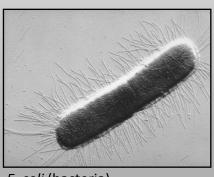


General overview

PATHOGEN: a microorganism that can cause disease

Examples of Illnesses Pathogens Cause

- Viruses AIDS, Hepatitis B, colds, flu, Herpes
- Bacteria Intestinal diseases, Tuberculosis, Gonorrhea
- Fungi Athlete's foot, Farmer's lung, Asthma/allergies
- Parasites Giardiasis, Malaria, Trichinosis



E. coli (bacteria)



Trichinella (parasite)

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Transmission of Diseases

Organisms can enter the body via

• Ingestion
Contaminated food, water



Inhalation

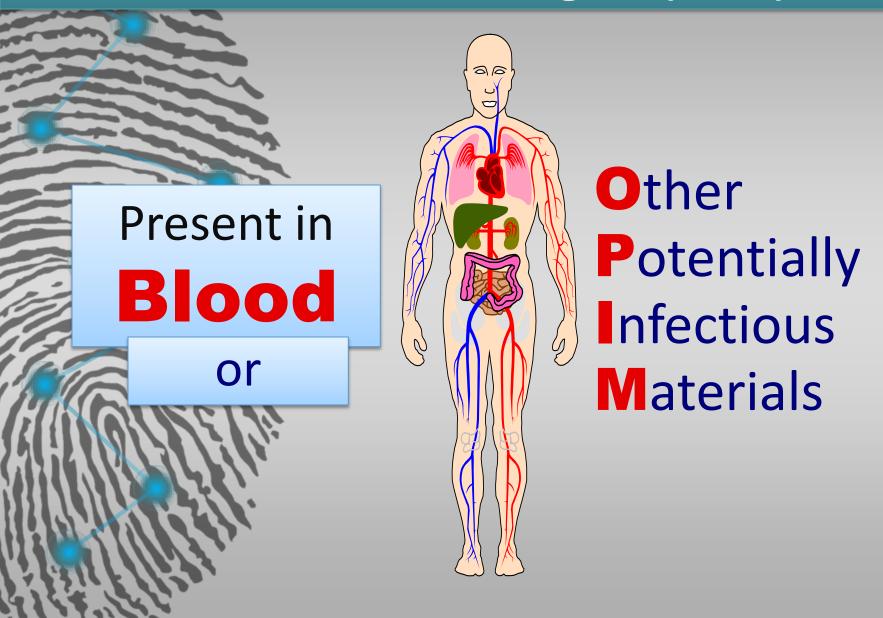
Air



ContactBloodborne



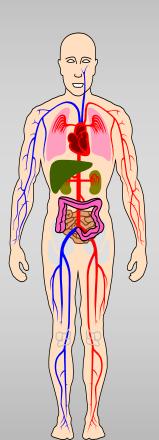
Bloodborne Pathogens (BBPs)



Bloodborne Pathogens (BBPs)

OPIM

- body fluids
- saliva in dental procedures (if blood is present)
- any body fluids visibly contaminated with blood



body fluid that is difficult to differentiate:

- any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead)
- HIV- or HBV-containing cultures (cell, tissue, or organ), culture medium, or other solutions
- blood, organs, & tissues from animals infected with HIV, HBV, or BBPs

Transmission of BBPs

Risk of infection depends on several factors:

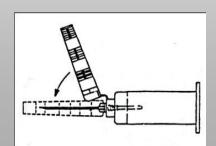
- The pathogen involved
- The type/route of exposure
- The amount of virus in the infected blood at the time of exposure
- •The amount of infected blood involved in the exposure
- Whether post-exposure treatment was taken
- Specific immune response of the infected individual

Reducing your risk

- Universal precautions (or equivalent system*)
- Equipment and SaferDevices
- Work practices
- Personal protective equipment

- Housekeeping
- Laundry handling
- Hazard communicationlabeling
- Regulated Waste







UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS

– A system of infection control:

OPIM AS IF KNOWN TO BE INFECTIOUS WITH A BLOODBORNE DISEASE.



Safe Work Practices



- Do not eat, drink, smoke, apply cosmetics or lip balm, or handle contact lenses in any work areas where there is the possibility of exposure to blood or OPIM.
- Do not place food or drink in refrigerators, freezers, shelves, cabinets, or on countertops or bench tops in any work areas.

Safe Work Practices

Clean-up of spills and broken glassware/sharps contaminated with blood or OPIM



- ✓ Wear protective eyewear and mask if splashing is anticipated.
- ✓ Remove glass and other sharps materials using a brush and dust pan, forceps, hemostat, etc. Do not use your hands.
- ✓ Properly discard all materials into a sharps or puncture-resistant biohazardous waste container.
- ✓ Use paper/absorbent towels to soak up the spilled materials.

Safe Work Practices

Clean-up of spills and broken glassware/sharps (cont.)



- Clean the area with 10% bleach or EPA-registered disinfectant.
- Saturate the spill area with disinfectant. Leave for 10 minutes (or as specified by product manufacturer) or allow to air dry.
- ➤ Properly dispose of paper towels and cleaning materials into proper waste containers.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

You must wear all required PPE. The County provides you with PPE at no cost, such as:

- Face shields or Masks
- Eye Protection
- Gloves

Disposable PPE Can Not Be Reused

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



Gloves

- Latex
- Nitrile
- Vinyl
- Utility



Boxes of latex gloves in glove dispensing rack

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Remove gloves safely and properly

- ➤ Grasp near cuff of glove and turn it inside out. Hold in the gloved hand.
- ➤ Place fingers of bare hand inside cuff of gloved hand and also turn inside out and over the first glove.



- ➤ Dispose gloves into proper waste container.
- Clean hands thoroughly with soap and water (or antiseptic hand rub product if handwashing facilities not available).

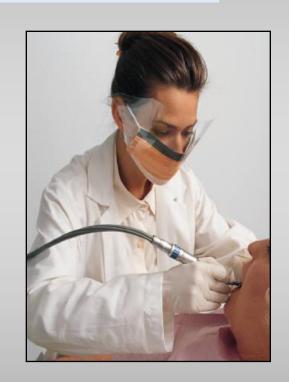


Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Eye-Face Protection and Masks



- Splash goggles
- Face shield
- Mask





Housekeeping

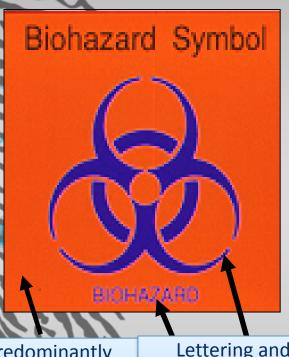
Maintain a clean and sanitary workplace

- Written cleaning and decontamination schedule and procedures
- Approved disinfectant –bleach, Ě
 EPA-approved
- Contaminated waste disposalĚ methods
- Laundry
 - Wear PPE when collecting or sorting





Communication of Hazards



Predominantly fluorescent orange or orange/red background

Lettering and symbol in contrasting color to background

Biohazard Labels and Signs

- Must have biohazard symbol
- Labels attached securely to any containers or items containing blood/OPIM
- Red bags/containers may substitute for labels
- Signs posted at entrance to specified work areas

Regulated Waste -Containers



- · Labeled or color-coded
- Leak-proof, closeable
- Puncture-resistant for sharps
- Replaced routinely (do not overfill!)

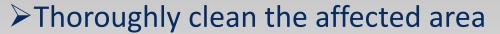


- Place in second container if leaking
- If reusable, open, clean it and use it in a a manner that will not expose you or others



Exposure Incident

If you have an exposure incident to blood or OPIM, immediately do the following:



- Wash needlesticks, cuts, and skin with soap and water
- Flush with water splashes to the nose and mouth
- Irrigate eyes with clean water, saline, or sterile irrigants

Report exposure to supervisor and the Human Resources & Risk
Management Department to ensure management of exposure and proper report forms are completed.



