

Bloodborne Pathogens Safety



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