Bloodborne Pathogens Training
for
School Personnel

ISD 318

MANDATORY ANNUAL BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS TRAINING

- Reviewing this presentation will meet the bloodborne pathogens annual training requirement for ISD 318.

- When you have reviewed the material, take the Bloodborne Pathogens Quiz which is listed separately under Annual Notifications.

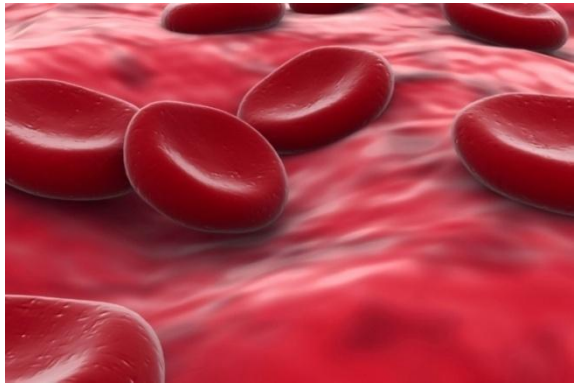
OBJECTIVES

- Provide school staff with education regarding the safe handling of all body fluids
- Provide school staff with education regarding proper technique for hand washing and the use of disposable gloves
- Provide school staff with information regarding proper disposal of contaminated materials

MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

- ISD 318 has a written Management Plan for Bloodborne Pathogens which all employees may reference.
- The Management Plan is available through The District Nurse.

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS AND DISEASES



- Bloodborne pathogens (BBP) are germs which are found in the bloodstream and can cause disease in humans.
- Transmission of a BBP can occur any time that blood or certain other body fluids from an infected person enters the body of someone else through a break in the skin or mucous membrane, sexual contact, sharing of needles, or blood transfusions.
- Bloodborne pathogens which can cause disease include Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and HIV.

Disease from BBP: Hepatitis

- Hepatitis is a condition which means “inflammation of the liver.”
- There is a vaccine for prevention of hepatitis caused by exposure to the Hepatitis B virus, but not for prevention of illness caused by the Hepatitis C virus.
- People infected with the Hepatitis B virus often show no symptoms for months, but the infection can lead to liver disease and liver cancer which may be fatal.



Hepatitis B Vaccine



- Most students in ISD 318 are vaccinated against Hepatitis B. A small percentage of students are not vaccinated — either for medical reasons or the beliefs of the family.

To Receive the Hepatitis B Vaccine

- The Hepatitis B vaccine is available to all District 318 staff, free of charge. The vaccine is a series of 3 shots given over a 6 month period. The series is done only once in a person's life, with no need for boosters.

- To receive the vaccine, contact ISD318 District Nurse



Disease from Bloodborne Pathogens: AIDS

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is the virus that causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). It weakens the body's immune system leading to serious infections and diseases.
- More than 1 million Americans are infected with the HIV virus.
- There is no preventative vaccine or cure available at this time, although there are medications which can help prevent illness if taken within 3 days of exposure to HIV. There are also treatments which can control the illness.

Potential Exposures to Blood (and BBPs) in the School Setting

- Scrape, cut or puncture of skin
- Loose tooth or tooth that falls out
- Sharps (needles and lancets)
- Changing briefs, toileting
- Bloody nose
- Bites
- Recess, phy ed class, sports injury



Prevention

- Following careful procedures can prevent exposure to BBPs.



- Use universal precautions, which means treating all body fluids as if they were known to be infectious.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Gloves

- Always wear gloves when you anticipate touching blood, bodily fluids or contaminated surfaces.
- Use disposable gloves when administering first aid.
- Every teacher and every school office employee needs a bloodborne pathogens kit which contains gloves, band-aids, gauze, and a germicidal wipe. Contact your building nurse for replacements.
- Every school bus has a first aid kit and gloves. Notify your supervisor if you need more.
- Custodians and cafeteria staff have their own gloves that meet requirements for their areas and their jobs.

PPE: Gloves (cont.)

When using gloves:

- Use the size which provides a snug fit.
- Cover any cuts with bandages before putting on gloves.
- Check gloves for visible tears or defects.



PUTTING ON GLOVES







Step 1

Put on glove with thumb hole oriented to your thumb

REMOVING GLOVES



Exhibit A

Bloodied gloves



Step 1

Pinch cuff of one glove



Step 2 Pull glove inside out over hand

Step 2a Crumple removed glove into gloved hand



REMOVING GLOVES (continued)



Step 3

While holding crumpled glove, slide un-gloved finger under cuff of other glove



Step 4

Pull glove off hand inside out with finger



Step 5

Remove glove, both gloves are wrapped up



Step 6

Dispose of gloves, wash hands with soap and water

Additional Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Every Automatic External Defibrillator (AED) in the school has an accessory pouch that includes gloves and a CPR mask.
- Sharps containers, red biohazard bags, utility gloves, goggles, aprons and gowns are provided for certain areas with high risk for exposure to BBPs.
- Ask your building nurse if you are concerned that you need something that you don't have.

Prevention: Hand washing

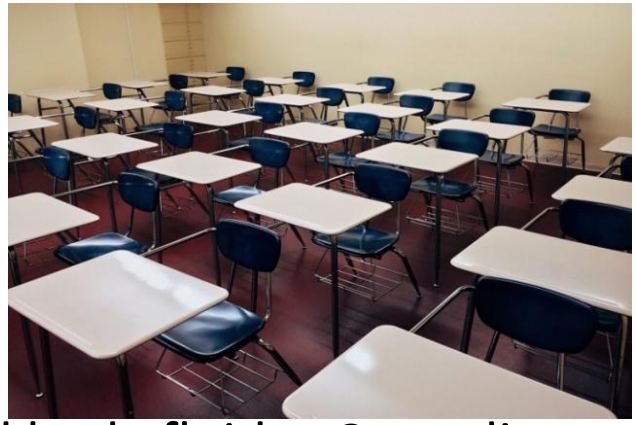
- Hand washing is the best way to prevent spreading infections.
- Use of disposable gloves is ***not*** a substitute for hand washing.
- Wash hands after removing gloves.
- Use the technique described on the next page.



Hand Washing Technique

- Wet hands thoroughly under running water.
- Dispense liquid soap into hands.
- Vigorously rub hands together for 20 seconds, paying particular attention to the nails, cuticles, spaces between the fingers, and under jewelry.
- Rinse hands thoroughly.
- If paper towels rather than hand dryers are used, dry hands with disposable towel and then use towel to turn off the water. Dispose of paper towel into a waste receptacle.

Clean Up



- Surfaces and objects contaminated with blood or body fluids need to be cleaned with an approved disinfectant. Note that the Hepatitis B virus can survive on surfaces for 7-10 days.
- Call a custodian to clean up blood and body fluids. Custodians have germicidal cleaners which are effective against bloodborne pathogens.
- Contaminated materials should be discarded in a plastic lined trash can. Materials containing large quantities of liquid blood should be placed in a red biohazard bag (available from custodians).

First Aid for Bloody Noses

- Have student pinch nostrils with constant pressure for at least 5 minutes.
- Have student sit upright with their head leaning slightly forward (this is best done where and when the nose bleed is first noted).
- If assistance is needed, always put on gloves first.
- Student and caregiver should always wash hands well when bleeding has stopped.
- Seek nursing assistance if the nose bleed does not resolve with above treatment.

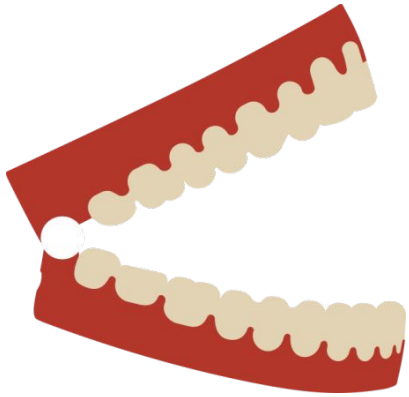
First Aid for Cuts and Scrapes

- Student should wash affected area with soap and water.
- Those providing assistance should always wear gloves.
- Contaminated clothing should be sealed in a plastic bag to be washed at home.
- Contaminated surfaces should be cleaned and disinfected.



First Aid for Human Bites

- If not bleeding, hold bite area under running water for 2-3 minutes, then wash with soap and rinse.
- If bleeding, apply pressure with a clean cloth.
- Seek evaluation by the building nurse as soon as possible.



Transmission of BBPs

- Although bodily fluids such as sweat, tears, saliva, vomit, urine, and feces may carry germs, simply coming into contact with them is not a significant risk for transmitting BBPs unless visible blood is present.

- An exposure to BBPs is defined by specific criteria.

Exposure to BBPs

An exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials has occurred if:

1. Blood (or body fluid with visible blood) has spattered into eyes, nose or mouth;
2. Blood (or body fluid with visible blood) has contacted open skin (open rashes or cuts less than 24 hours old);
3. Skin has been punctured by a sharp object (such as a needle, glass or teeth) contaminated with blood.

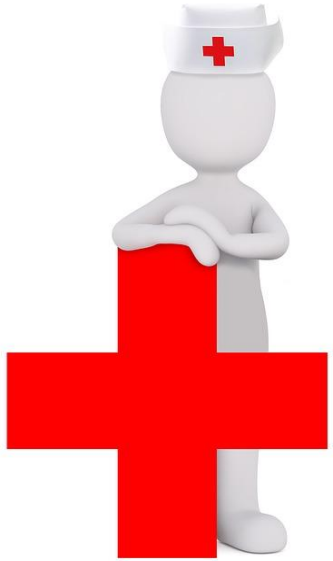
After an Exposure

- Immediately flush the affected area with water and if possible wash with warm water and soap.
- Report exposure to the Principal and Nurse. Follow steps in "Post-Exposure Incident Packet" (found on District website.)
- A medical evaluation is indicated for an exposed employee. This will include any necessary immunizations or blood tests at no cost to the employee.



Resources for More Information

- Your building nurse or the Licensed School Nurse for District 318
- MN Department of Health (www.health.state.mn.us)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov/)



Take the Quiz

Now you are ready to test your knowledge and take the Bloodborne Pathogens Quiz. Responses will be submitted electronically.

