

C. A. S. H.

County of Alameda Safety & Health



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Bloodborne Pathogens Training for You



Bloodborne Pathogens

Agenda



- Introduction
- Video
- Discussion Of Bloodborne Pathogens
- Discussion Of Workplace Specifics
- Learning Exercise
- Close

What Are Bloodborne Pathogens?



Bloodborne pathogens are microorganisms that can be carried in human blood and body fluids and cause serious diseases.

Body Fluids That Can Cause Infection



- Human blood
- Semen
- Vaginal secretions
- Cerebrospinal fluid
- Amniotic fluid

Three Ways Bloodborne Pathogens Can Enter Your Body



- Through mucous membranes, such as your eyes, nose and mouth
- Through a cut or sore on your skin
- Through a wound from a contaminated object, such as a needle or broken glass

The Three Most Common Bloodborne Diseases



- HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- HBV: Hepatitis B Virus
- HCV: Hepatitis C Virus

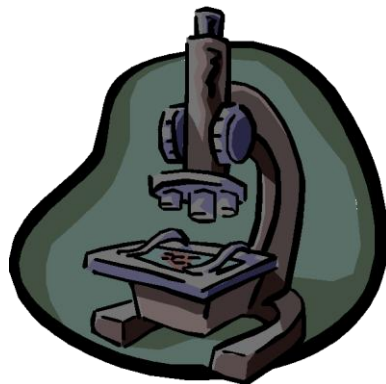
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

- 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



HIV

- Small chance of becoming infected with HIV:
 - From a needle stick or cut: 0.3%
 - From a blood splash: less than 0.09%
- Hepatitis B and C are easier to contract than HIV.



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
- Diseases may show up 20–30 years after initial infection
- No Vaccine

Your Exposure Potential

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



Universal Precautions



- Assume that all human blood and body fluids are infected.
- If someone is injured in the workplace, use Universal Precautions to protect yourself before providing help.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



- Single-use latex or nitrile gloves
- Leather or other protective gloves
- Eye protection
- Masks
- Gowns or other protective clothing
- CPR masks



Removing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



- Turn the items inside out, and place them in designated containers.
- Properly dispose of latex gloves.
- Wash contaminated clothing.
- Wash your hands and any other exposed skin.

H A N D W A S H I N G



Wet hands with running hot water (at least 100°F)



Apply Soap



Vigorously scrub hands and arms for at least twenty seconds (sing happy birthday)



Rinse thoroughly under the hot running water



Dry hands and arms with a single-use paper towel

Cleanup Procedures



- Wear Personal Protective Equipment.
- Use a 1:10 bleach/water solution or an EPA-registered disinfectant to clean:
 - All work and environmental surfaces
 - All equipment
 - Anything that has been contaminated with potentially infectious materials
- Use tongs, forceps, or a brush and dust pan to pick up broken glass.

Regulated Waste Disposal

- *Regulated waste* includes liquid or semiliquid blood and other potentially infectious material along with other contaminated items.
- Dispose of regulated waste by placing it in a closeable biohazard or red-colored container.



Exposure Control Plan



Employers must provide:

- Information and procedures to protect employees from exposure and transmission of bloodborne pathogens in the workplace
- Hepatitis B vaccinations
- A postexposure evaluation and follow-up

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

Questions?



Your Safety Coordinator or

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