

Universal/Standard Precautions

Bloodborne Pathogens
For School Staff
Employee Training

What are bloodborne pathogens?

- Microorganisms carried by human blood and body fluids
- Can be spread through contact with infected blood
- Cause infections and illness



Where are bloodborne pathogens found?

- Body fluids containing visible blood
- Semen and vaginal secretions
- Torn or loose skin (open wounds)



Bloodborne Pathogens (BBP) can cause infection by entering your body.

In a school environment, it's more likely BBPs would enter via:

- Open cuts and nicks
- Skin abrasions
- Dermatitis (eczema, others causing open wound areas)
Acne
- Mucous membranes of your mouth, eyes or nose due to a splash of blood or body fluid



Also, BBPs might enter your skin:

If you accidentally injure yourself with a sharp object contaminated with infectious material, such as:

- Needles
- Broken glass
- Anything that can pierce your skin



Special Education, Preschool and Kindergarten staff should take extra caution. Some children might be more:

- Vulnerable to injury
- Likely to have special medical needs
- Dependent on adults for personal care



The most common BBPs are:



- HIV
- Hepatitis B(HBV)
- Hepatitis C(HCV)

HIV

YOU CAN GET HIV VIA...



Unprotected sex



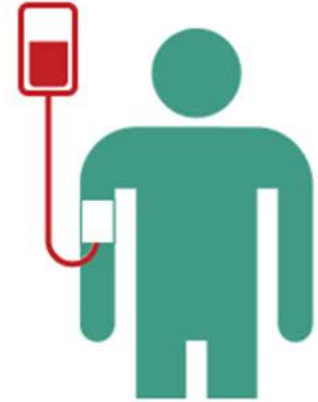
Pregnancy,
childbirth &
breastfeeding



Injecting drugs

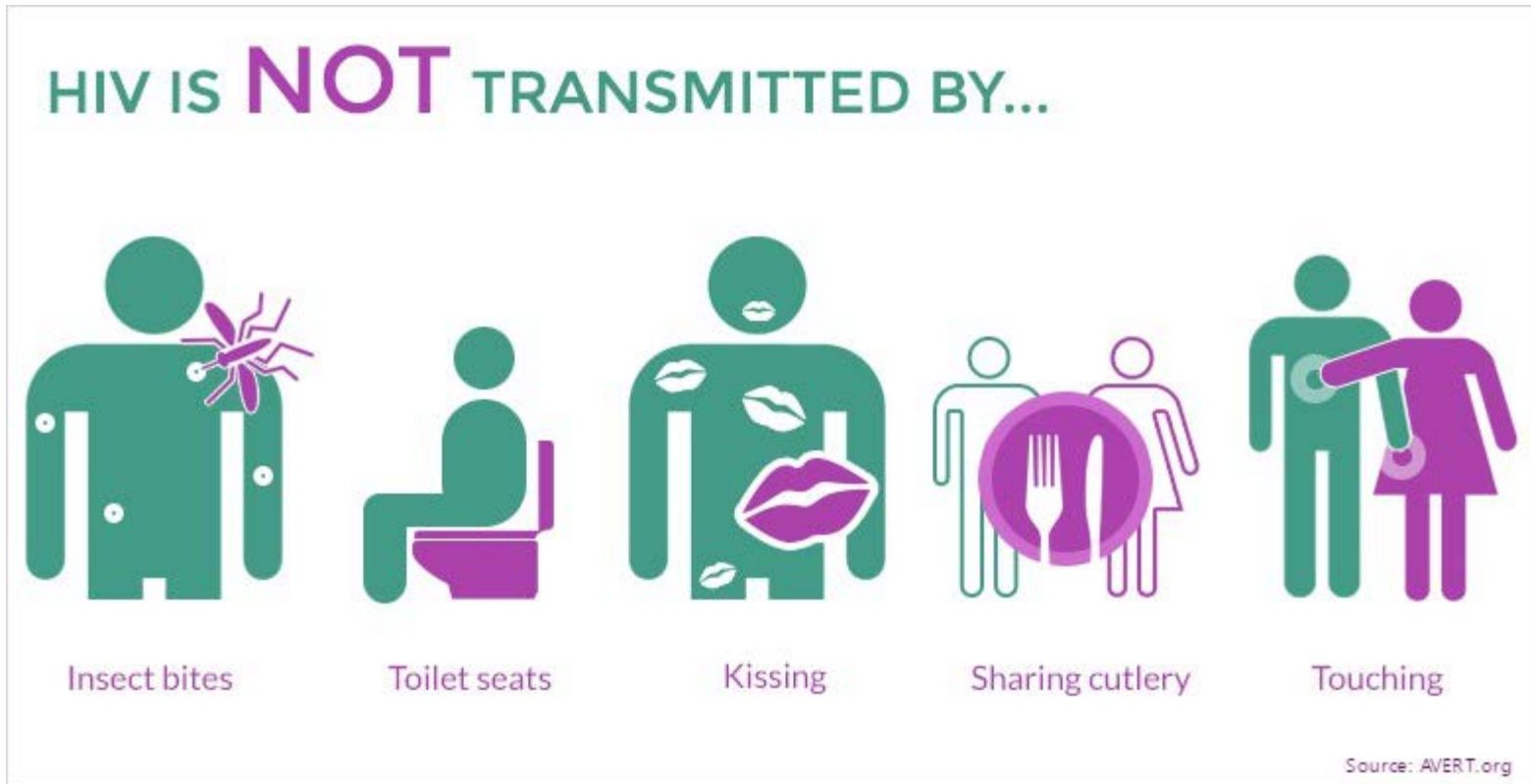


Working in
healthcare



Blood
transfusions &
organ/tissue
transplants

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)



- Is very fragile and **does not live long outside of the human body**
- Attacks the immune system
- Is spread primarily via unprotected sex; shared needles

HIV is transmitted indirectly by touching or working around people who are HIV-positive.

● True or False



FALSE

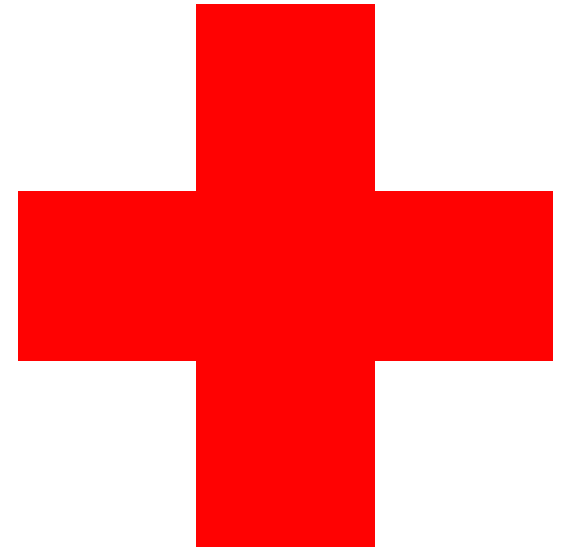
Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) is...

- Transmitted **primarily** through sexual contact VIA direct contact with infected blood, semen, or vaginal fluid
- **100 times** more contagious than HIV
- Able to **survive on surfaces dried and at room temperature for at least a week**
- **Contaminated surfaces are a major factor in the spread of HBV**

Transmission of Hepatitis B is preventable:

- Use universal precautions in the workplace
- Get the HBV vaccination
- Do not share needles
- Use condoms during sex

**BE SMART!
PREVENT
TRANSMISSION!**



The Hepatitis B Virus can go unnoticed in an infected person.



True



False



Facts About Hepatitis C (HCV)

- HCV is more common than HBV
- Ranks slightly below alcoholism as a cause of liver disease
- Is spread most commonly through shared needles

Factors that can increase risk of hep C:



Sharing needles when using drugs



Getting pierced or tattooed with contaminated instruments



Receiving contaminated blood products

Hepatitis C

Testing baby boomers saves lives



3 Million

About 3 million adults in the US are infected with the hepatitis C virus, most are baby boomers.

3 in 4

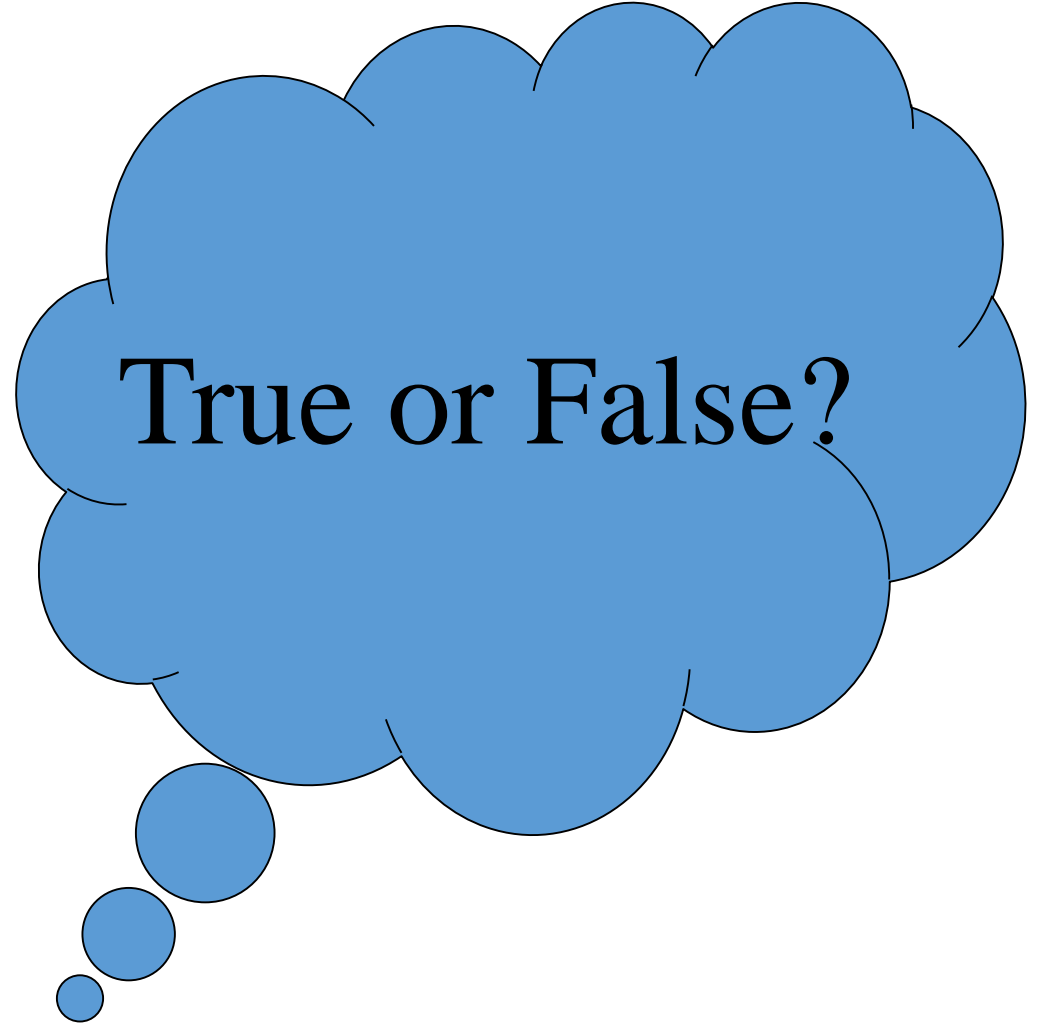
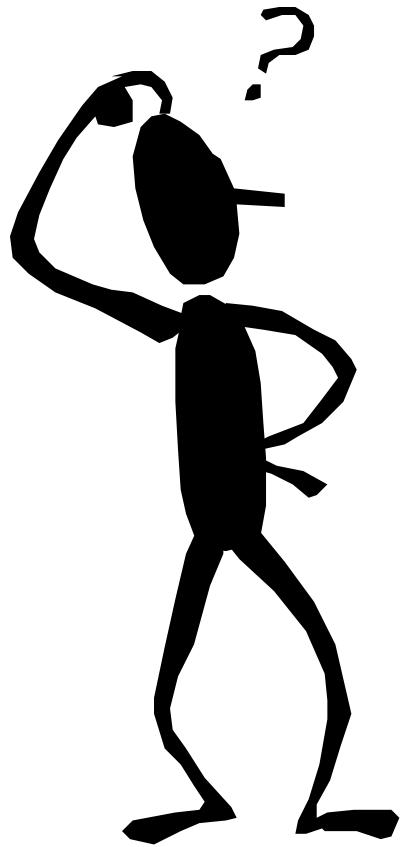


Up to 3 in 4 people who are infected don't know they have hepatitis C so they aren't getting the necessary medical care.



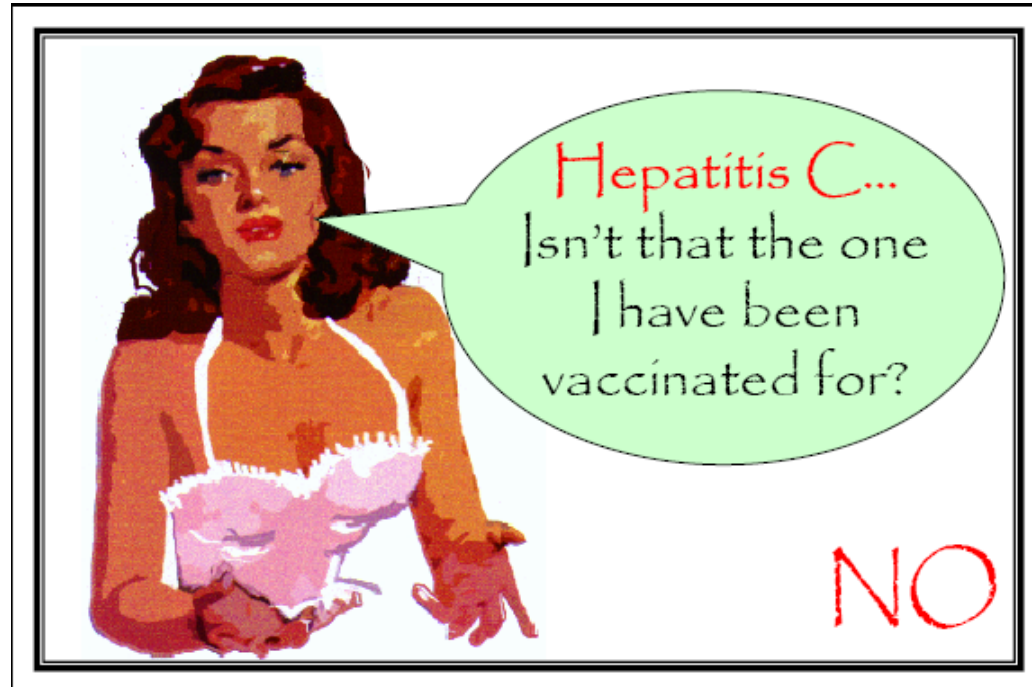
1945–1965

Baby boomers, anyone born from 1945 through 1965, should get tested for hepatitis C.



There is a vaccine for Hepatitis C...

FALSE



Universal/Standard Precautions

- **TREAT ALL blood and body fluids as if they are infectious, regardless of the perceived status of the source individual.**
- Wear gloves (and other appropriate PPE) when you anticipate touching blood, body fluids or contaminated surfaces...



**IF IT'S WET,
AND NOT YOURS
DON'T TOUCH IT
WITHOUT GLOVES!**



Practice Universal Precautions by:

- Cover hand cuts with a band aid **BEFORE** gloving
- Wash hands **AFTER** removing gloves



- Dispose of gloves after each use in plastic bag that can be sealed (unless wearing heavy duty-utility gloves)



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



Safety Helmets



High Visibility Clothing or Vest



Foot Protection



Dust Mask



Hand Protection



Respirators



Protective Clothing



Welding Mask



Hearing Protection



Breathing Apparatus



Face Shield



Safety Harness



Respirator



Safety Glasses

Use the PPE you need to get the job done while keeping you safe!

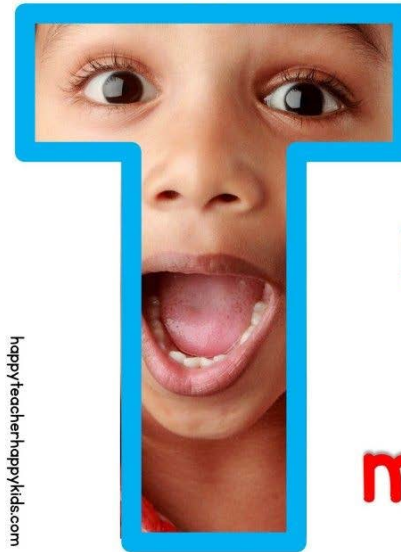


In work areas where there is a potential for contamination with blood or body fluids.



**Don't touch the
T-Zone!**

**Never put your
fingers in your**



eyes,

nose,

**or
mouth.**

If blood/body fluids makes contact with your mouth, nose, eyes

- Flush with running water at a sink or eyewash station for 10-12 minutes
- Notify your school's nurse and your administrator

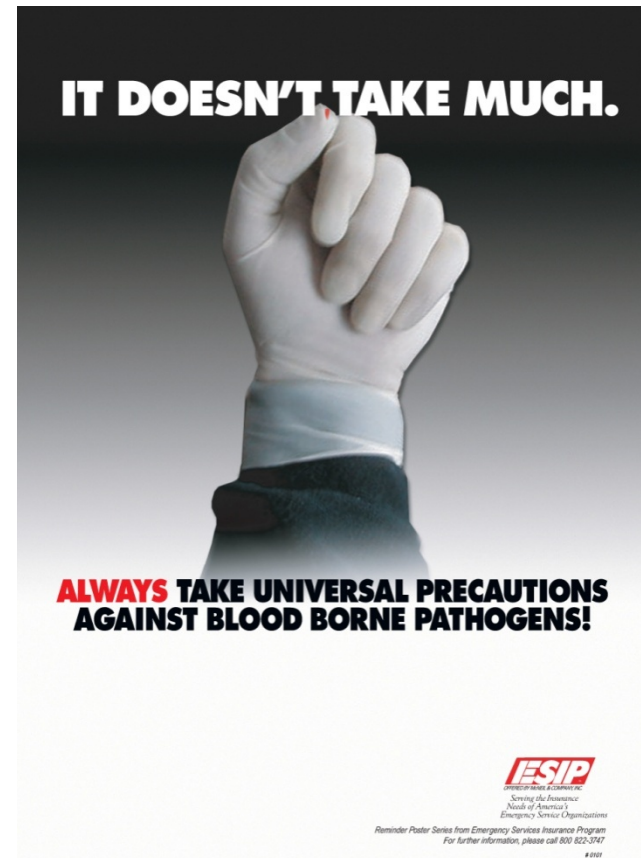


One should only use Universal Precautions when working with people at High Risk for a bloodborne disease.

- True or False

FALSE!

REMEMBER: TREAT ALL
BLOOD and BODY FLUIDS as
if they are infectious.



Handwashing is NOT necessary if gloves are worn.

- True
- False

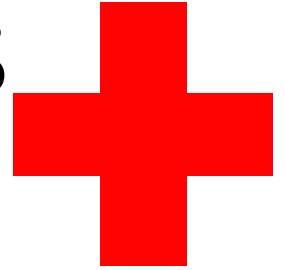


FALSE

Always wash your hands after removing gloves.



FIRST AID CLEANING PROCEDURES



1. If possible, help the injured student or staff member care for themselves.
2. Create a barrier between yourself and blood and body fluids that may contain blood.
3. Clean all surfaces and soiled items with APPROPRIATE CLEANER (Custodial staff will have these supplies)

4. Dispose of all soiled gloves and other barrier materials in a sealed plastic bag
(reusable items should be sealed in plastic until they can be laundered).
5. Wash hands with soap and warm running water for at least 15 seconds.
6. Hand sanitizer does not take the place of soap and water when washing hands after an incident.

Labels and Signs

Warning labels should be on any container containing blood or other potentially infectious material.



Housekeeping/Environmental Issues

To minimize exposures the following measures should be implemented:

- Call for custodial staff to clean any equipment or surfaces contaminated with blood or body fluids.
- Broken glass should always be treated as contaminated and never be picked up with your bare hands. Always use mechanical means to pick up glass such as a broom and dustpan. Call your custodial staff for assistance and clear the area of students.
- Never push down trash with your hands. Hold it away from you and shake down.

- Contaminated laundry should be placed in a leak proof container. (double bagged)
- Place items, heavily soiled with blood, in a regular trash bag. Immediately notify your custodian when potentially infectious trash needs to be disposed of appropriately in a **Red BIOHAZARD BAG.**
- Regular inspection and disinfection of reusable containers. (trash cans, hygiene boxes)
- Call for cleanup of areas which have been contaminated or are suspected to be contaminated.
- Only school approved disinfectants are to be used. **DO NOT BRING CLEANERS FROM HOME.**



What to do if exposed?

- Wash exposed areas (hands, etc.) with soap and water.
- Immediately flush exposed mucous membranes with water.
- Immediately report the exposure to your immediate supervisor and the school nurse. There are specific forms to complete for an exposure.
- If there is a blood spill, immediately arrange for clean-up (call custodian).
- The School Nurse/Human Resources Department will provide directions for medical evaluation.
- A copy of your School's Exposure Control Plan and Policy is available at the School's Administrative offices and on the School's website.

Upon completing this training:

1. Make sure you sign the BBP training log for this training.
2. Notify your supervisor if your situation has changed and you wish to receive the Hepatitis B Vaccine series.
3. REMEMBER TO ALWAYS USE UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS & PPE
4. If you have any questions, contact the District Health Coordinator, Shanda Brewer.

