- Proper cleanup and decontamination
- Disposal of all contaminated material in the proper manner

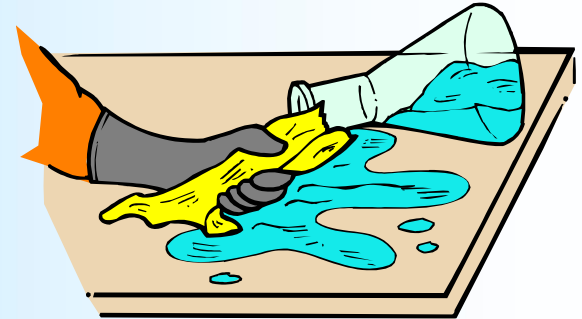


PPE Rules to Remember

- Always check PPE for defects or tears before using
- If PPE becomes torn or defective remove and get new
- Remove PPE before leaving a contaminated area
- Do not reuse disposable equipment

Decontamination

- Do an initial wipe up
- Spray and allow it to stand for ten minutes then wipe up
- Dispose of all wipes in biohazard containers
- PPE should be removed and disposed of in biohazard containers



Hand Washing



- Wash hands immediately after removing PPE
- Use an antibacterial soap
- A hand sanitizer can be used, but *wash with soap and water as soon as possible.*

Regulated Medical Waste

- Liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM)
- Contaminated items that would release blood or OPIM when compressed
- Contaminated sharps
- Pathological and microbiological waste containing blood or OPIM



Signs & Labels

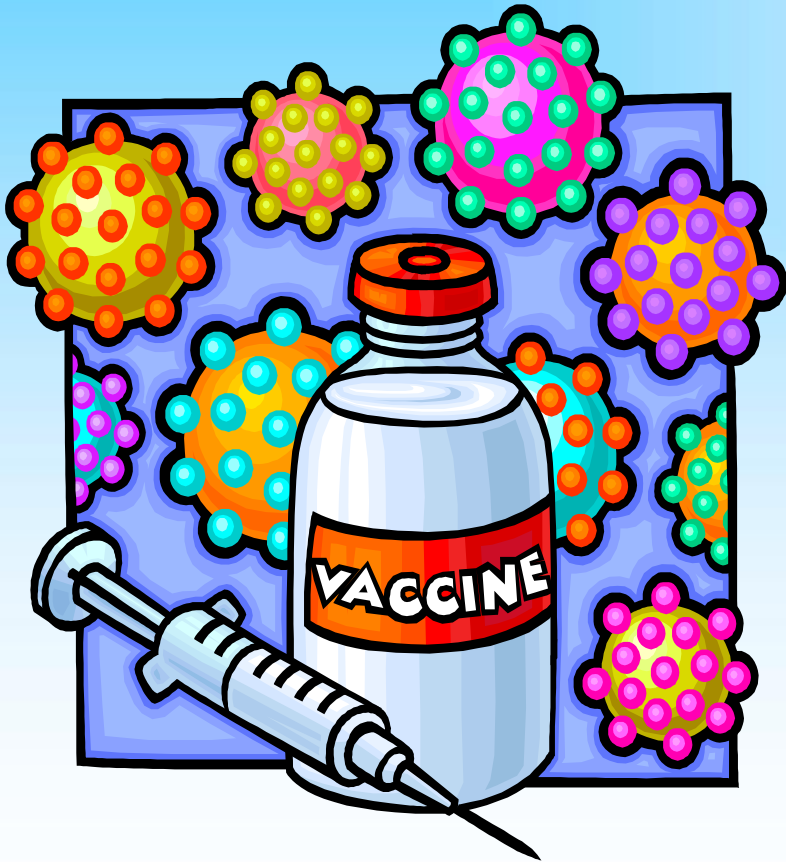
- Labels must include the universal biohazard symbol, and the term “Biohazard” must be attached to:
 - containers of regulated biohazard waste
 - refrigerators or freezers containing blood or OPIM
 - containers used to store, transport, or ship blood or OPIM



Exposure Incident

- A specific incident of contact with potentially infectious body fluid
- Report all accidents involving blood or body fluids

Hepatitis B Vaccination



- Strongly endorsed by medical communities
- Offered to all potentially exposed employees
- Provided at no cost to employees
- Declination form

In Conclusion

BB pathogen rules are in place for
your health and safety

Failure to follow them is a risk that
does *not* need to be taken