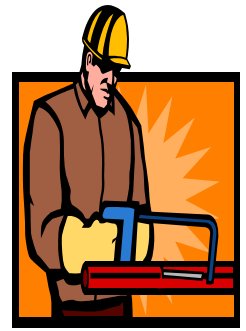




Bloodborne Pathogens for General Industry

OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.1030

Part 1: Introduction to Bloodborne Pathogens



Blood is not an everyday part of working in most industries. But when blood does make its way into a workplace, it is very important to be able to handle the situation properly. If a co-worker or visitor is bleeding, knowing the potential dangers of blood and how to properly clean-up the area can be one of the most important pieces of safety information you have ever received.

What is a Bloodborne Pathogen?

Bloodborne Pathogens are microscopic organisms that are invisible to the naked eye. They are disease-causing viruses and bacteria that can result in sickness or even death. They are carried in the human blood stream. Many people who carry bloodborne infections show no visible symptoms. Many people are unaware that they are infected.

Types of Bloodborne Pathogens

Hepatitis B (HBV) & Hepatitis C (HCV)

Hepatitis B & C are bloodborne diseases which cause infection resulting in liver inflammation.

A Person Infected With Hepatitis B or C:

- May suffer flu-like symptoms. It may become so severe that they may require hospitalization.
- Their blood and other body fluids may be infectious.
- There is a vaccine for HBV to prevent infection.

HBV & HCV may be spread to sexual partners, family members, and unborn infants. They may severely damage your liver, leading to cirrhosis and almost certain death. HCV is more infectious than HBV. (Hepatitis A is not a Bloodborne Virus)

Examples of other Bloodborne Pathogens

- Syphilis
- Malaria
- Brucellosis

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

HIV is a virus that attacks the body's immune system, causing Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). There is no vaccine to prevent infection.

A Person Infected With HIV:

- May carry the virus without any symptoms for years.
- Will eventually suffer from flu-like symptoms, fever, diarrhea, and fatigue.
- May develop AIDS-related illnesses including neurological problems, cancer, and other opportunistic infections.

HIV is transmitted primarily through sexual contact, but may also be transmitted through contact with blood and some body fluids. HIV is not transmitted by touching, eating, or working around people who carry the disease.

Infectious Body Fluids

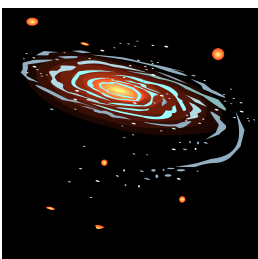
Blood

Potential Infectious Body Fluids

Sexual Fluids
Fluids Containing Visible Blood
Saliva in Dental Procedures

Non-Infectious Body Fluids

Tears **Perspiration**
Urine **Feces** **Vomit**
(Remember: These are non-infectious only when they do not contain visible blood)



Always practice **UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS**. This means you have to treat **all** blood & Other Potentially Infectious Materials (OPIM) as if they were infected with bloodborne pathogens.

WHY?

- 1 to 1.5 million people in the United States are unknowingly infected with HIV.
- 0.5 to 1 million people in the United States are unknowingly infected with Hepatitis B & C.

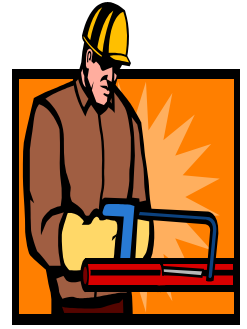




Bloodborne Pathogens for General Industry

OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.1030

Part 2: Exposure Incidents



What is an Exposure Incident ???

Not all incidents involving cuts or body fluids constitute an exposure incident. An **Exposure Incident** is when you have exposure to blood or semen, vaginal fluids, or when feces/sweat/tears/mucous/urine ***with visible blood*** to your eyes, mouth, nose mucous membrane or non-intact skin (cut, rash, etc.)

How To Respond to an Exposure Incident

Upon exposure, flush the exposed area with copious amounts of water and thoroughly wash area with soap. If the eyes are exposed, use an eye-wash station.

REPORT ALL EXPOSURE INCIDENTS TO A SUPERVISOR IMMEDIATELY!!

If you have had an exposure, certain treatments may be required within 2 hours of exposure. Identify the source of the blood if possible. The facility will attempt to gain permission from the source individual for blood tests. Results of any testing will be kept confidential.

Your Reaction Time Is Very Important!

Post-Exposure Medical Follow-Up

The course of treatment recommended by the healthcare provider will depend on: the nature of exposure, the test results of the source individual, your own blood-test results, and your age and health status.

Medical follow-up may involve blood testing or blood archiving for future blood testing if you do not wish to be tested at this time.

Other follow-up measures may include the Hepatitis B Vaccination series (3 shots over a period of 9 months); in the case of HIV infection, medication to help you remain health for as long as possible and medical counseling may be necessary.

Self-Treatment First Aid Policy

It is the policy of this company that all injuries to staff or clients are to be self-treated. First aid supplies will be provided to the injured person. All wastes from this procedure should be disposed of in a red plastic bag. No one is to provide first aid treatment to anyone else except if they have been specifically authorized to do so as the ***Designated First Aid Provider***. If the injury is so severe that assistance is necessary, call an appropriate emergency number.

In dire life threatening emergencies, employees who choose to over-ride these procedures shall only do so as a last resort and with the knowledge that this is a personal choice made with the awareness of the risks involved and the potential to Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure and other exposures, and that you are acting on your own volition as a “Good Samaritan”.

Blood Spill Clean-Up Kit

Blood Spill Clean-Up Kit - In the event of a clean-up situation, a kit should be available to those who will be responsible for the clean-up. These kits can be made in-house or purchased from a supplier. These kits should include at least the following:

- PPE such as disposable gloves, foot covers, eye protection, face mask, and gown.
- Absorbent Powder or Absorbent Granular with appropriate physical implements to assist in safe clean-up.
- Clean-up supplies in small packages or directions to mix 1/4 cup of chlorine/bleach to one gallon of water.
- Red biohazard bag for medical waste with tie as well as clear impervious bag for waste that is not designated as *Regulated Medical Waste*.

