MERCED CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

CONTROL PROGRAM FOR OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

AS MANDATED BY: 29 CFR 1910.1030 and
CCR TITLE 8, GISO 5193

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EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

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Your Responsibilities as an Employee:

Remember, as an employee of Merced City School District, you must:

1. Use Universal Precautions whenever you perform a task involving blood or other potentially infectious body fluids.

2. Report all incidents of exposure to blood or other body fluids.

Examples of these are:

Getting someone else's blood into your blood through a cut or open wound. Getting stuck with a needle or other blood/body fluid contaminated sharp. Getting splashed in the face with body fluids.

Any chance exposure that results in blood or body fluid getting into your blood. 3. If you need personal protective equipment please notify your supervisor or site secretary. Available PPE includes:

Latex gloves

Spill Kits

First Aid Kits with CPR masks

If you have a blood or other body fluid spill

CALL A CUSTODIAN.

They have the right equipment for the job.

If you have any questions see your Supervisor or the District Safety Officer.

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The Merced City School District recognizes the Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1030 and Title 8 GISO 5193, as promulgated by the United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Cal OSHA. Merced City School District, during the course of operations, has potential procedures and controls to reduce the exposure to occupational incidents involving bloodborne infectious disease in general and both Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) in particular.

I. Purpose

The purpose of the bloodborne pathogens standard is to reduce occupational exposure to Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and other bloodborne pathogens that employees may encounter in their workplace.

Employees should follow good general principals when working with bloodborne pathogens. These include:

- Minimizing the potential for exposure to bloodborne pathogens.
- Never underestimating the risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens.
- Instituting work practice and engineering controls to eliminate or minimize exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

II. Objectives of the Plan

A. To protect Merced City School District employees from the health hazards associated with bloodborne pathogens.

B. To provide appropriate treatment and counseling should an employee be exposed to bloodborne pathogens.

III. Responsibilities

A. The Superintendent is responsible for exposure control for Merced City School District employees.

B. Departments will develop a list of affected employees to include job title, work location and an explanation of potential exposures. Each department's list will be kept on file in their own department and a copy filed with the District Safety Officer.

C. Supervisors will be responsible for providing information and training to all employees who have the potential for exposure. Supervisors will enforce the use of all procedures to control exposure to bloodborne pathogens, and when necessary, utilize disciplinary action procedures for non-compliance.

D. It is important that employees:

1. Know what tasks they perform that may have occupational exposure.
2. Attend training sessions.
3. Plan and conduct all operations in accordance with work practice controls.
4. Develop good personal hygiene habits.

E. The District Safety Officer will be responsible for:

1. Assisting in determining hazard exposure and affected employees.
2. Providing personal protective equipment to reduce the chances of exposure.
3. Providing necessary supplies for sanitation and waste disposal.
4. Communicating hazards to employees through the use of labels, signs, etc.
5. Training custodial staff in proper waste disposal procedures.

IV. Review Requirements.

This plan will be reviewed annually and updated under the following circumstances: A. Annually, on or before June 30th of each year.

B. Whenever new or modified tasks and procedures are implemented which affect occupational exposure of Merced City School District employees.

C. Whenever jobs are revised such that new instances of occupational exposure may occur.

D. Whenever new functional positions are established that may involve exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

Note: Any and all of the above tasks and responsibilities may be performed by independent contractors.

V. Hazard Exposure Determination

Merced City School District may perform medical procedures as outlined in the California Department of Education's published **Guidelines and Procedures for Meeting the Specialized Physical Health Care Needs of Pupils**. In addition to these procedures, exposure to bloodborne pathogens, as defined, is determined to be from routine and emergency first aid treatment of common workplace and classroom injuries.

Bloodborne pathogens are defined as microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to Immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis A (HAV) and hepatitis B (HBV) that can be transmitted through human body fluids such as blood, blood products, semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, pericardial fluid, amniotic fluid, and saliva (in dental settings) and other media if contaminated with HIV/HAV/HBV. **Note: Feces, urine, nasal secretions, sputum, sweat, tears or vomitus may be disposed of in the usual manner unless they contain visible blood.** However, all body fluids should be treated as if contaminated.

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The primary exposure to bloodborne pathogens, other than sexual, pre-natal transmission and sharing of intravenous drug use equipment is unprotected contact with body fluids. Casual contact, such as interviewing, sharing restroom facilities, handshaking or embracing does not provide a significant exposure.

Employee groups not specifically designated by the District as affected employees may use the **Hazard Determination Worksheet** form to petition to be included as having potential occupational exposure. The petition should be submitted to the District Safety Officer in writing. The District Safety Officer will evaluate the request and notify the employee of the District's decision within 10 working days.

Merced City School District has determined that the following job classifications and responsibilities include employees with potential occupational exposure:

Job Classifications	Associated Tasks/Procedures
Nurses	Medical procedures as outlined in the California Department of Education's published **Guidelines and Procedures for Meeting the Specialized Physical Health Care Needs of Pupils**. Administration of routine and Emergency first aid procedures.
OH Teachers and Aides, Speech Therapists, Psychologist	Administration of routine and Emergency first aid procedures. Working with disabled students.
PE Teachers, Adaptive PE Teacher, Coach (walk on, volunteer and paid)	Administration of routine and Emergency first aid procedures. Working with disabled students.
School Bus Drivers, Bus Attendant, Director of Transportation	Administration of routine and Emergency first aid procedures.
Clerical-Office, Principals, Vice Principals	Administration of routine and Emergency first aid procedures.
Custodial	Administration of routine and Emergency first aid procedures. Clean up of blood, saliva, vomitus or semen, handling, repair or maintenance of any equipment or tools that may be contaminated with blood, saliva or vomitus.
Pre-School Teachers Assistant Pre-school Teachers Pre-School Instructional Aides	Administration of routine and Emergency first aid procedures.

VI. Methods of Compliance

A. Universal Precautions.

The following universal precautions and general safety rules have been established for preventing the spread of viral and bacterial organisms (namely: HIV/HAV/HBV). In all cases, the Universal Precautions and General Safety Rules should be followed. Remember, under Universal Precautions, all blood and certain body fluids are assumed to contain bloodborne pathogens.

1. Before and immediately after providing patient care, wash exposed areas (hands, arms, etc.) with anti-bacterial soap.
2. Don and use the required personal protective equipment for the medical care given.
3. Treat all human body fluids and items soiled with human body fluids, (blood, blood products, semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, pericardial fluid, amniotic fluid, concentrated HIV/HBV/HAV, and saliva (in dental settings) and other medias if contaminated with HIV/HAV/HBV. **NOTE: FECES, URINE, NASAL SECRETIONS, SPUTUM, SWEAT, TEARS OR VOMITUS NEED NOT BE TREATED AS CONTAMINATED UNLESS THEY CONTAIN VISIBLE BLOOD.** However, <u>all</u> body fluids should be treated as if contaminated.
4. No smoking, eating, drinking or storage of food products is permitted in patient treatment areas. Non medical items, such as clothing and personal effects should not be stored in the treatment facility
5. Patient treatment areas will be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times. Patient treatment areas will be disinfected daily with anti-bacterial/viral solution (at least 10% Chlorine Bleach or equivalent). The 10% chlorine bleach solution should be made fresh at least monthly and should be stored in an opaque container to prevent degradation. All medical and personal protective equipment contaminated with human body fluids will be disinfected before being returned for use again.
6. To avoid special handling, all clothing contaminated with human body fluid will be presoaked (sprayed on the effected areas) with the anti-bacterial/viral solution before being sent to the laundry. (Note: Gloves and eye protection should be worn when handling contaminated clothing until presoaked for 10 minutes) 7. Any spills of body fluid will be presoaked (sprayed on the effected areas) with the anti-bacterial/viral solution before being removed (Note: Gloves and eye protection should be worn when handling contaminated clothing).
8. Medical wastes (those soiled with covered human body fluids) will be treated following the **Medical Wastes Treatment and Disposal Procedures** (see section VII, part C), before being discarded as ordinary wastes.
9. Any suspected exposure to HIV/HAV/HBV by human body fluid contact (via broken skin, human bites, needle sticks etc.) should be reported to the District Safety Officer immediately.
10. The Universal Precautions must be observed throughout the different areas of the District to prevent contact with blood and other potentially infections materials.

B. Engineering Controls.

The following engineering controls will be used throughout Merced City School District facilities:

1. Hand washing facilities (or antiseptic hand cleansers and towels or antiseptic towelettes) will be made readily accessible.
2. Concentration of bleach and water should be 1 to 10 for decontamination purposes.
3. Mechanical means (dustpan, brush, tongs or forceps, etc.) will be made readily accessible to all employees who have potential exposure.
4. First aid kits will be equipped with gloves, hand wipes and CPR masks.

VII. Work Practice Controls.

In addition to engineering controls, Merced City School District facilities use a number of work practice controls to help eliminate or minimize employee exposure. A. Supervisors are responsible for overseeing the implementation of work practice controls.

B. Merced City School District will adopt the following work practice controls as part of its compliance program:

1. Employees will wash their hands immediately, or as soon as possible after removal of potentially contaminated gloves or other personal protective equipment.
2. Following any contact of body areas with blood or any other infectious materials, employees will wash their hands and any other exposed skin with soap and water as soon as possible. They should also flush exposed mucous membranes with water.
3. Eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics or lip balm and handling contact lenses is prohibited in work areas where there is potential for exposure to bloodborne pathogens.
4. Equipment, which becomes contaminated, must be examined prior to servicing or shipping, and decontaminated as necessary.
5. When a new employee is hired or an employee changes jobs, that employee will be trained in the tasks/procedures pertaining to their new job classification and any work practice controls that the employee is not experienced with.

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A. Medical waste and Disposal Procedures

1. All medical wastes (those soiled with covered human body fluids) will be placed in a red, leak-proof container marked either Biohazard or Medical Waste. All other wastes will be discarded following customary procedures. (Note: soiled feminine hygiene/sanitary napkins, soiled facial tissues etc. is not considered a biohazard or medical waste. Pre-treatment is not necessary; however, employees should wear personal protective equipment and wash hands with anti-bacterial soap.)
2. Don and use the required personal protective equipment for the medical care given.
3. At the end of each day, all accumulated medical wastes will be treated to remove biohazards using the following procedure:
   -prepare a solution of 10 percent chlorine bleach to water (approximately 2 cups of chlorine bleach to 1 gallon of water.
   -Pour solution over the medical wastes and thoroughly saturate.
   -Let stand for 10 minutes and then drain into the sink
   -Discard as ordinary waste.

(Caution: Sharp objects (broken glass, hypodermic needles etc. should not be handled by hand to prevent accidental punctures and/or lacerations) 4. Decontaminate medical wastes container with appropriate cleaning methods and return for use again.

5. Wash hands and exposed areas with anti-bacterial soap.
6. Regulated waste (including used bandages, feminine hygiene products and other potentially infectious materials) will be discarded or bagged in containers that are:
   -closable
   -constructed to contain the contents and prevent fluid leakage
   -red in color or labeled with an appropriate biohazard warning label

   a. If outside contamination of a regulated waste container occurs it also must be placed in a secondary container and the aforementioned procedures followed. As with primary containers, the secondary container must be closed prior to handling, shipment or storage.
   b. The disposal of all regulated waste will be in accordance with applicable Federal, State and Local regulations
   c. Contaminated laundry including stretcher covers, uniforms, smocks etc. will be prohibited from rinsing or sorting in its originating location.
   d. Bag or containerize contaminated laundry at the location where it is used. the containers must be red in color or properly labeled with the biohazard warning.
   e. Employees who have contact with contaminated laundry must wear appropriate gloves and any other personal protective equipment that is needed.

VIII. Personal Protective Equipment.

Personal protective equipment is the employee's last line of defense against bloodborne pathogens. Because of this, Merced City School District will provide (at no cost to employees) the personal protective equipment that they need to protect themselves against such exposure.

A. This equipment includes, but is not limited to gloves, safety glasses, goggles, face shields/masks and respirators.
B. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that all departments and work areas have appropriate personal protective equipment available to employees.
C. All personal protective equipment will be inspected periodically and repaired or replaced as needed to maintain its effectiveness.
D. Reusable personal protective equipment will be cleaned, laundered or decontaminated as needed.
E. Personal protective equipment that cannot, for whatever reason, be decontaminated will be disposed of in accordance with biohazard rules and regulations.
F. Any garments penetrated by blood or other infectious materials are to be removed immediately, or as soon as possible.
G. All potentially contaminated personal protective equipment must be removed prior to leaving a work area.
H. Gloves will be worn in the following circumstances:
    1. Whenever employees anticipate hand contact with potentially infectious material.
    2. When handling or touching contaminated items or surfaces.

IX. Housekeeping.

Maintaining facilities in a clean and sanitary condition is an important part of the bloodborne pathogens compliance program.
A. Decontaminate all contaminated work surfaces with an appropriate disinfectant. B. Remove and replace all protective coverings (plastic bags or wrap, aluminum foil, absorbent materials) which has been used to protect or cover equipment (such as trash containers, first response stretchers, etc.) and environmental surfaces. C. Inspect and decontaminate all trash containers, bins, pails and similar receptacles which have a reasonable likelihood for becoming contaminated.
D. Make sure broken glassware, which may be contaminated, is cleaned using "mechanical means" such as a brush and dustpan, tongs, forceps etc. It must not be picked up directly with the hands.

X. Hazard Communication.

One of the most obvious warnings of possible exposure to bloodborne pathogens is a biohazard label. Because of this, Merced City School District will implement a comprehensive biohazard warning-labeling program using labels or red color-coded containers. The following items shall be labeled:

* Containers of regulated waste
* Sharps disposal containers
* Other containers used to transport other infectious materials
* Laundry bags and containers
* Contaminated equipment. Labels affixed to contaminated equipment should also indicate which portions of the equipment are contaminated.

XI. Training

A. Training will be provided at the time of initial assignment and at least annually thereafter.

B. Training records will be maintained for 3 years from the date on which the training occurred.

C. Training will be conducted with the specific CPR mask to be used.

D. The content of the training program will include as a minimum:

- An accessible copy of the standard and an explanation of its contents •
  Explanation of the epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne diseases •
  Modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens
- Explanation of Merced City School District Exposure Control Plan and how to obtain a copy
- Recognition of tasks and activities that may involve risk of exposure
- Use and limitations of methods that will reduce or prevent exposure
- Universal precautions
- Engineering controls
- Explanation of signs, warning labels and/or color-coding
- Work practices, Housekeeping practices
- Personal protective equipment - types, selection, use, location, removal, handling, decontamination, and disposal
- HBV vaccine - efficiency, safety, method of administration, benefits and cost •
  Procedures to follow if an exposure occurs - reporting and medical follow-up

E. Training will be documented on the **Control of Bloodborne Pathogens Training Documentation** form and will contain the following information:

- Dates of all training sessions
- Contents / summary of the training sessions
- Names and job titles of employees attending the training sessions
- Name of instructor

XII. Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Vaccination Program.

Employees recognize that even with good adherence to all exposure prevention programs, exposure incidents can occur. As a result, Merced City School District will implement a Hepatitis B vaccination program.

A. This program is available, at no cost, to all employees who have occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens. The choice for HBV vaccinations is not mandatory. If an employee chooses not to have the vaccination at the time of the initial offering, they will have the opportunity to be vaccinated when they are ready. Merced City School District will document the offer, acceptance or declination and vaccination dates with the **Authorization to Administer Hepatitis B Vaccine** form. (see attachments)

B. Employees that transfer to a new job, or their job is reclassified to include exposure to bloodborne pathogens, will be offered HBV vaccinations within 10 working days of the transfer or reclassification.

C. The vaccination program consists of a series of 3 inoculations over a six-month period.

D. As part of their bloodborne pathogens training, school employees will receive information regarding hepatitis vaccination, including its safety and effectiveness. E. Vaccinations will be performed under the supervision of a licensed physician.

EMPLOYER	EMPLOYEE	HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL
Provides:		
• Training to the Employee---------->	• Receives training	
• Offers Vaccination ---------->	• Vaccination offered	
	accepts--> (within 10 working days)	• Receives referred employee
	OR	
	• Declines	• Establishes Medical Record
		• Evaluates Employee for contraindications to vaccination or prior immunity
	Signs declination form Changes their mind later	
	(END)	• Vaccinates OR
		• Discuss contra- indications/ immunity with employee
		• Records a written opinion
• Receives a copy of HCP Opinion <==========		• Provides a copy to employer
• Provides a copy to the employee------->	• Receives copy of HCP written opinion	

XIII. Post Exposure Treatment and Notification.

An occupational exposure is defined as blood or body fluid contact from a known or unknown HIV/HAV/HBV carrier to the affected employee through an open sore or injury by a contaminated sharp object. Should an employee be occupationally exposed, Merced City School District will provide for the employee to be tested for HIV/HAV/HBV at Merced City School District expense. Following the report of exposure, Merced City School District will contact the exposure source and request that the person be tested for HIV/HAV/HBV at Merced City School District expense. The request is not mandatory and if refused, will not affect that employee's future employment or that student's class enrollment.

The exposed employee will be directed to a Health Care Professional (HCP). The HCP will receive from the district:

1. A copy of the District Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan
2. The job description of the employee.
3. An incident report that explains the route of exposure and circumstances associated with the exposure.
4. Source individual's HIV/HBV status.
5. Employee's Hepatitis B vaccine status and other relevant medical information.

The HCP will:

1. Evaluate the exposure incident.
2. Arrange for testing of the employee and the source individual.
3. Provide counseling.
4. Evaluate any reported illnesses.

NOTE: DURING ALL PHASES OF POST EXPOSURE, THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE AFFECTED EMPLOYEE AND EXPOSURE SOURCE WILL BE MAINTAINED.

The HCP will send a written evaluation to the employer including:

1. Documentation that the employee was informed of evaluation results and the need for further follow up.
2. Indication of whether the hepatitis B vaccine is indicated and if the vaccine was received.

The District will then send a copy of the HCP's written evaluation, within 15 business days of the receipt, to the exposed employee and the exposure source including: 1. The results of any HIV/HAV/HBV test conducted.

Following the initial blood test at time of exposure, seronegative employees will be retested again at 6 weeks, 12 weeks and 6-month intervals to determine if transmission has occurred. During this period, the employee will follow the recommendations provided by the doctor, U.S. Public Health Service, or local Health Department.
Merced City School District will use the **Record of Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure and Treatment** form to document the exposure and offer of medical assistance to the affected employee and use the **Medical Consent for Bloodborne Pathogens Testing** form for the exposure source.

XIV. Reporting and Recordkeeping.

The Merced City School District Risk Management Office will maintain any reports required by the OSHA/Cal-OSHA. All reports (medical records, notice of HBV vaccinations, results of medical testing and follow-up procedures, and exposure reports) will be maintained for the duration of employment plus 30 years. Training records will be maintained for 3 years from the date on which the training occurred. Occupationally contracted HBV or HIV will be recorded by the Risk Management Office on the OSHA 200 log of Occupational Injuries and Illness form if treatment such as gamma globulin, hepatitis B immune globulin or hepatitis B vaccine is prescribed by a physician.

All medical records, including:	
	• vaccination records; • signed vaccination waivers; • post vaccine immune status blood test results; • exposure records; • Hepatitis panel blood tests for sources and employees; • HIV blood tests for sources and employees; • Any other medical records associated with this Exposure Control Plan; • Any physicians written opinion,
will be maintained separately from Personnel records. No medical records are maintained at the Merced City School District's Personnel Office. All medical records are maintained by a medical facility, The Noble Group, recognized by the United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). Should the current facility, The Noble Group, terminate business proceedings the records will be turned over to the DHHS for transfer to another recognized medical facility.	

XV. Accessibility of Standard and Plan.

Employees may request a copy of the Exposure Control Plan by submitting a written request to the Merced City School District Safety Officer.

XVI. Definitions:

BIOHAZARD LABEL: A label affixed to containers of regulated waste, refrigerator/freezers and other containers used to store, transport or ship blood and other potentially infectious materials. The label must be fluorescent orange-red in color with the biohazard symbol and the word "biohazard" on the lower part of the label.

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS: Pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

CONTAMINATED: The presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.

CONTAMINATED LAUNDRY: Laundry which has been soiled with blood or other potentially infectious materials or may contain sharps.

CONTAMINATED SHARPS: Contaminated objects that can penetrate the skin including, but not limited to needles, scalpels, broken glass or broken capillary tubes and exposed ends of dental wires.

DECONTAMINATION: The use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate or destroy bloodborne pathogens on a surface or item to the point where they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and the surface or item is rendered safe for handling, use or disposal.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Controls (e.g., sharps disposal containers, self-sheathing needles) that isolate or remove the bloodborne pathogens hazard from the workplace.

EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN: A written program developed and implemented by the employer which sets forth procedures, engineering controls, personal protective equipment, work practices and other methods that are capable of protecting employees from exposures to bloodborne pathogens and meets the requirements spelled out by the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard.

EXPOSURE INCIDENT: A specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that results from the performance of an employee's duties.

HAV: Hepatitis A virus

HBV: Hepatitis B virus.

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency virus.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE: 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.

PARENTERAL: Piercing mucous membranes or the skin barrier through such events as needlesticks, human bites, cuts, and abrasions.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Specialized clothing or equipment worn by an employee for protection against a hazard. General work clothes (e.g., uniforms, pants, shirts or blouses) not intended to function as protection against a hazard are not considered to be personal protective equipment.

REGULATED WASTE: Liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps; and pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS: An approach to infection control. According to the concept of Universal Precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, and other bloodborne pathogens.

WORK PRACTICE CONTROLS: Controls that reduce the likelihood of exposure by altering the manner in which a task is performed (e.g., prohibiting recapping of needles by a two handed technique).

HEPATITIS B VACCINE INFORMATION

RECOMBIVAX HB

THE DISEASE

Hepatitis B is a viral infection caused by hepatitis B virus (HBV) which causes death in 1-2% of patients. Most people with hepatitis B recover completely, but approximately 5- 10% become chronic carriers of the virus. Most of these people have no symptoms but can continue to transmit the disease to others. Some may develop chronic active hepatitis and cirrhosis. HBV also appears to be a causative factor in the development of liver cancer. Thus, immunization against hepatitis B can prevent acute hepatitis and also reduce sickness and death from chronic active hepatitis, cirrhosis and liver cancer.

THE VACCINE

Hepatitis B vaccine is harvested and purified from germination cultures of a recombinant strain of yeast. This vaccine may contain up to 4% yeast protein. THIS VACCINE AGAINST HEPATITIS B IS FREE OF ASSOCIATION WITH HUMAN BLOOD OR BLOOD PRODUCTS.

A high percentage of healthy people who receive three doses of vaccine achieve high levels of surface antibody (anti-HBS) and protection against hepatitis B. Persons with immune system abnormalities, such as dialysis patients, have less response to the vaccine, but over half of those receiving it do develop antibodies. **FULL IMMUNIZATION REQUIRES THREE DOSES OF VACCINE OVER A SIX-MONTH PERIOD**, although some persons may not develop immunity even after three doses. There is no evidence that the vaccine has ever caused hepatitis B. However, persons who have been infected with HBV prior to receiving the vaccine may go on to develop clinical hepatitis in spite of the immunization. The duration of immunity is unknown at this time. The first dose is at a time you wish to start. The second dose is one month later. The third dose is five months after the second dose.

POSSIBLE VACCINE SIDE EFFECTS:

The incidence of side effects is very low. No serious side effects have been reported with the vaccine. A few persons experience tenderness and redness at the site of injection. Low grade fever may occur. Rash, nausea, joint pain and mild fatigue have also been reported. The possibility exists that more serious side effects may be identified with more extensive use. Anyone who has had a previous reaction to Hepatitis B Vaccine, is allergic to yeast, is pregnant, nursing, has a febrile illness (fever) or an active infection should delay the vaccination and consult their private physician.

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_____
NAME, PLEASE PRINT

True or False? Answer the following by placing a T or F in the blank provided:

1. _____ In adults, once acquired, hepatitis B is always chronic.
2. _____ If I had hepatitis A as a child I don't have to use Universal Precautions.
3. _____ Soap and water can kill the hepatitis B virus – so I should use anti-bacterial soap only.
4. _____ Always wear gloves and use care when reaching into trashcans or areas that you cannot see.
5. _____ Coming into contact with student's blood or potentially infectious body fluids is a risk of exposure to HIV
6. _____ After assisting students with toileting, I do not need to wash my hands.
7. _____ Gloves can be made of latex or non-latex rubber and are provided for me by my employer.
8. _____ I should wear gloves every single time I perform a task that exposes me to the body fluids of another person.
9. _____ Sharing razors and toothbrushes is safe, as long as I rinse them first
10. _____ As a school employee I am at much greater risk for being exposed to Hepatitis than to HIV.
11. _____ Hepatitis C is very obvious and I will always know if I or someone else is infected.
12. _____ I can get hepatitis B or HIV by working in the same room with an infected individual.
13. _____ Un-protected sexual activity is the primary route of exposure for HIV and HBV.
14. _____ I will always be able to tell if a student in my school is infected with Hepatitis or HIV.
15. _____ The hepatitis B vaccine will protect me against all forms of hepatitis
16. _____ Hepatitis B Virus has been shown to survive on surfaces dried at room temperature for two weeks.
17. _____ Universal Precautions requires that you consider every person and all blood to be potentially infectious.
18. _____ I should decontaminate materials soaked with blood with 10% chlorine bleach, double bag, and then discard in the trash.
19. _____ You can refuse HBV vaccination now and still receive it at a later date.

Fill in the blank:

20. Who would you report the incident to if you got another person's blood into your body through a cut or open wound? _____

Which answer is the most correct?

21. _____ Which of the following will prevent or reduce your risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens?

    a. washing hands with soap and water after exposure
    b. wearing protective gloves when exposure is possible
    c. being given Hepatitis B vaccination series
    d. treating all blood products and body fluids as if infected.
    e. all of the above will reduce your risk of exposure.

TRAINING DOCUMENTATION

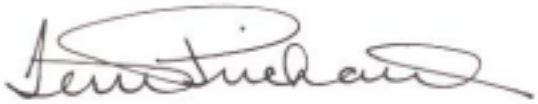
Name_____
Please Print

Job Title_____ Work Site _____

Trainer: ___Terri Prichard_____

I have received training on the Merced City School District's Exposure Control Plan for Bloodborne Pathogens. The contents on this training included:

• An accessible copy of the standard and an explanation of its contents • Explanation of the epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne diseases • Modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens
• Explanation of the MCSD Exposure Control Plan and how to obtain a copy • Recognition of tasks and activities that may involve risk of exposure • Use and limitations of methods that will reduce or prevent exposure • Universal precautions
• Engineering controls
• Explanation of signs, warning labels and/or color coding
• Work practices
• Housekeeping practices
• Personal protective equipment - types, selection, use, location, removal, handling, decontamination, and disposal
• HBV vaccine - efficiency, safety, method of administration, benefits and cost • Procedures to follow if an exposure occurs - reporting and medical follow-up • Post exposure evaluation and follow-up



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Employee's Signature Date

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Trainer's Signature