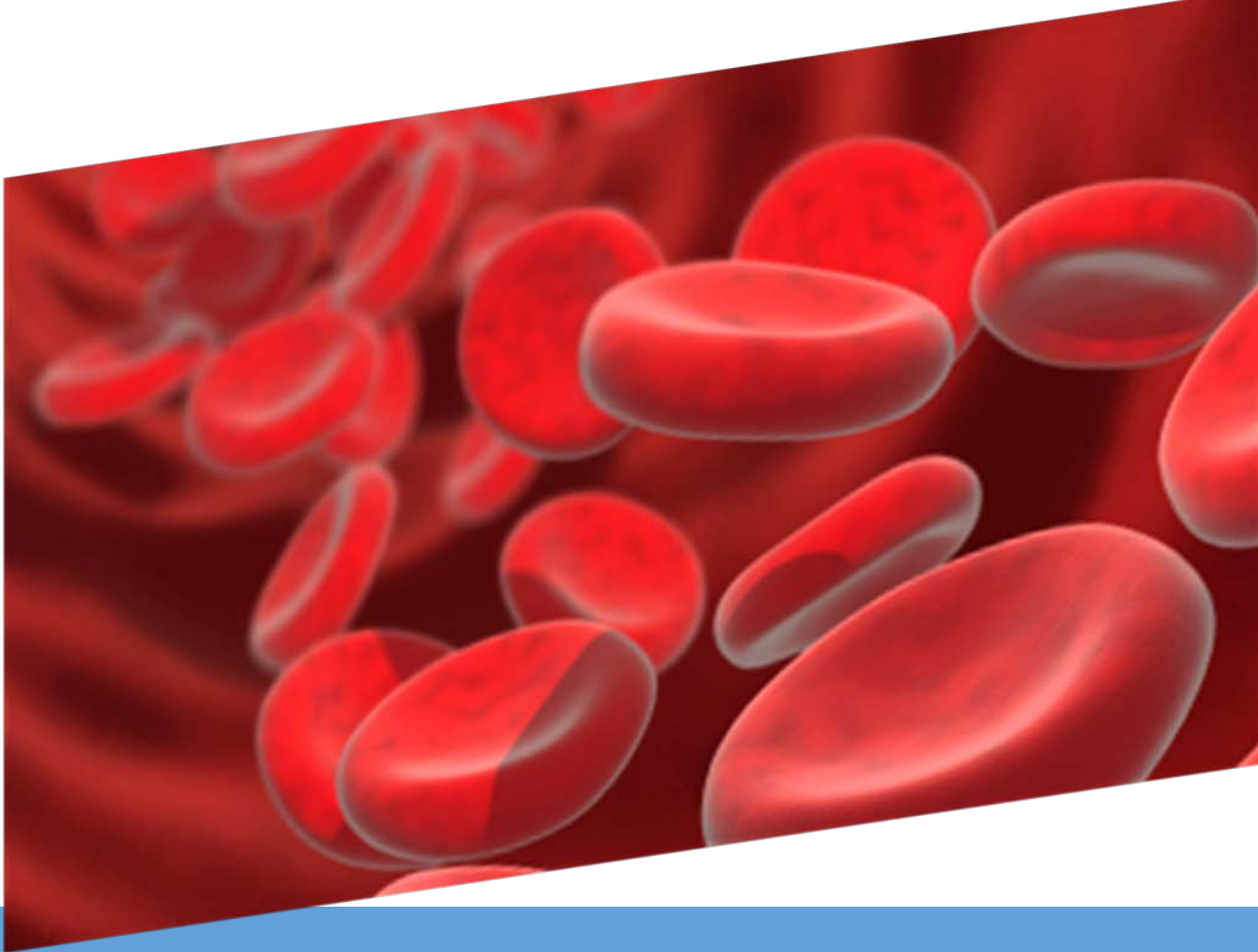




# **BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN STANDARD**



## What is a Bloodborne Pathogen?

- Pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans
- Example
  - Hepatitis B and C
  - HIV
  - Malaria
  - Syphilis

# WHAT IS AN EXPOSURE INCIDENT?

- Percutaneous/Parenteral contact (piercing mucous membranes of the skin through such events as needlesticks, human bites, etc.)
- Contact with any specific eye, mouth or other mucous membrane
- Contact with non-intact skin





BUT....  
ANYONE CAN BE  
EXPOSED



# Bloodborne Pathogen Standard

- OSHA
- Effective December 6, 1991
- Designed to protect approx 5.6 million workers at risk of exposure to bloodborne diseases
- Cal-Osha revised Standard in 1999
  - Add HCV info
  - Sharps Injury Log
  - Needleless Systems and Sharps with ESIP  
(Engineered Sharps Injury Protection)
  - Employee Involvement



# WHO IS COVERED?

- All employees who have Occupational Exposure to Blood or OPIM (other potentially infectious materials)



# POTENTIALLY INFECTED MATERIALS

- Blood
- Semen
- Vaginal secretions
- Cerebrospinal fluid
- Amniotic fluid
- Saliva in dental procedures
- Peritoneal fluid
- Pericardial fluid
- Pleural fluid
- Synovial fluid
- Any other body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood



# UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS

- OSHA'S REQUIRED METHOD OF CONTROL TO PROTECT EMPLOYEES FROM BLOOD & OPIM
- REQUIRES ALL HUMAN BLOOD & CERTAIN BODY FLUIDS BE TREATED AS IF KNOWN TO BE INFECTIOUS FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS







# EXAMPLES OF PPE

# PROTECT YOURSELF WHEN HANDLING SHARPS

Minimize your contact with Sharps

Dispose sharps in puncture-resistant, leak-proof containers

Never overfill the Container

Never reach into a Sharps Container

Sharps containers must be labeled or color-coded, must have a lid & maintained upright



# PREVENTING CONTAMINATION

- Written schedule for cleaning area where exposure occurs





## PREVENTING CONTAMINATION

- Written policy for handling contaminated laundry







## PREVENTING CONTAMINATION



- Written policy for decontaminating equipment



# PREVENTING CONTAMINATION

- Proper handling of regulated waste



# LABELS & SIGNS

- Warning labels must be placed on containers of regulated waste, sharps containers or other containers used to store, transport or ship blood or OPIM
- Contaminated equipment must be labeled
- Labels must be fluorescent orange or red with letters & symbols in a contrasting color



# Viral Hepatitis - Overview

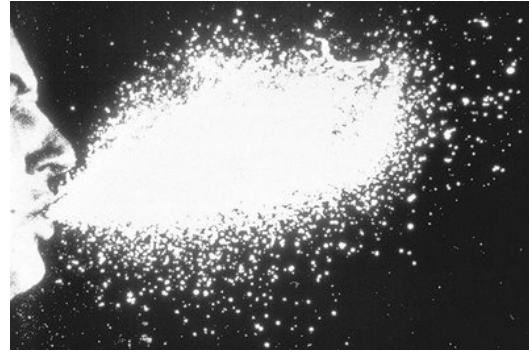
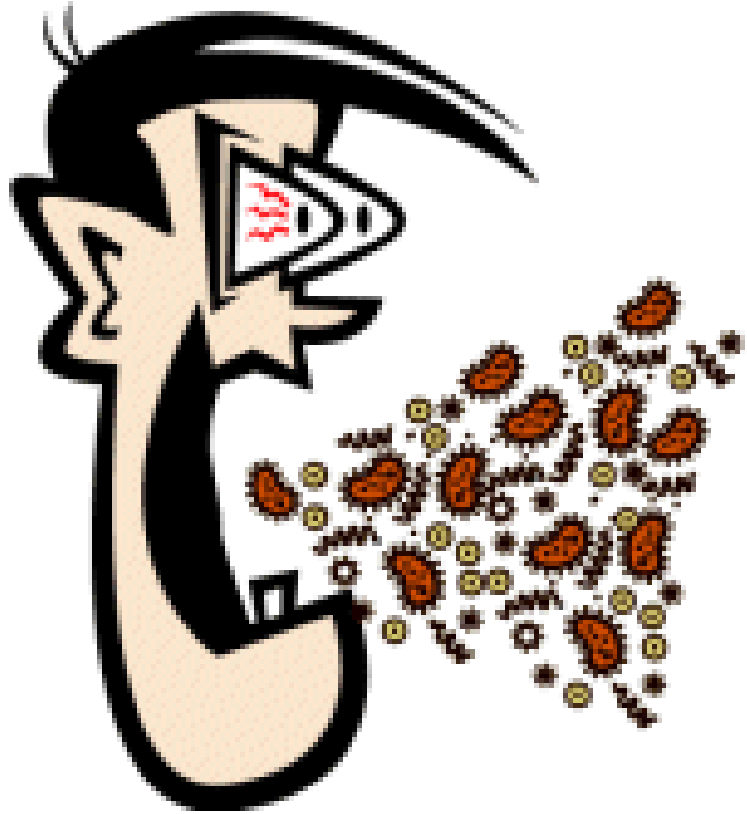
## Type of Hepatitis

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>
Source of virus	feces	blood/ blood-derived body fluids	blood/ blood-derived body fluids	blood/ blood-derived body fluids	feces
Route of transmission	fecal-oral	percutaneous permucosal	percutaneous permucosal	percutaneous permucosal	fecal-oral
Chronic infection	no	yes	yes	yes	no
Prevention	pre/post- exposure immunization	pre/post- exposure immunization	blood donor screening; risk behavior modification	pre/post- exposure immunization; risk behavior	ensure safe drinking water



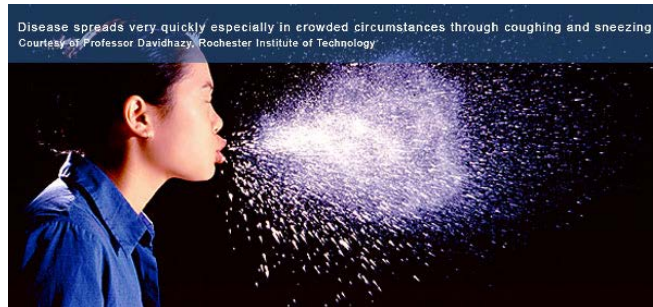
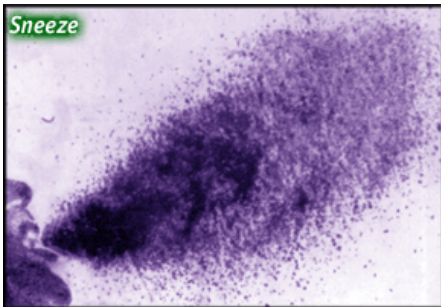


# **Airborne Pathogens**



## What is an Airborne Pathogens Transmissible Disease?

- A disease
- That is transmitted by aerosols (A gaseous suspension of fine solid or liquid particles)



# Airborne Infectious Diseases (Appendix A)

- Airborne spore release (e.g. anthrax)
- Chickenpox (Varicella)
- Highly pathogenic avian influenza
- Measles (rubeola)
- SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome)
- Smallpox
- Tuberculosis
- Covid-19/Related Variants/Coronavirus Family

# Some Droplet Diseases



Rubella



SARS



Viral hemorrhagic fevers



Pertussis(Whooping Cough)



Plague(pneumonic)



Influenza



Mumps



## PURPOSE OF STANDARD

To protect health care workers and workers in other high-risk environments from exposure to aerosol transmissible pathogens

Requires employers to develop control measures to reduce the risk of infection for employees

# Airborne Pathogens Video

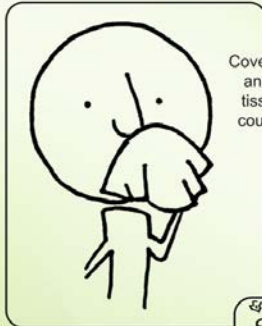
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Stop the spread of germs that make you and others sick!



# Cover your Cough & Sneeze



Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze or cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve, not your hands.



Put your used tissue in the waste basket.



You may be asked to put on a surgical mask to protect others.

## Clean your Hands after coughing or sneezing.



Wash hands with soap and warm water for 20 seconds or

clean with alcohol-based hand cleaner.



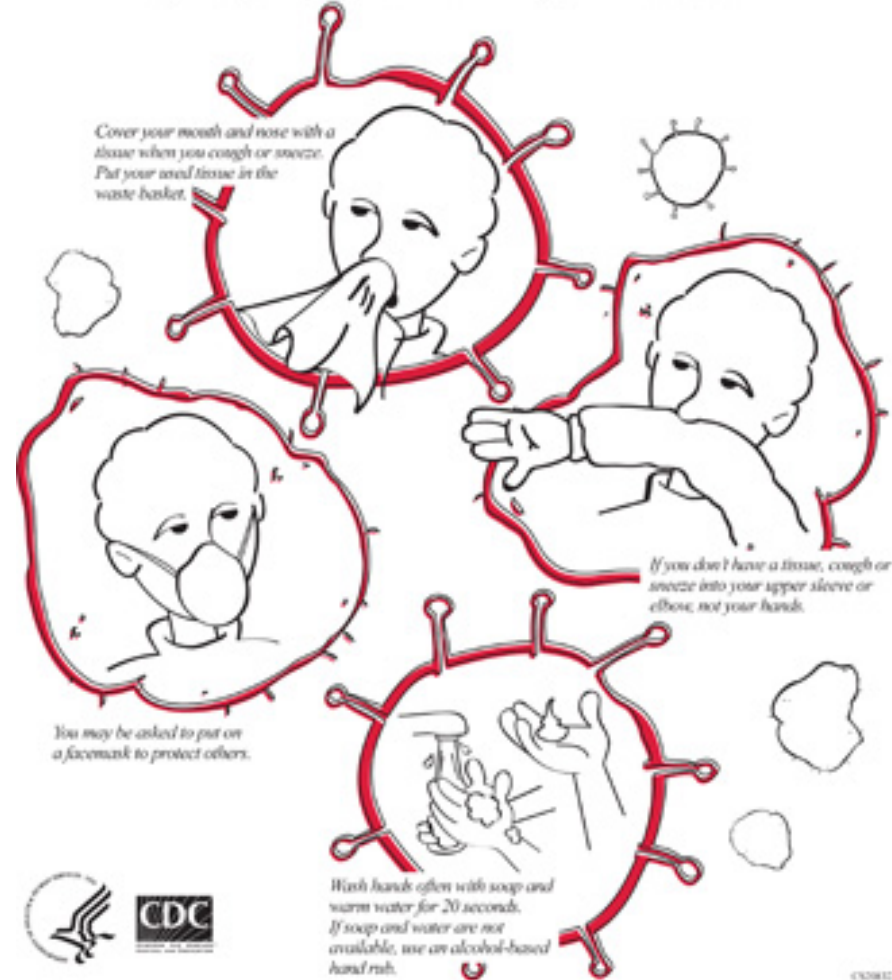
Manila Department of Health  
1125 Bonifacio Street  
Manila, Philippines 1004  
1125 Bonifacio Street or 1127-1129, 1131  
www.health.doh.gov.ph



APIC

# Cover your Cough

Stop the spread of germs that can make you and others sick!



Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Put your used tissue in the waste basket.



If you don't have a tissue, cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve or elbow, not your hands.

You may be asked to put on a facemask to protect others.

Wash hands often with soap and warm water for 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand rub.





# WASH YOUR HANDS!



BEFORE STARTING WORK



AFTER USING TOILET



AFTER ANY WORK BREAK



WHEN SOILED BY WORK



BEFORE PUTTING ON CLEAN GLOVES

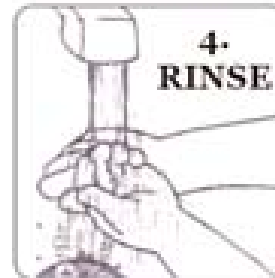
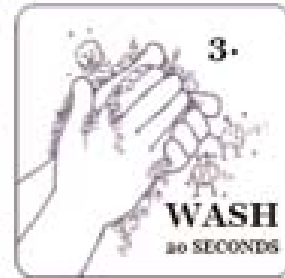
**PROTECT YOUR FELLOW WORKERS,  
YOUR CUSTOMERS, YOUR JOB**

Another Service From Your  
HIGHLAND COUNTY  
HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
200 Hobart Drive • Hillsboro, Ohio 45133  
(937) 393-1941

## Hand Hygiene How-To

### Does it matter how I wash my hands?

You have to rub your hands for at least 20 seconds to get rid of the bacteria. Follow these instructions:



### How do I clean my hands with alcohol-based hand sanitizer?

Use enough to cover all the surfaces of your hands.



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