



Bloodborne Pathogens

A training created by Shiawassee Health & Wellness for Self
Directed Employees



Viruses, Bacteria and Microorganisms

Viruses, bacteria and other microorganisms:

- are carried in the bloodstream or transmitted by other potentially infectious materials (OPIM)
- cause disease

There are over 20 different bloodborne pathogens (BBP)

Those of most concern are:

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)
- Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)



How BBPs Enter the Body

Break in skin integrity

- Needle sticks
- Cuts, scrapes and breaks in skin

Mucous Membranes

- Splashes to eyes, nose and mouth
- Life style issues (IV drug use)



OSHA's BBP Standards

The purpose of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)'s Bloodborne Pathogens (BBP) Standards are to reduce occupational exposure to Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, HIV and other bloodborne pathogens that employees may encounter in the work place.

Who is covered by the standard?

- All employees who could be “reasonably anticipated” to face contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials as the result of job duties
- “Good Samaritan” acts such as assisting a co-worker with a nosebleed would not be considered occupational exposure



Bloodborne Viruses

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) - The virus that causes AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome)

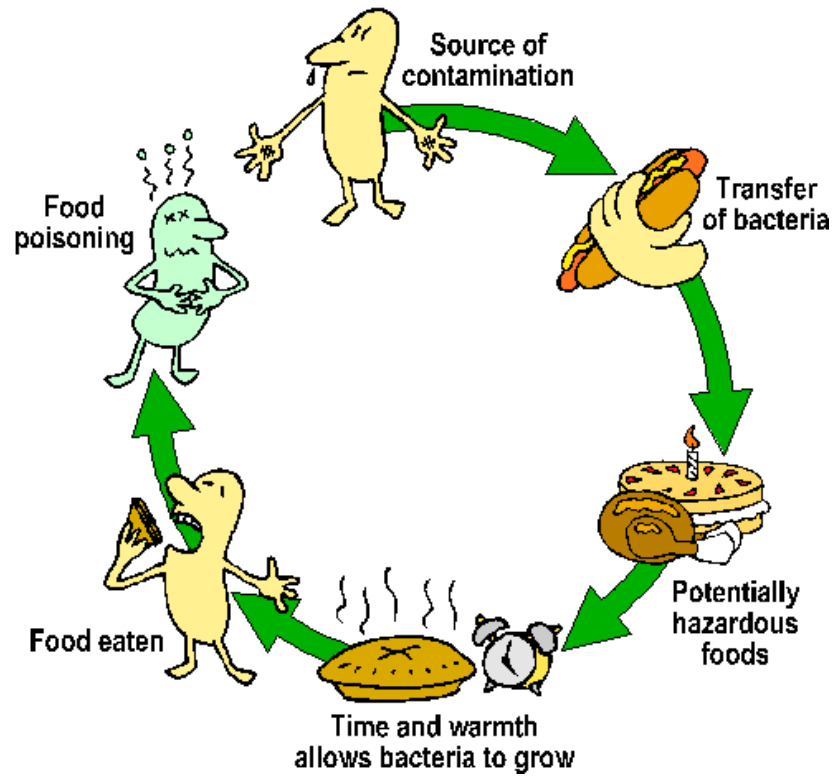
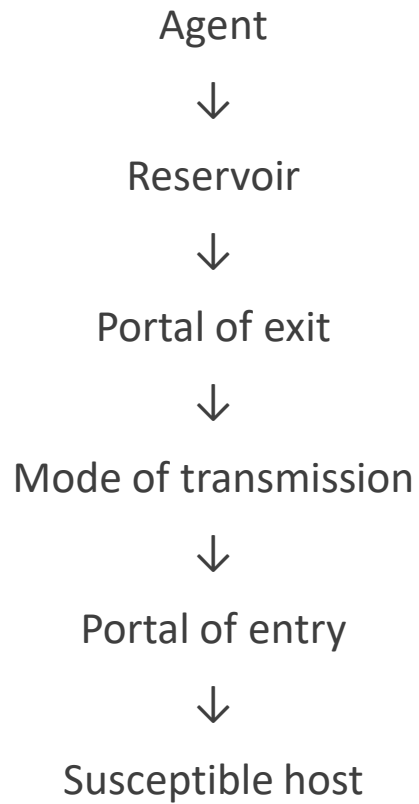
HBV (Hepatitis B Virus) - The virus that causes Hepatitis B

- Hepatitis B vaccination is available in a three shot series.

HCV (Hepatitis C Virus) - The virus that causes Hepatitis C



Chain of Infection



Standard Precautions

- used on ALL individuals
- used for ALL contact with:
 - blood, all body fluids (except sweat)
 - mucous membranes
 - non-intact skin
- If it's wet and it comes from the human body—treat as infectious!



Hand Hygiene

Hand washing technique

- turn on faucets to comfortable water temperature
- wet hands, apply soap
- rub with friction for at least 15 seconds, making sure to wash back of hands, fingers, fingertips, nails, in between fingers
 - * Time it takes to sing happy birthday song
- rinse with fingertips pointing downward
- dry hands with paper towel
- discard paper towel and turn off faucets with clean paper towel



Hand Hygiene

When to wash hands:

- Before and after consumer contact
- When ever you remove gloves
- Before and after use of the bathroom
- Prior to and after meal breaks
- After coughing, sneezing



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- used when there is a reasonable anticipation of exposure to blood, body fluids, mucous membranes, non-intact skin
- provides protection for clothing, skin, eyes, mouth, nose

A face mask or gloves are examples of PPEs



Respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette

- Cough or sneeze into tissue or curve of elbow
- Toss tissue
- Decontaminate hands
- Wear mask if infected with respiratory illness



Safety Devices & Sharps Containers

Where a safety device exists, you must use it

- Primary defense against bloodborne pathogens
- Do not tamper or alter
- Do not activate safety device by hand, use hard surface to activate
- Dispose of in sharps container

Wall mounted/countertop/portable and must be:

- Red or biohazard labeled
- Kept covered at all times
- Stable - unable to tip over
- Replaced when 2/3 full
- Have secure lid for disposal



When an Exposure Happens...

1. Clean the site.
 - skin injuries: wash with soap and water
 - mucous membranes: rinse copiously with water
2. Report to your supervisor immediately.
3. Seek medical attention as directed
4. Complete an incident report and exposure incident report



Congratulations!

Take and pass the test at the link below and you will have completed this course.

[Bloodborne Pathogens Test](#)

