Bloodborne Pathogens Training
Overview

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- Examples of Bloodborne Pathogens
- Immunizations
- Handwashing
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Exposure Control Plan
- Workplace Control
- Exposure
Bloodborne Pathogens Standard - OSHA

- Protect workers by limiting exposure
- Mandatory compliance
- Annual education/training
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Examples:
- Hepatitis B (HBV)*
- Hepatitis C (HCV)*
- Non A/Non B Hepatitis
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)*
- Malaria
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Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)
- Viral infection - liver inflammation and necrosis
- 5 viral agents -
  - HAV/HEV - enteral agent
  - HBV/HDV/HCV – blood/blood products
- More common than HIV
- No symptoms to overt liver failure
- Symptoms include malaise, poor appetite, vomiting and jaundice
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Hepatitis B Vaccine
- Series of 3 injections
- Immunity eliminates risk
- Not vaccinated
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Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

- Risk is 1.8% after exposure
- Incubation 2-3 months
- Communicability – weeks to month/years before onset of symptoms
- No post exposure prophylaxis or vaccine
- S/S’s – fatigue, fever, headache, N/V, jaundice, abdominal pain and loss of appetite
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Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

- Average risk following needlestick exposure is 0.3%
- Following exposure to mucous membranes is 0.1%
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Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

- 58 documented cases and 150 possible cases of occupationally acquired HIV infections
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Exposure with contact of:

- Blood
- **OPIM** (other potentially infected material)
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Common modes of transmission

- Sexual contact
- Sharing of needles
- Mother to baby at/before birth
- Accidental puncture
- Contact between broken or damaged skin and infected body fluids
- Contact between mucous membranes and infected body fluids
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Transmission of Disease can occur:

- Before signs of illness appear
- For an unknown time after signs of illness appear
- Even if no signs of infection appear
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Unbroken skin forms an impervious barrier

HOWEVER....

Bloodborne pathogens can enter through:

- Open sores/cuts/abrasions/acne
- Mucous membranes (eyes, nose, mouth)
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- Universal Precautions
- Treat every person as they are infected
- Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
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Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Special clothing /equipment
- No cost to employee
- Readily available
- Equipment includes:
  - Disposable gowns, masks, CPR micro shield, gloves, goggles
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Prevention of Transmission

- Exposure Control Plan
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Housekeeping

- Work areas
- Cleanse and decontaminate
- Approved cleaner
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Engineering Controls

- Reduce employee exposure
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Workplace Controls

Designed to mandate methods to reduce exposure to blood borne pathogens

- eating, drinking, application of cosmetics, and contact lenses

- **HAND WASHING**

- Hands washed immediately after removal of gloves
Universal Bio Hazard Sign

Label used to communicate possible exposure to Bloodborne pathogens
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Exposure Incidents
❖ Occupational exposure
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Steps to take in the event of exposure:
- Immediately wash or flush
- Do not delay any treatment
- Report immediately
- Fill out an occurrence form
- Follow hospital policy
- Investigated / documented
Bloodborne Pathogens Question 1

What are the common modes of transmission for bloodborne pathogens
1. Sexual contact
2. Sharing of needles
3. Mother to baby
4. Contact with intact skin and gloves
Bloodborne Pathogens Question 1

What are the common modes of transmission for bloodborne pathogens

1. Sexual contact
2. Sharing of needles
3. Mother to baby
4. Contact with intact skin and gloves
Bloodborne Pathogens Question 2

When does transmission of bloodborne pathogens occur?

1. After signs of illness appears
2. Even if no signs of infections appear
3. For a limited time after signs of illness appears
Bloodborne Pathogens Question 2

When does transmission of bloodborne pathogens occur?

1. After signs of illness appears
2. Even if no signs of infections appear
3. For a limited time after signs of illness appears
Bloodborne Pathogens Question 3

Bloodborne pathogens can enter through
1. Impervious skin
2. Open sores
3. Mucous membranes
4. Gloves
Bloodborne Pathogens Question 3

Bloodborne pathogens can enter through:
1. Impervious skin
2. Open sores
3. Mucous membranes
4. Gloves
Bloodborne Pathogens Question 4

Who do I contact in the event of exposure?

1. Other nurses
2. Preceptor
3. Faculty
4. Charge nurse
Bloodborne Pathogens Question 4

Who do I contact in the event of exposure?
1. Other nurses
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Orientation – Next Steps

Now that you completed the bloodborne pathogen training, please go to the HIPAA training module.
THANK YOU