

# Bloodborne Pathogens Safety

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# Bloodborne Pathogens

Bloodborne pathogens (BBPs) are pathogenic microorganisms (i.e., 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)
- Other pathogens (e.g., malaria)

# Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

- Virus that attacks the body's immune system by destroying important cells that fight infection
- Transmitted by sexual contact, or sharing needles or syringes

# Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

- Untreated HIV sufferers can develop AIDS over time
- No cure for HIV, but it can be controlled with proper medical care

# Hepatitis B (HBv)

- Virus that infects the liver; causes cirrhosis and liver cancer
- Transmitted primarily through contact with infected blood and/or body fluids
- Prevention vaccine available
- Antivirals prescribed to treat chronic infections

# Hepatitis B Vaccination

- Vaccine must be offered free of charge to all employees at high risk of exposure
- Vaccine has to be offered within 10 working days of job start
- Licensed healthcare professional must administer vaccine

# Hepatitis B Vaccination

- If employee declines, declination form must be signed, and record must be kept
- Exceptions: employee previously vaccinated, or antibody testing revealed immunity

# Hepatitis c (hcv)

- Virus that often results in flu-like symptoms and causes liver damage
- Transmitted primarily through injection drug use and contact with infected blood and/or body fluids
- No vaccine exists
- Antiviral medications available

# Hepatitis A

- Virus related to contact with fecal matter and poor hygiene (e.g., improper washing of hands)
- Not a BBP; OSHA BBP standard does not apply
- Vaccine available

# Exposure Incident

- Employee has contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials during performance of job duties
- Contact is to eyes, mouth, non-intact skin, or any other mucous membrane

# Infected body fluid

- Human blood and any body fluid visually contaminated with blood (e.g., urine, vomit, etc.)
- Semen
- Vaginal secretions
- Feces
- Saliva in dental procedures
- Breast milk

# Types of exposure

- Infectious fluid or material:
  - splashing
  - spraying
  - splattering
- Skin punctures:
  - contaminated needle stick
  - human bites

# Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

**PPE** provides a barrier and should be:

- appropriate to the task/activity
- worn in exposure situations, without exception
- replaced if torn or punctured
- removed prior to leaving work area

# Hygiene

- Hand-washing: one of the most effective ways to prevent the transmission of BBPs
- Hands or exposed skin should be thoroughly washed following an exposure incident

# Hygiene

- 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

Work surfaces must be decontaminated with an appropriate disinfectant when:

- procedures for dealing with a potentially infectious material are completed
- the surface is contaminated
- the work shift is over

# Housekeeping

- Clean and disinfect 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

# DISPOSAL

- All body fluids and material used to clean up must be placed in a red bag labeled “Biohazard” 
- Bag must be disposed of in accordance with state statutes, regulations, and guidelines
- Arizona Administrative Code (AAC) Title 18, Chapter 13, Section 14

# BBP Requirements for Schools

- School must implement an Exposure Control Plan (ECP) in accordance with OSHA standards [1910.1030](#)
- ECP is designed by the school to help manage exposures
- See [Trust website](#): “Developing An Effective Bloodborne Pathogens Program”

# **WINDOW ROCK UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT #8**

- **WRSUD Policy #8 Policy Manual**  
(prepared by ASBA Arizona School Boards Association)
  - **GBGC**  
EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE
  - **GBGCB**  
STAFF HEALTH AND SAFETY
    1. GBGCA-E
    2. GBGCB-E
- \* Approx. 30 pages of vital information/policy

# The ECP Must

- Be a written plan
- Be reviewed annually to reflect relevant changes (e.g., job tasks, job classifications that affect exposure, technology that will eliminate or reduce exposure, etc.)

# The ECP Must

- Document the district's consideration of safer medical devices (e.g., needle-less systems for the administration of medication or fluids)

# The ECP Must

- Demonstrate that those who face potential exposures have been asked for input on the evaluation and selection of engineering and work practice controls
- Be accessible to all employees

# Engineering controls

- Sharps disposal containers
- Self-sheathing needles
- Safer medical devices, such as needleless systems and sharps with injury protections

# Work practice controls

- Wash hands for 20–30 seconds with soap and water before and after exposure
- Do not bend or break sharps or needles
- Avoid consuming food, smoking in potential exposure areas

# Housekeeping

District must develop written schedule for cleaning and decontamination of areas that have been previously identified as potential exposure areas (e.g., health office, etc.)

**\*GBGC-E EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE**

**BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN  
REQUIREMENTS**

# Housekeeping

Schedule should indicate:

- location in school
- type of surface to be cleaned
- type of infectious material present
- job task or procedures being performed

# ECP Describes how to

- Provide Hepatitis B (HBV) vaccinations \*High Risk Employees
- Provide signs and labels to identify and alert employees and others to biohazards

# BBP training

- Copy of the OSHA BBP standard must be available to employees
- Employees must be trained on site-specific ECP
- Modes of transmission must be discussed
- Training must include recognition of BBP hazards

# BBP training

- Training must include use of engineering and work practice controls, and of available PPE
- Employees must have access to live question-and-answer session

# Review

- Identify different types of BBP
- Understand proper use of PPE
- Understand proper hygiene, housekeeping, and disposal of potentially contaminated fluid and material

# Review

- Understand appropriate medical care upon potential exposure
- Understand ECP requirements for districts