Safety Training Presentation

Bloodborne Pathogens  29 CFR 1910.1030
Revised OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Compliance Directive (CPL2-2.44D)
Could You Contract a Disease at Work?

- Administering first aid?
- Cleaning the restrooms?
- Using a tool covered with dried blood?
- A co-worker sneezes on you?
Bloodborne Pathogens

• Pathogenic microorganisms present in human blood that can lead to diseases
• Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
• Hepatitis B (HBV)
• Hepatitis C (HCV)
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
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
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
Potentially Infectious Bodily Fluids

- Blood
- Saliva, vomit, urine
- Semen or vaginal secretions
- Skin, tissue, cell cultures
- Other body fluids
Potential Transmission

- Contact with another person’s blood or bodily fluid that may contain blood
- Mucous membranes: eyes, mouth, nose
- Non-intact skin
- Contaminated sharps/needles
Potential Exposure

- Industrial accident
- Administering first aid
- Post accident cleanup
- Janitorial or maintenance work
Exposure Control Plan (ECP)

- Potential exposure determination
- Safe work practices
- Decontaminating equipment
- Selecting and using PPE
- Handling biowaste
- Labels and signs
- Training requirements
- Recordkeeping requirements
- Exposure Control Plan Manager
Who Must be Trained

• All employees with occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM)
• Employees who are trained in first aid and CPR
• Building Services
• First Responders
• Entire Staff - Awareness
Universal Precautions

• Treat all blood and bodily fluids as if they are contaminated
• Proper cleanup and decontamination
Protective Equipment

- Bleeding control—vinyl gloves
- Spurting blood—vinyl gloves, protective clothing (smocks or aprons), respiratory mask, eye/face protection (goggles, glasses, or face shield)
- Post accident cleanup—vinyl gloves
- Janitorial work—vinyl gloves
Decontamination

• Wear protective gloves
• Disinfectant/cleaner provided in bodily fluid disposal kit
• Properly dispose of contaminated PPE, towels, rags
Safe Work Practices

- Remove contaminated PPE or clothing as soon as possible
- Clean and disinfect contaminated equipment and work surfaces
- Thoroughly wash up immediately after exposure
- Properly dispose of contaminated items
Regulated Medical Waste

• Liquid or semiliquid blood or OPIM (other potentially infectious materials)
• Contaminated items that would release blood or OPIM when compressed
• Contaminated sharps
• Pathological and microbiological waste containing blood or OPIM
Labels and Signs

- Labels must include the universal biohazard symbol, and the term “Biohazard” must be attached to:
  - containers of regulated biohazard waste
  - containers used to store, transport, or ship blood or OPIM
Hepatitis B Vaccination

- Strongly endorsed by medical communities
- Shown to be safe for infants, children, and adults
- Offered to all potentially exposed employees
- Provided at no cost to employees
- Declination form
- Persons offered vaccination
  - Building Services
  - First Responders
Exposure Incident

• A specific incident or contact with potentially infectious bodily fluid
• If there are no infiltrations of mucous membranes or open skin surfaces, it is not considered an occupational exposure
• Report all accidents involving blood or bodily fluids immediately
• Post exposure medical evaluations are offered
Post exposure Evaluation

- Confidential medical evaluation
- Document route of exposure
- Identify source individual
- Test source individuals blood (with individuals consent)
- Provide results to exposed employee
Recordkeeping

Medical records include:
- Hepatitis B vaccination status
- Post exposure evaluation and follow-up results

Training records include:
- Training dates
- Contents of the training
- Name and qualifications of trainer
Summary

• Universal precautions
• PPE and safe work practices
• Decontamination
• Exposure incident