Bloodborne Pathogens - General







Epidemiology & Symptoms of Bloodborne Diseases

- Bloodborne pathogens
 - Microorganisms present in human blood that cause disease
 - Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
 - Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)



Epidemiology & Symptoms of Bloodborne Diseases

Bloodborne pathogens

- Exposure incident
- Contact with blood or other potentially infectious material
 - Eyes
 - Mouth
 - Mucous membrane
 - Non-intact skin
 - Parenteral piercing of skin or mucous membranes



Epidemiology & Symptoms of Bloodborne Diseases



Bloodborne pathogens

- Occupational exposure results from doing one's job
- Blood and other potentially infectious materials
 - Blood
 - Certain body fluids
 - Any body fluid when blood is present



Contracting a Disease



- Workplace situations
- Non-work related situations



Exposure Control Plan

- Required whenever workers are exposed to blood/potentially infectious materials on the job
 - Identification of job classifications or tasks where exposure exists



Exposure Control Plan

- How and when provisions of the standard are implemented
 - Schedules and methods of
 - Communication to employees
 - Hepatitis B vaccination
 - Post-exposure evaluation and follow-up
 - Recordkeeping





Exposure Control Plan

- How and when provisions of the standard are implemented
 - Engineering and work practice controls
 - Personal protective equipment
 - Housekeeping
 - Procedures for evaluating an exposure incident



Recognize Potential Exposures

- First aid situations follow universal precautions
- Other workplace situations







Engineering Controls

- Preferred means of controlling exposure
- Eliminate hazards at the source







Engineering Controls

- Minimizes the potential for exposure
- Regularly checked and maintained to remain effective



Hand-washing Facilities



- Locations
- Portable facilities



Hand-washing Facilities

Procedures

- Wash hands after removing gloves
- Wash hands after contact with blood or potentially infectious fluids
- Use antiseptic cleansers if sinks are unavailable, then wash as soon as possible



Hand-washing Facilities

- Prohibitions for areas of potential exposure
 - No eating
 - No drinking
 - No applying cosmetics or lip balm
 - No handling contact lenses





Work Practices

- Alter the manner in which a task is performed
- Reduce the likelihood of exposure
- Always practice universal precautions



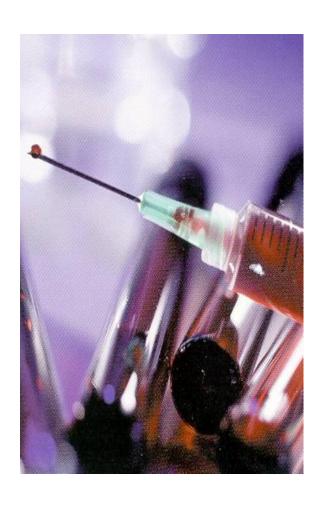
General Safe Work Practices



- Minimize the risk of occupational exposure
- Special clean-up procedures to be followed after an incident



General Safe Work Practices



Hazards

- Broken glass
- Hypodermic needles
- Towels containing contaminated fluids





- Best defense against unexpected hazards
- Must be clean and in good repair



- Use when potential exists for employee exposure to infectious matter
- Proper selection of PPE is based on hazard assessment



- PPE must prevent infectious matter from passing through to:
 - Street clothes
 - Eyes
 - Skin
 - Mouth
- Hypoallergenic or powderless gloves must be made available



- Limitations of PPE and consequences of non-use
 - Single-use gloves must be replaced if contaminated, torn or punctured
 - Never reuse single-use gloves
- PPE handling, decontamination, and disposal



Hepatitis B Vaccine



- Available free of charge:
 - For employees who have risk of occupational exposure
 - After an employee has experienced occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials



Hepatitis B Vaccine

- Pre-screening cannot be done as a condition of receiving the vaccine
- Employees refusing the vaccine must sign a declination form



Hepatitis B Vaccine



 Vaccine can still be provided at a future time if employee so chooses





- Report the incident
- First aid equipment
- First responders



- Study potential exposure incidents involving:
 - Eyes
 - Mouth
 - Mucous membranes
 - Non-intact skin
 - Parenteral contact





- Arrange for immediate, confidential medical evaluation which:
 - Documents how the exposure occurred
 - Identifies and tests the source individual, if possible
 - Tests the exposed employee's blood, if consent is obtained



- Arrange for immediate, confidential medical evaluation, which:
 - Provides counseling
 - Evaluates any reported illness







 Company must provide the medical professional with relevant data to complete the employee's evaluation



Exposure Incident Follow-up

 Medical and post-exposure evaluation procedures







Signs and Labels To Warn of Biohazards



- Biohazard symbol must:
 - Be printed in fluorescent orange or orange-red
 - Have lettering of a contrasting color
- Red bags or containers may be used as a substitute for labels



Medical Records

- Must be made available to employees upon request and should include:
 - Name and social security number
 - Hepatitis B vaccination status
 - Results of exams, testing, and follow-up procedures





Medical Records

- Must be made available to employees upon request, and should include:
 - Copy of healthcare professional's opinion
 - Copy of information provided to healthcare professional



Medical Records

- All records are confidential
- Records can be released with the employee's written consent or if required by law
- Must be maintained for the period of employment plus 30 years



Summary of Bloodborne Pathogens Standard

- Written exposure control plan
- Training
- Engineering controls and work practices



Summary of Bloodborne Pathogens Standard



- Personal protective equipment
- Hepatitis B vaccinations
- Exposure incident response



Risk & Safety Management Contact

If you have any questions or would like Risk and Safety assistance with your policy, please contact us:

Albuquerque area: (505) 345-7260

Toll Free: (800) 788-8851

P.O. Box 27825 Albuquerque, NM 87125

You can also email us at NMMSafetyAdvisor@NewMexicoMutual.com

