Producer: Pre-work	• Review PowerPoint slides below as well as facilitator guide noting areas where you are to access Zoom polls or links to external quiz elements. Check to ensure all polls and links match descriptions below and are reset for this meeting.
	• Access the participant sign up list with names and emails of participants to be included in this session. Use the list to ensure only registered participants are allowed into the Zoom meeting. If a participant tries to enter the session with an unknown name or email, ask the participant to clarify their information before allowing them into the meeting. Once a participant is removed, they will be unable to re-enter the session.
	• Log into Zoom webinar 5-10 minutes before the start of Zoom webinar. Ensure cohost privileges are given by host. Check camera and sound settings.
	• Ensure waiting room is enabled. Begin admitting participants 3-5 minutes before Zoom webinar start time.

Facilitator Pre-Work:	• Review PowerPoint slides and read through facilitator guide completely.
	• You will need a timer for at least one section. This can be a phone, physical timer, or online timer.
	• Log in to the Zoom webinar 10 minutes before meeting start; add producer as cohost.
	• Secure participants sign up list and ensure attendance tracking is toggled on in the Zoom settings.
	• Enable closed captioning/subtitles option in Zoom.
	• Check audio and visual settings.
	• Ensure you have your copy of the participant guide for reference as needed.

Session # 1		
Slides	**Approximate Timing**	**Topic**
1	2min	Welcome and Introductions

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2	1 min	Agenda
3-4	2min	Course Goals and Objectives
5-6	1min	Bloodborne Diseases
7	1min	Specific Routes of Infection
8-10	4min	Pathogens of Concern
11	2min	Knowledge Check - Mentimeter
12-13	2min	Bloodborne Pathogens
14	2min	Knowledge Check – Zoom Poll
15-16	2min	Sources of Bloodborne Pathogens Contamination
17-18	3min	What's Contaminated?
19	4min	Knowledge Check – Kahoot Quiz
20	1min	Exposure and Transmission of Bloodborne Pathogens
21	2min	Scenario Based Question
22-23	3min	Occupational Exposure
24	2min	Tasks with Exposure Risk
25	1min	Preventing Exposures
26	2min	Universal Precautions
27	1min	OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard
28	3min	Engineering Controls
29	3min	Work Practices
30	1min	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
31	1min	Knowledge Check – Zoom Chat

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32	2min	Hospital X's Responsibilities
33	1min	Post Exposure Procedures
34	3min	Final Steps After Exposure
35-38	4min	Post Exposure Medical Follow Up
39	1min	Knowledge Check – Scenario Thumbs Up/Down
40	3min	Summary
41	3min	Final Quiz Introduction Slide – (link to external quiz hosted on LMS)
Total:	63min	

Slide#) Duration	**Slide**	**Facilitator Notes**	**Producer Notes**
1)		***Note within each slide there are areas that say (click) before the verbiage to be read. *DO NOT SAY CLICK. That is an indication for you to click to reveal the information on the slide that aligns with the verbiage to be read by you. You might use your mouse to click, or the space bar on your keyboard.** ***Time has been built into the overall presentation time to allow for additional questions that may arise throughout the course and at the end. Please refer back to slide information as**	**Continue monitoring the chat for technical questions.** **Monitor waiting room for participants needing entry.**

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		needed to reiterate concepts that need clarification. **Say:** As we wait for all participants to be let into the room, take a moment to please silence outside distractions such as cell phones. While we are waiting, please make sure you have your participant guide for this training. **Wait**: 3 minutes post scheduled start time to begin next part. **Say:** Welcome to the Hospital X Bloodborne Pathogens Safety and Compliance Training. I am __(your name and role in company)___, and I will be your facilitator today. Behind the scenes we have __(Producer name and role in company)_, who will be acting as our tech assistant as well as the chat moderator. Please put any questions or technical needs in the chat. In the same fashion, please keep the chat free from side chatter unrelated to the training to ensure we are able to address your questions and needs as soon as reasonably possible.	

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		This will be a 60 minute training with a final quiz to be taken after. The final quiz should not take more than 15-20 minutes, but you will be given more time if needed. You can expect to be finished with the training and quiz within 90 minutes. During the training you will be asked to fill in sections in your participant guide. Again, please make sure you have that handy with a pen or pencil to complete your tasks. We value your time and want to ensure you get the most out of this training. Please note it is company policy to have your video camera on during the length of the presentation. Your time today will be documented and added to your weekly pay for hours worked. Let's get started. **Do:** Advance to next slide.	

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2)		**Say:** Let's begin by going over the agenda for today's training. **Do:** Click to reveal each section of the course as you read each section title that appears. **Do:** Advance slide when agenda introduction is complete.	–
3)		**Say:** Let's begin with the goals of this course. Essentially, why are you taking this training? **Do:** Click to display each section below reading the description with each section as indicated before each verbal cue in parenthesis. (Click) **Say:** (Click) Working in medical environments can be an extremely rewarding career. As an individual working in these environments, the position carries some risks of infection through exposure. The	–

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		goal of this course is to help you function safely within our healthcare facilities. (Click) The best way to keep our employees safe from exposure is through proper identification and handling procedures if you are exposed to a contamination. As you learn how to apply safe workplace practices in tasks potentially involving bloodborne pathogens and biohazardous materials, you will control your exposure and stay healthy on the job. (Click) Hospital X has an Exposure Control Plan, which identifies the jobs and tasks where potential exposure can occur. It is essential to know and understand these safety procedures, but it is equally important that you follow the protocols in the Exposure Control Plan to ensure the best possible outcome of a potential exposure. **Do:** Advance to next slide.	

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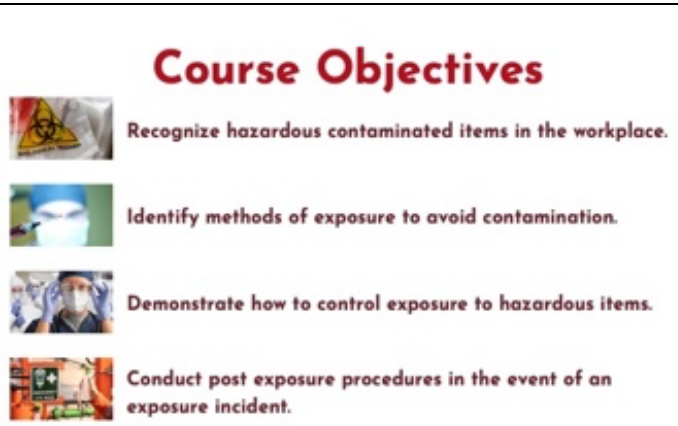
4)		**Say:** By the end of this course, you will be able to (Click) Recognize hazardous contaminated items in the workplace. (Click) Identify methods of exposure to avoid contamination. (Click) Demonstrate how to control exposure to hazardous contaminated items. (Click) Conduct post exposure procedures in the event of an exposure incident. **Do:** Advance to next slide.	
5)		**Say:** The first section we will dive into is Bloodborne Diseases. Many bloodborne diseases still exist today, despite the prevalence of vaccinations against viruses and improved access to medical care and treatment for bacterial infections. In this section we will cover two concepts: (Click) Pathogens of concern. Though there are many more pathogens that healthcare workers and hospital staff could potentially be exposed to, we will	

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		cover a select few that data indicates are of highest concern. (Click) Risks of Pathogen Exposure. **Do:** Advance to next slide	
6)		**Say:** (Click) Bloodborne diseases can present a serious risk to infected individuals, (Click) yet they can be prevented with proper precautions. (Click) You might have seen some of these bloodborne diseases in the news in recent decades, such as (Click) Zika or (Click) Ebola viruses. Other bloodborne diseases you may have heard of are (Click) malaria and (Click) syphilis. **Do:** Advance to next slide	

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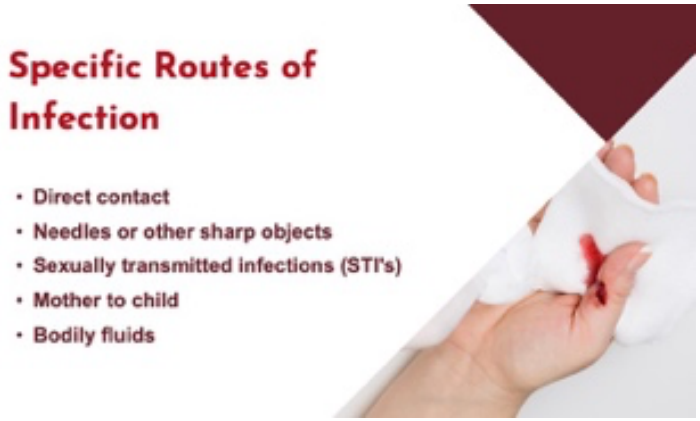
7)		**Say:** Bloodborne diseases often have specific routes of infection. (Click) Infection with bloodborne pathogens occurs through direct contact with contaminated blood or blood products. (Click)These include contact with blood through needles or other sharp objects, (Click) sexually transmitted infections, or STI's (Click) and transmission from mother to child during pregnancy or at birth. (Click) Bloodborne pathogens can also be transmitted through contact with other bodily fluids. **Ask:** What do you think are the most common bloodborne pathogens you might be exposed to in a workplace or everyday situation? Take a minute to think about this. Feel free to answer with your guesses in the chat but hold off on hitting enter until I call time. I will give you two minutes. (Give two minutes for participants to complete this task) **Do:**	

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		Start a 2-minute timer. When time is up, ask participants to hit enter. Review the chat and point out the answers that are most common in the chat. **Do:** Advance to next slide.	
8)		**Say:** The most common bloodborne pathogens you may be exposed to in a workplace or everyday situation are Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and HIV. The Occupational Health and Safety Administration, or OSHA, considers these pathogens to be the most common pathogens of concern, and are the primary focus of this course. All three of these viruses can infect people through various methods and can cause serious illness. (Click) Let's start with Hepatitis B. Hepatitis B is a (Click) liver infection caused by the Hepatitis B virus, or HBV as indicated in parenthesis above. (Click) Symptoms can include fatigue, poor appetite, nausea, and stomach pain.	

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		(Click) Jaundice is another common symptom of Hepatitis as the liver function is compromised. (Click) What are the risks of Hepatitis B? For most people it is a short-term illness. However, (Click) it can turn into a long-term, chronic infection with life-threatening issues (Click) like cancer or (Click) cirrhosis of the liver. (Click) Fortunately, HBV is preventable with a vaccine, which is the essential prevention measure against this disease. **Do:** Advance to next slide	
9)		**Say:** (Click) Similarly, Hepatitis C is another type of (Click) liver infection, but this one by the Hepatitis C virus, or HBC. (Click) However, people infected with HCV often have no symptoms and do not feel sick. Symptoms that do appear are often the result of advanced liver disease.	

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		(Click) And one of the risks of Hepatitis C is (Click) advanced liver disease. (Click) As the liver malfunctions this could lead to other life-threatening health problems. (Click) Unfortunately, there is currently NO vaccine available to prevent the virus from infecting you. The best prevention is to avoid risky behavior like injecting drugs. **Do:** Advance to next slide	
10)		**Say:** The third of the three most prevalent pathogens of concern is AIDS. (Click) Aids is the disease (Click) caused by the human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV. HIV attacks the body's immune system and can lead to the development of AIDS if left untreated. Prior to the development of AIDS, HIV-positive individuals may have acute and/or chronic HIV infections.	**Pull up the Mentimeter link in a separate tab. Ensure the poll is reset to it's initial state. Locate share link button and copy link.**

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		(Click) Signs of infections include (Click) flu-like symptoms, (Click) but some people may not feel sick at all. Acute and chronic infections may progress slowly, taking up to a decade. (Click) With the development of full-blown AIDS, people may be immunocompromised and subject to several illnesses. (Click) Additional risks of AIDS are a compromised immune system (Click) which can lead to (Click) additional health issues and life-threatening illness. (Click) While there are some treatment options available to reduce the severity of symptoms and transmission, there is currently NO vaccine available to prevent HIV infection. Before moving into the next section, let's test your understanding. **Do:** Advance to the next slide.	

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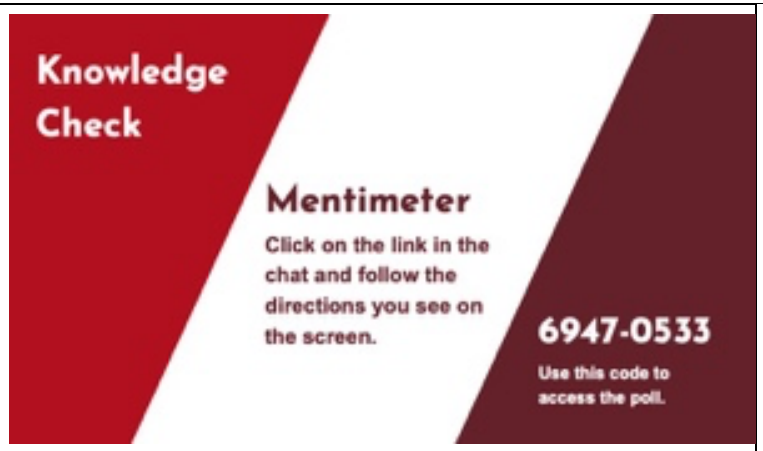
11)		**After producer shares results, regain share screen finishing up topic as noted in PPT notes.** **Say:** (Click) In just a moment, our Producer will post a link in the chat for a single question hosted in Mentimeter. (Click) You should not need the access code listed on the right of the screen, but it is there in the event of a tech malfunction with the link. If the link does not work, please post a note in the chat and our Producer will help you out. The answers are anonymous. This does not affect your grade in the course. It is just a quick check of your understanding. Once you have answered the question, go ahead and return to the slide show and I will post the results. **Do:** As participants are answering, have the producer access the Mentimeter poll. Assess completion of the task by the number of participants who have answered. Once all participants have answered, the producer will share it with the audience.	**Paste Mentimeter link in chat.** **Monitor chat for technical issues. If the link does not work, share a link to the Mentimeter website with a reminder to use the code on the Zoom screen to access the poll.** **Monitor the number of responses to ascertain completion by all participants. Once complete, download the results slide and share with Zoom audience.**

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		Say: As most (or all) of you know, Hepatitis B is the only one of the three main pathogens of concern that has a vaccine available as a preventative measure. For all bloodborne pathogens, avoiding risky behaviors where bodily fluids can be transferred, or the sharing or reuse of needles occurs, is best prevention. **Do:** Advance to next screen.	
12)		**Say:** From the previous section, you became familiar with some of the diseases and risks caused by bloodborne pathogens. But what exactly is a bloodborne pathogen? In this section we will discuss (Click) the definition of bloodborne pathogens, (Click) the sources of bloodborne pathogen contamination, (Click) and discuss items that are most likely contaminated along with the measures of contamination for those items. **Do:** Advance to next slide.	**Monitor chat to ensure participant connectivity/access to shared webinar view.**

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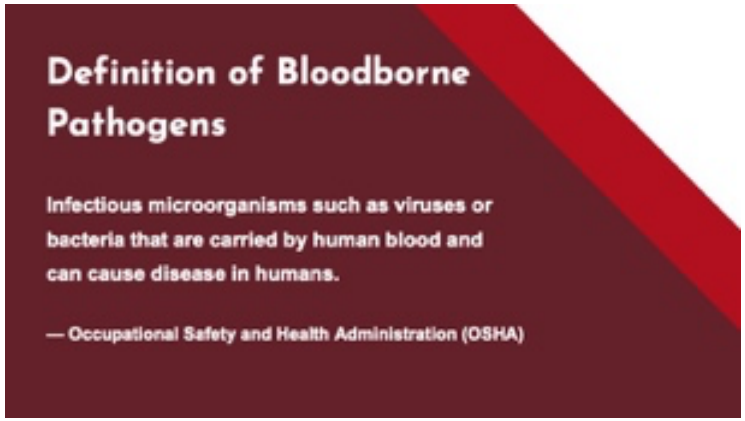
13)		**Say:** (Click) (Click) The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, or OSHA, defines bloodborne pathogens as infectious microorganisms such as viruses or bacteria that are carried by human blood and can cause disease in humans. I will give you a minute to fill in the blanks on your participant guide before moving on. This is found on page_____. Give a thumbs up using the reactions carrot at the bottom of your Zoom screen when you are ready to move on. **Do:** Advance to next slide when appropriate.	**Prepare Zoom poll from saved polls in the Zoom webinar.** **Copy poll link.**
14)		**Say:** **(**Click) On the previous screen, we learned that OSHA defines bloodborne pathogens as viruses or bacteria that are carried by human blood. (Click) The question becomes are these pathogens only found in blood or dried blood?	**Share poll link in chat.** **Monitor chat for technical issues.** **Post poll results when poll is complete.**

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		(Click) Click on the link in the chat to mark your answer via a Zoom Poll. (give one minute before responding) **DO:** (Producer will post the results) **Regain share screen after discussing poll results.** **Say:** From the results we can see that the majority of you said (indicate which result was highest from the poll). Bloodborne pathogens can indeed be found in other places. **Do:** Advance to next slide.	
15)		**Say:** You might have been surprised to learn that bloodborne pathogens are not only found in blood. And many may assume that they are safe from the presence of bloodborne pathogens if there is no visible blood. But bloodborne pathogens are found (Click) in other body fluids, (Click) and they can live on surfaces contaminated with those body fluids.	

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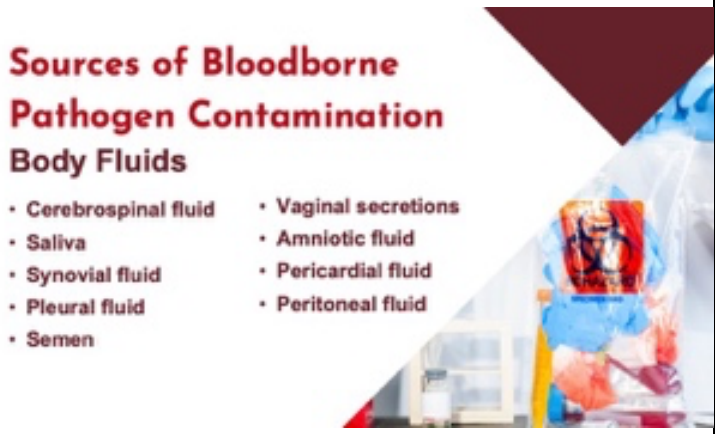
		Do: Advance to next slide.	
16)		**Say:** Let's discuss the possible sources of Bloodborne Pathogen contamination. (Click) There are many body fluids that become sources for this contamination, including (Click and read each through peritoneal fluid). I will give you a few minutes to enter these into your notes on the corresponding page in your participant guide. (provide 2-3 minutes) You will want to note that any body fluid which contains blood becomes a source of bloodborne pathogen contamination, including any fluid where it is difficult to differentiate between body fluids. These body fluids are often referred to as "other potentially infectious material", or OPIM. Go ahead and add in that acronym in the space provided at the bottom of your notes. **Do:** Advance to the next slide.	

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17)		**Say:** Take a moment to think on this question, "What's contaminated?" If you would like to type in some ideas into the chat, please go ahead and do that now. (Allow one minute for participants to type answers into the chat). **Do:** Review the answers in the chat as they come in noting similarities and general categories of answers. (1 minute max) **Say:** All great answers. We have three basic categories that these fall into. (Click) Surfaces. (Click) Materials (Click) and Environments. Contamination for bloodborne pathogens is measured simply by the presence of blood and other bodily fluids on the surface. If you can visibly see or are reasonably sure that there is body fluid on a machine or other surface, it is best to prevent your exposure by taking precautions with the appropriate measures or, by calling the hospital's environmental services team. You can see this noted on the next page of your participant guide.	

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		Do: Advance to next slide.	
18)		**Say:** (Click) Contamination by other infectious bacteria is measured in microbes per inch. With bodily fluids, contamination was determined by the mere presence of certain body fluids on a surface. With bacteria, we see 4 levels of contamination. (Click) These are (Click**) highly contaminated surfaces**. Examples would be toilet seats, the floor, and the bottom of your shoes. (Click) **Contaminated surfaces**. These would be any surface not cleaned within the past 24 hours within a healthcare setting and any surface that contains, or comes into contact with, highly contaminated items or body fluids. (Click) **Clean and disinfected surfaces**. These are surfaces that use chemical disinfectants to cleanse them, and	**Access Kahoot quiz. Locate share link button, copy link.**

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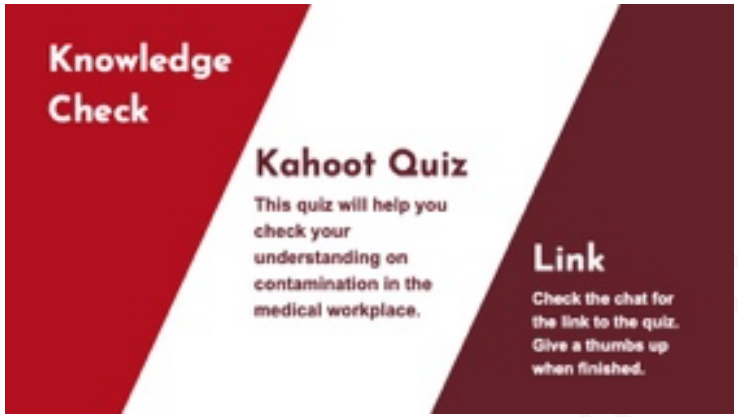
		washed hands and linen are considered to meet this standard. (Click) Finally, we have **microbe free,** which is the highest level of clean. These are items that go through a chemical sterilization process or an autoclave. **Do:** Advance to next slide	
19)		**Say:** (Click) And now we have another opportunity to check your understanding of the information we have covered. (Click) Our producer has put the link for the Kahoot quiz in the chat. (Click) This quiz will not be accounted for in your final quiz. When you have completed the quiz, come back to the Zoom session and give a thumbs up indicating you have completed the quiz. I will post the results of the top three when everyone has completed the knowledge check. Good luck! (Quiz will take no more than 3 minutes). **Do:**	**Paste Kahoot quiz link in chat.** **Monitor chat for technical issues.** **Share results podium pdf with participants**

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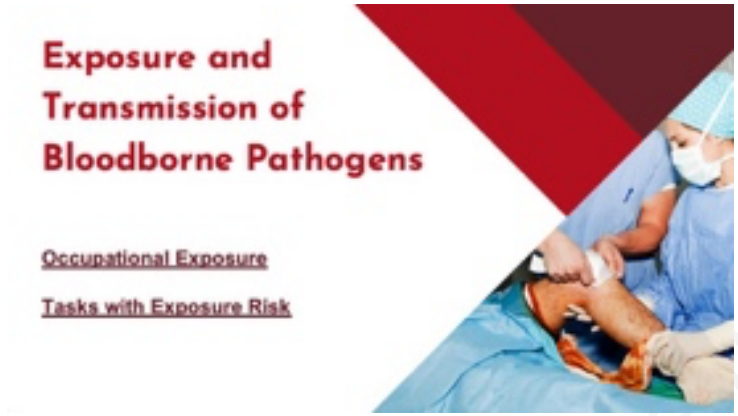
		Wait until all members have given their thumbs up indicating completion. (Producer will share Kahoot results) **Regain share screen after congratulating the top 3.**	
20)		**Say:** So far, we have covered the top 3 bloodborne pathogens of concern for you in the Hospital X workplace including the risks of each type of infection, and we have discussed sources for these types of contamination as well as the levels of possible contamination. Now, let's move on to Exposure and Transmission of Bloodborne Pathogens. In this section we will discuss (Click) occupational exposure and (Click) tasks with exposure risk. **Do:** Advance to next slide.	**Monitor chat for participant access to facilitator screenshare.**

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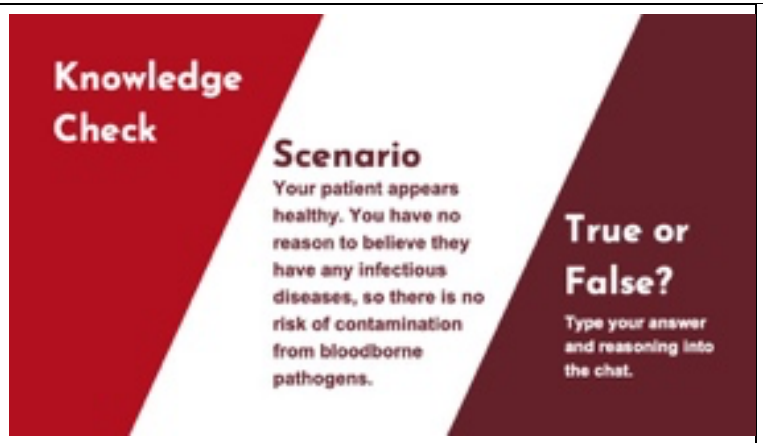
21)		**Say:** (Click) Before we dive into this section, I want you to consider this scenario. (Click) You are working in your role at Hospital X. Your patient appears healthy. You have no reason to believe they have any infectious diseases, so there is no risk of contamination from bloodborne pathogens. (Click) Is this true or false? Go ahead and type your answer with a short reasoning of your choice into the chat. **Do:** Give participants one minute to enter their answers and reasoning into the chat. Read out two of the answers with their reasons. **Say:** Nice work on your answers and reasoning. If you answered false, you are correct. Theoretically if a person is healthy, then there is no risk of exposure and contamination. However, it is impossible to know this unless you have tested a person's blood. An individual	

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		can appear healthy and without symptoms yet still carry a harmful virus. That is why it is important to be aware of the ways in which pathogens can be transmitted so that you can reduce your risk. **Do:** Advance to next slide.	
22)		**Say:** Occupational exposure is just what it sounds like. It is the exposure to something dangerous within the workplace. (Click) But who is at risk? In the Hospital X workplace, the first group of employees that come to mind is, of course, the traditional healthcare workers. This could be the doctors or nurses in attendance. (Click) But other employees are also at risk. This could be: (Click and read each category through Environmental Service Technicians.) Go ahead and write down the missing elements in your participant guide.	

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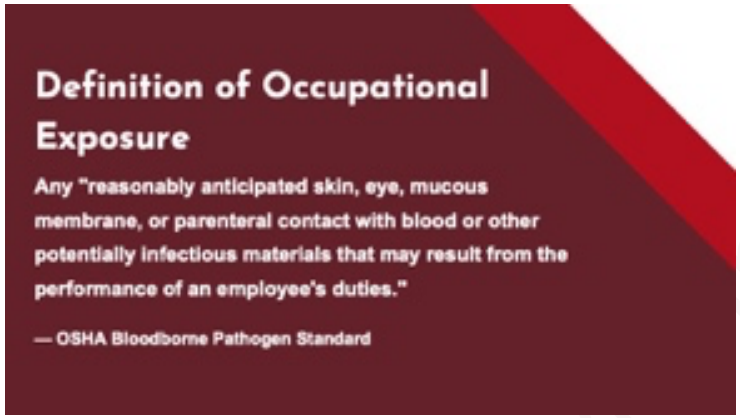
		Essentially any employee that works in a healthcare or laboratory setting where body fluids and blood are present is at risk for exposure to bloodborne pathogens. **Do:** Advance to next slide.	
23)		**Say:** The definition of occupational exposure is: (Click) Any "*reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee's duties."* The CDC estimates that 5.6 million workers in the healthcare industry and related occupations are at risk of occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens. (Click) This is called the **OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard** You can fill that in on your participant guide before we move on. **Do:**	

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		Give one minute for participants to fill in that section in their guides. Advance to next slide.	
24)		**Say:** In your daily work at Hospital X, you may encounter various tasks in which you will need to be aware of the potential exposure to bloodborne pathogens. OSHA has defined some situations in which exposure risk is high. (Click) These situations include: (Click and read each section through Spattering/spraying bodily fluids) Another term for this would be aerosols. All three situations puts potentially infected blood or body fluids directly in contact with your blood. (Click) Additionally, cross contamination of body fluids can be sources of exposure to bloodborne pathogens. (Click) Touching your eyes, mouth, nose, genital, or anal areas with contaminated blood or body fluids or (Click) touching them with a part of your body that has	

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		been in contact with these fluids is another way that you may be exposed. Examples of specific areas of exposure in your work environments might include: Blood or other body fluids on surfaces. Sharp or broken equipment that may have blood or body fluids on it. Splatter or spray from dental or oral procedures **Do:** Advance to next slide	
25)		**Say:** In this section we will discuss the first defense against bloodborne pathogen transmission: Prevention. Topics in this section include (Click and read each topic through Exposure Control Plan) **Do:** Advance to next slide	

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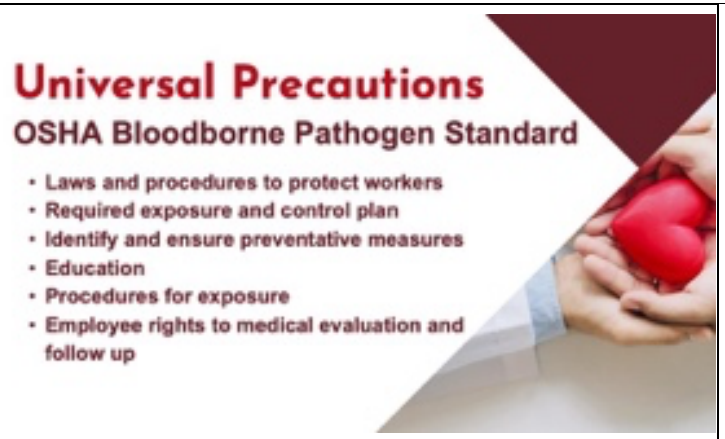
26)		**Say:** (Click) OSHA has developed what they call the Bloodborne Pathogen Standard. Go ahead and fill that in on your participant guide. It is there to (Click) protect workers and prevent exposure through laws and procedures for organizations that employ workers with an occupational risk for bloodborne pathogen exposure. (Click) The standard requires employers to create and maintain an exposure control plan, (Click) as well as identify and ensure the use of preventative measures among employees. (Click) Part of prevention is educating employees and personnel about risks and preventative measures. (Click) Finally, organizations adhering to OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogen Standard must have procedures in place in the event of an exposure incident. (Click) All employees have the right to medical evaluation and follow up in the event of exposure.	

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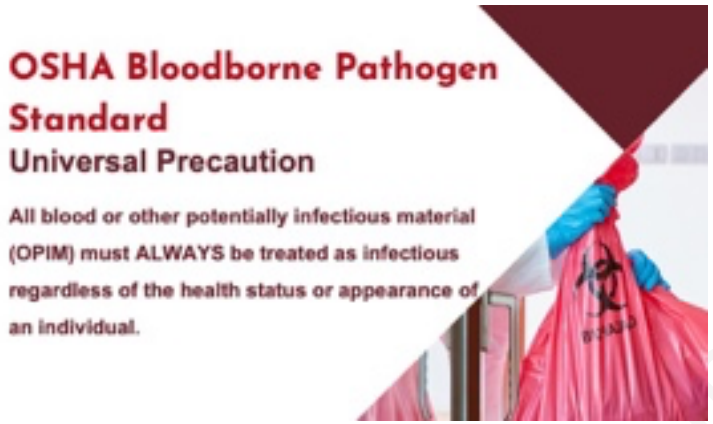
		Do: Give participants a moment to fill in the blanks on their participant guide before moving on. Advance to next slide when ready.	
27)		**Say:** (Click) Universal Precaution. What is this? (Click) It's an understanding that all blood or OPIM always be treated as infectious regardless of the health status or appearance of the individual. Treating exposures in this way is considered ***universal precaution***, and OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogen standard requires it. Remember many bloodborne infections show no symptoms early on, so there is no affirmative way to determine the potential for infection based on outward appearance or lack of symptoms. **Do:** Advance to next slide.	

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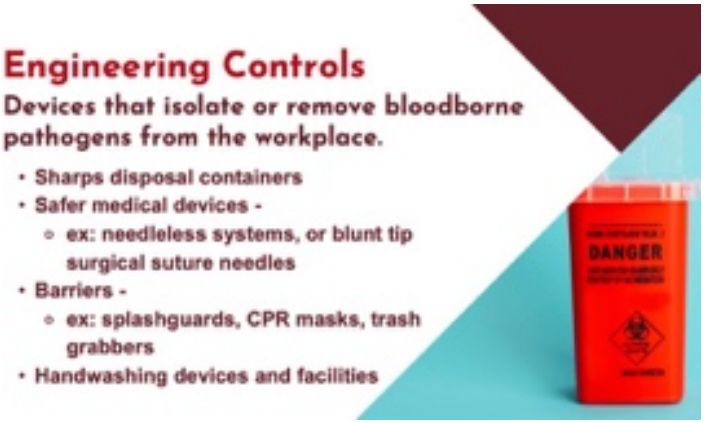
28)		**Say:** In addition to using universal precaution, we will examine the three ways Hospital X seeks to limit your exposure to bloodborne pathogens. The first of which is engineering controls. (Click) Engineering controls are the devices that isolate or remove bloodborne pathogen hazards from the workplace. One of the most common examples would be as seen here (click)- Sharps disposal containers. Needlesticks account for a majority of bloodborne pathogen exposures. (Click) Safer medical devices, such as (Click) needleless systems or needles with sharps injury protection systems, are some examples of engineering control to prevent exposure to bloodborne pathogens. Another example of engineering includes blunt-tip surgical suture needles. (Click) Equipment that creates a barrier against spraying or splashing of body fluids such as a splashguard is a common engineering control.	

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		(Click) Simple safeguards like resuscitation masks create a barrier to the exchange of body fluids in the event of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). In cleanup situations, brooms and dust pans, and grabbers for picking up contaminated items are engineering controls that separate you from potential contamination. Mops used for wet cleanup methods can also be considered engineering controls. The most common and most often used engineering control available at your disposal is (Click) handwashing equipment. Handwashing facilities and devices are present in every healthcare setting and are part of the first line of defense against bloodborne pathogen exposure. Write that down in your participant guide at the bottom. **Do:** Provide time for participants to make notes of examples in the corresponding portion of their participant guides, then advance to next slide.	

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29)		**Say:** (Click) The next mode of protection from bloodborne pathogens involves the practices you engage in and out of the healthcare environment. (Click) You should work with your supervisor at Hospital X to obtain a Hepatitis B vaccination if you have not already received one. Remember, this vaccination is the most effective prevention tool against infection if you have been exposed to the Hepatitis B virus. Once you are on the job, a few common-sense rules apply in environments where exposure to bloodborne pathogens may be possible. (Click) The most important work practice is to wash your hands and exposed skin (Click) after removing gloves or other PPE, (Click) after any contact, or suspected contact with blood or (Click) OPIM. (Click) Lastly, In environments where bloodborne pathogens may be present, it is essential that you (Click) avoid eating or drinking in an area where these	

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		potentially contaminated blood or fluids may be stored or on surfaces. (Click) In addition, avoid applying makeup or (Click) inserting contact lenses in these environments. These are all ways cross contamination frequently occurs both inside and outside of your work environment. Take a moment to ensure you have copied down the items that are missing in your guides. (Give one minute) Let's move on to the third category of prevention. **Do:** Advance to next slide.	
30)		**Say:** Remember, prevention is the best defense for exposure to bloodborne pathogens, and PPE is considered one of the lines of defense in situations where bloodborne pathogens are present. (Click) PPE includes any protective equipment that is deemed appropriate and necessary to complete your job	

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		safely in a healthcare setting. For many healthcare professionals, this includes layers to protect their body, particularly those areas where mucus membranes are present, such as your eyes, nose, and mouth. For staff at Hospital X, it is important to protect yourself against transmission of pathogens and bacteria. (Click) Ask your supervisor what types of PPE are required or recommended for your position. **Do:** Advance to next slide.	
31)		**Say:** Another chance to check your understanding. This one is a true or false question. (Click) (Click) PPE is considered the first line of protection for workers with occupational exposure risk in healthcare settings. (Click) Go ahead and type your answer in the chat along with any additional reasoning other than because the slide said so! (Give a minute to allow participants to enter their answers before providing feedback.)	

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		Actually, the engineering controls in place in healthcare environments and the work safety practices that you use while working are considered the first and second lines of defense in the prevention of exposure to bloodborne pathogens. PPE is the final layer between you and exposure. **Do:** Advance to next slide.	
32)		**Say:** Hospital X understands that we hold a vital role in protecting our employees. (Click) It is our responsibility at Hospital X to maintain and update an Exposure Control Plan and (Click) share it with our employees. Each year, this plan is reviewed and updated as we perform an assessment of hazards and risks in your work environment, including the evaluation of the types of PPE needed for safety on the job. (Click) Additionally, it is our job to provide you with the appropriate protections for your work environment at no cost to you. This provision includes	

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		maintaining any reusable PPE, such as lab coats, by disinfecting, cleaning, or sterilizing them as needed. Ask your supervisor for the locations of required and recommended disposable PPE such as gloves, masks, protective eyewear, and other items. (Click) If you have not received information about access to a hepatitis B vaccination within 10 days of your offer of employment, contact your supervisor, unless you have already received the vaccine. Remember, this vaccine is your best prevention tool against contracting HBV. Give me a thumbs up when you have finished filling in the blanks in your participant guide and we will move on. **Do:** Advance to next slide when the participants have indicated they are finished.	

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33)		**Say:** Unfortunately, due to the nature of the Hospital X workplace, exposures will sometimes occur. It's important to remember what to do if you are exposed to potentially infected blood. In this section we will cover: (Click) The first steps to take after exposure and (Click) the details of the post exposure medical follow up. **Do:** Advance to next slide.	
34)		**Say:** In the event that you have been exposed to blood or other OPIM, it's essential that you follow the post exposure procedures outlined by Hospital X. These align with the Exposure Control Plan outlined in the last section. Take a look at these 5 images. (Click to reveal the 5 images with a few seconds between each click to allow participants to process what they are seeing.) (Click) This first step is to wash all exposed areas fully with soap and water.	

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		Remember that aerosols or splatters can travel a bit, and so ensuring you are washing all exposed areas is crucial to preventing cross contamination later. (Click) Step two is to flush splashes to your nose, mouth, and surrounding skin areas with water. (Click) Exposure to the eyes does occur, and using an eye station or sterile saline solution to wash the potential fluids from the eyes is the third step. If you are unsure that the exposure extended to the eyes, it's better to be safe and irrigate than to assume otherwise. (Click) Report the incident immediately to your employer. You will have to fill out an incident report and will be given a copy for your files. Any necessary testing and medical care will then be assigned. (Click) Last, but not least, follow up using the directions from your employer. Even if you feel fine, and feel the risk of future effects is low, it is important to follow all post exposure treatment plans to ensure the best outcome for your health. These steps are vital components of the Exposure Control Plan, so I will give you a	

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		minute or so to add these notes to your participant guide. **Do:** Advance to next slide when all participants are ready.	
35)		**Say:** Remember, Hospital X wants you to know you have access to free, confidential medical care in the event of an exposure. (Click) There are three aspects to expect for the medical follow up: (Click) Documentation of the injury and incident. (Click) Testing (Click) and Support. **Do:** Advance to next slide.	

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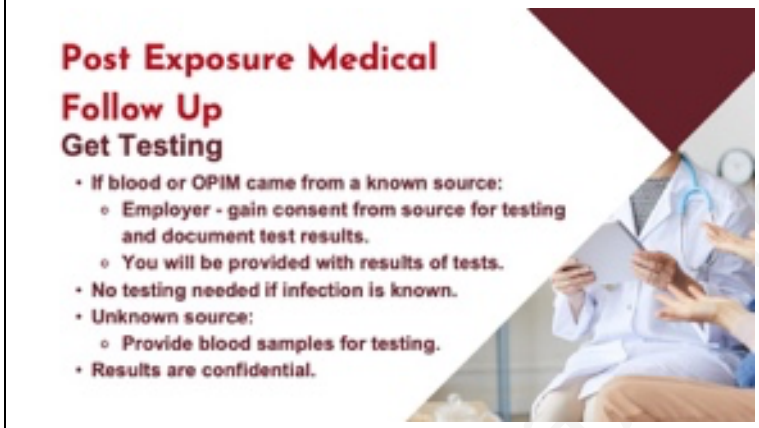
36)		**Say:** (Click) When recording the injury and information about the incident, your employer should document (Click) (Click) the routes of exposure and (Click) how the incident occurred. Record any sharps injuries in the sharps injury log. **Do:** Advance to next slide.	
37)		**Say:** (Click) Get testing. Free testing will be provided to you if needed. (Click) If the blood or OPIM came from a known source, (Click) your employer through a medical professional should get consent from source individual for testing of source individual's blood (Click) and document test results. (Click) No testing is needed if there is a known infection. (Click) If the source of the infection is unknown, you should have access to testing. (Click) Your blood should be collected as soon as possible after the exposure incident.	

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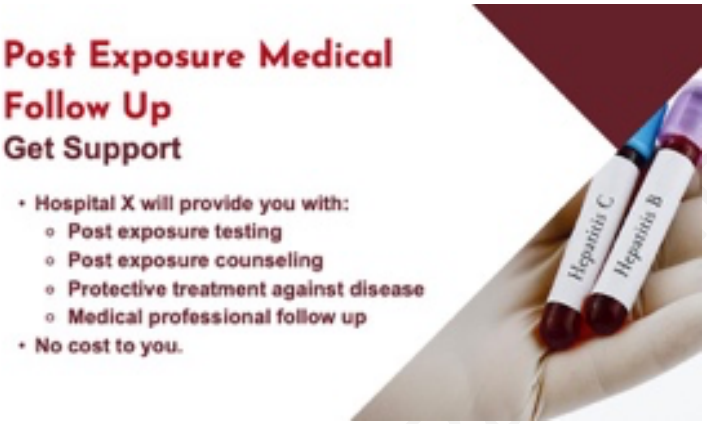
		(Click) You should be provided with the confidential test results of the infected individual. **Ask:** Are there any questions about this step? (Follow up answers as needed based on protocol) **Do:** Advance to next slide.	
38)		**Say:** (Click) Get support. (Click)It is the responsibility of Hospital X to provide you with (Click) Post exposure testing, (Click) post exposure counseling, (Click) and protective treatment against disease if possible. (Click) A medical professional follow up after exposure will be made available to you at no cost. (click) **Ask:**	

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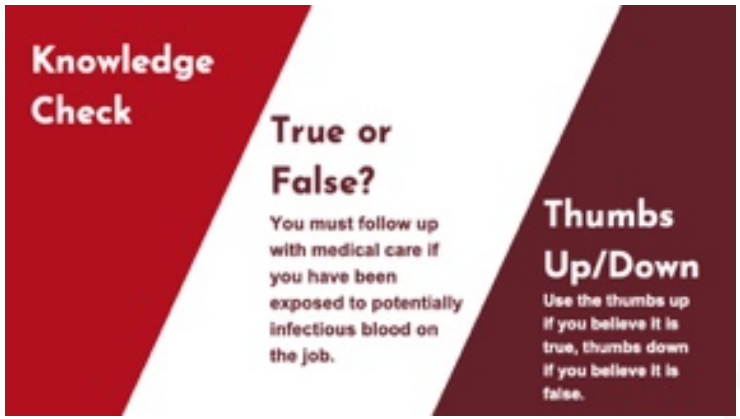
		Do we have any questions regarding this slide? (Answer questions as needed using protocol) **Do:** Advance to next slide.	
39)		**Say:** Let's do a quick knowledge check on this section. (Click) True or false? (Click) You need to follow up with medical care if you have been exposed to potentially infectious blood on the job. (Click) Give a thumbs up if you feel that you do need to follow up with medical care if you have been exposed to potentially infectious blood on the job, or a thumbs down if you feel it is not necessary. (After the majority of the participants have responded) This is true. It is better for your health and safety, as well as the health and safety of those around you to be tested. This is an expectation of Hospital X's post exposure plan. **Do:**	

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		Advance to next slide.	
40)		**Say:** In summary, today we have discussed (Click) what bloodborne diseases are and the risks of the three pathogens of concern in the Hospital X workplace: Hepatitis B and C as well as HIV/AIDS. (Click) We covered the sources of bloodborne pathogens as well as levels of contamination along with the surfaces, materials and environments that may be contaminated in the healthcare setting. (Click) You learned the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard and tasks that are considered high risk for exposure and transmission. (Click) You are aware of the ways to prevent exposure through Universal Precautions, engineering controls and PPE as well as the Hepatitis B vaccine. (Click) Finally, we covered post exposure procedures that are part of the Hospital X Exposure Control Plan which is updated annually.	**Locate link to final quiz, copy and prepare to share link on next slide.**

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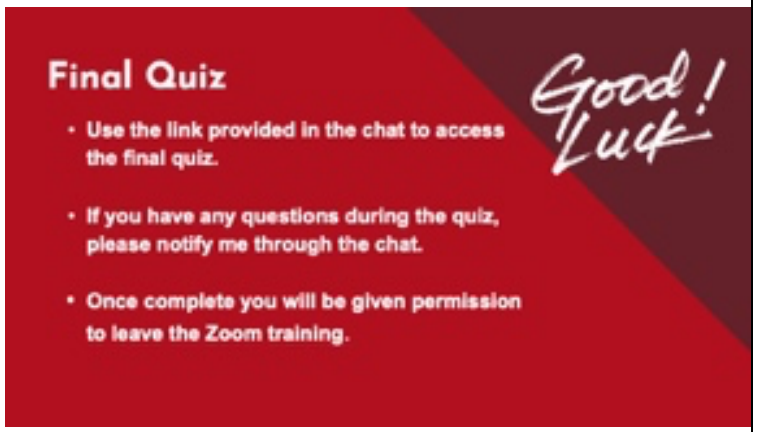
		Do: Advance slide when summary is complete.	
41)		**Say:** Before we head into the final quiz, are there any lingering questions that need clarification? (Follow up as needed referring to previous slides as necessary) (Click) A link to the final quiz will be posted in the chat. Use that link to complete your final assessment. You may use your participant guide as needed. This emulates the workplace as there are visual procedure aids posted in the staff quarters at your worksite. The post exposure procedures are also available from HR at any time you need them. Please keep your participant guide after this course in the event that you need to refer back to the material while employed with Hospital X. (Click) If you have any questions during the quiz, please send a private message to me through the chat. While I cannot help with the answers, I may be able to provide clarification on questions or tech support as needed.	**Share link to final quiz.** **Monitor chat for questions or technical needs of participants accessing final quiz.** **Monitor chat for participants that have noted completion. Check completion status and notify participant of their ability to leave the training session by leaving the zoom meeting.**

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		(Click) Once complete, please return to the Zoom session tab and notify me through the private chat. I will check for completion on my end and once verified, you will be given permission to leave the training. Good luck! **Do:** (Producer add the quiz link to the chat) Keep this slide up while monitoring the chat for questions and assertations of completion. When a participant notifies you of completion, notify the moderator who will check the LMS for completion. If completion is noted, the producer will notify the participant of their ability to end the training session by leaving the Zoom meeting. Once all participants have exited, you may close out the Zoom training session. **Notify HR of the completion of the training along with which participants have taken today's training.**	

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