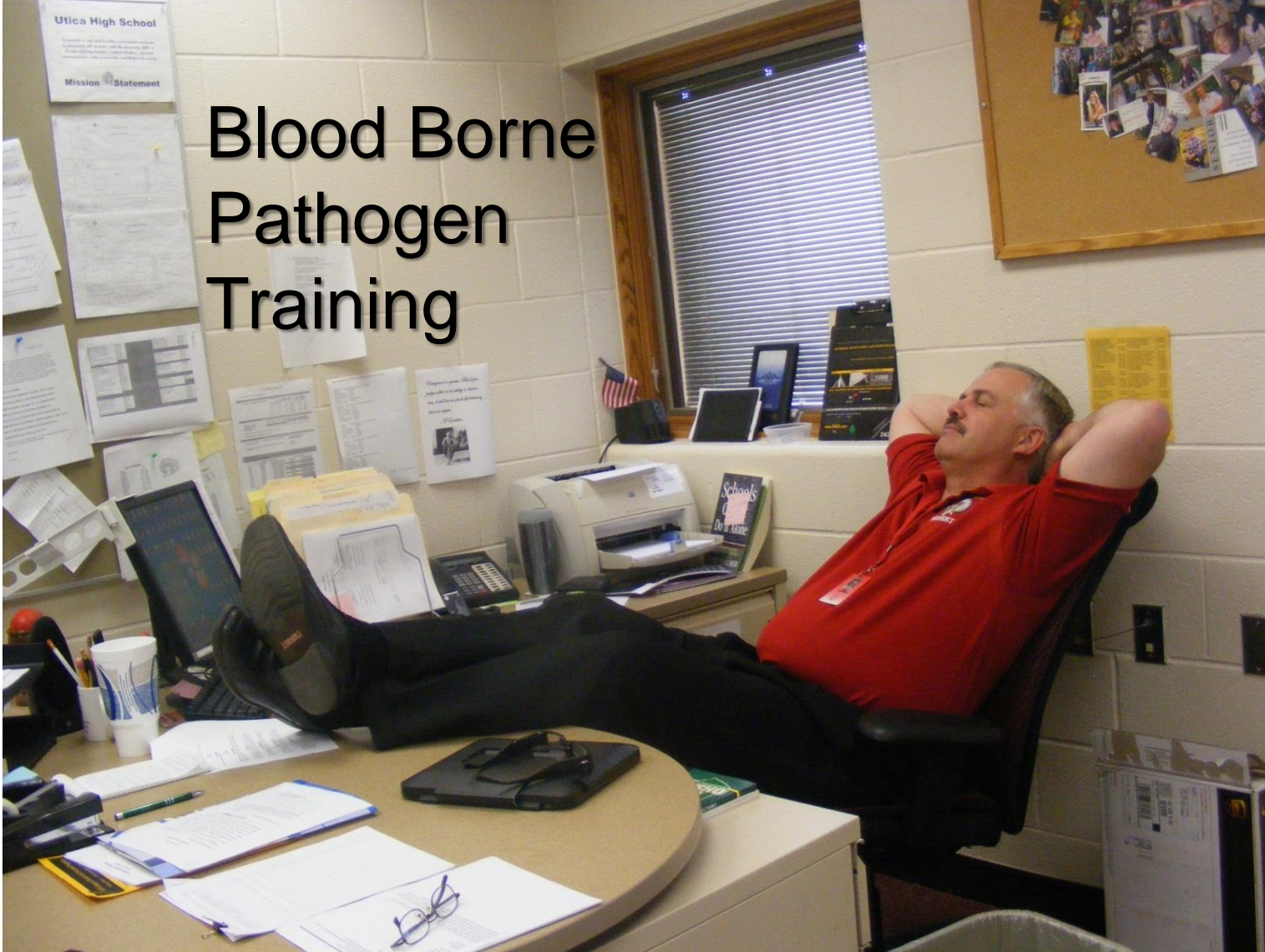


Blood Borne Pathogen Training



**This Training provided by Jennifer Wygle, RN, BSN, Nurse for
North Fork Local School District**



The information contained in this presentation represents a compilation of best practice standards and policies that are consistent with the Ohio Revised Code and OSHA regulations. It is important to note that each local board of education has the authority to develop school policies and procedures specific to its school district. Prior to teaching this course to school staff, it is highly recommended that each nurse review and become familiar with his/her school district's Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan. The information in this resource is not meant to supersede local school board policies. Further, the inclusion of information, addresses or Web sites for particular items does not reflect their significance, nor is it intended to endorse any views expressed or products or services offered.

Training Objectives

Provide a basic understanding of:

1. Bloodborne pathogens (BBP).
2. Common modes of transmission of BBP.
3. Methods to prevent transmission of BBP.
4. Information to help school staff maintain compliance with the BBP standard.



Why do I need this training?



Schools are responsible for identifying and educating staff who could be “reasonably anticipated,” as a result of performing their job duties, to be in contact with bloodborne pathogens.

Regulatory Authority



Ohio PERRP Public Employee Risk Reduction Program

- Ohio Bureau of Worker's Compensation.
- **Covers public sector employees including public schools in state, county & local districts.**

Federal Agency

- **Covers private sector employees including private schools.**

These prescribe safeguards to protect workers against the health hazards from exposure to blood & other potentially infectious materials. **Standards in schools apply only to staff, not students!**

What are **Bloodborne Pathogens**?

Viruses, bacteria and other microorganisms that are carried in the bloodstream and can cause disease.



The most common bloodborne pathogens are:

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

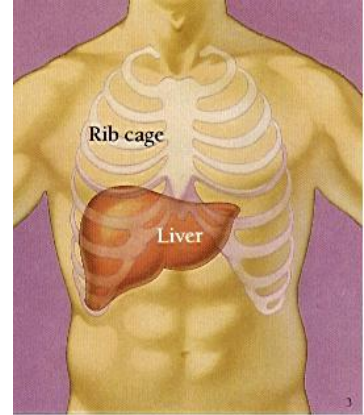


Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)

- Can survive outside the body for up to a week.
- Hepatitis means “inflammation of the liver.”
- Vaccination for HBV is available and very effective.
- Most infectious bloodborne hazard.



HBV Symptoms



If you become infected with HBV you may have:

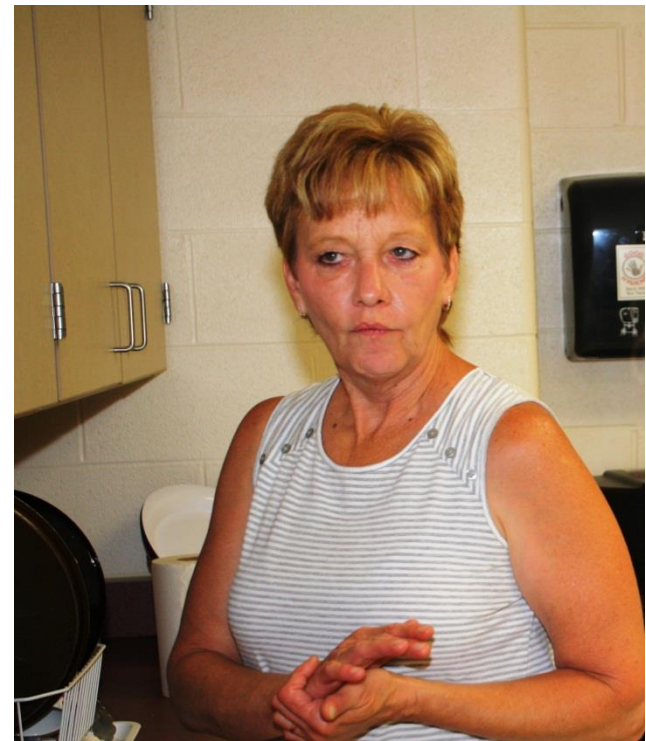
1. Flu-like symptoms.
2. Pain on the right side of the abdomen.
3. A condition in which the skin and the whites of the eyes turn yellow in color (jaundice).
4. Dark urine (like cola or tea).
5. Pale stools.

Some people have no symptoms at all!

Hepatitis B Vaccine

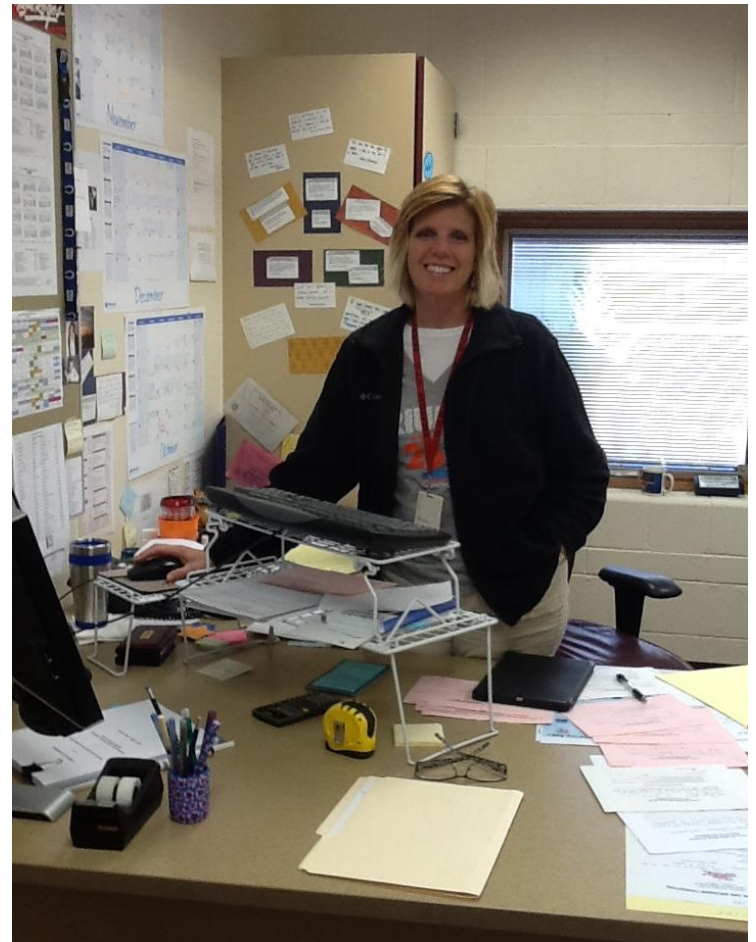
Hepatitis B vaccine series must be offered at no cost to all staff who *are at risk of an occupational exposure* to blood or **Other Potentially Infectious Materials (OPIM)**.

1. Staff considered at risk should be notified by the district.
2. Vaccination is a series of three injections over seven months, with relatively few side effects.



Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

- Long-term effects include chronic liver disease and death.
- No treatment or vaccine is available for HCV.
- This virus does not survive well out of the body.



HCV Symptoms

Hepatitis C symptoms are very similar to Hepatitis B symptoms:

1. Pain on the right side of abdomen.
2. Jaundice.
3. Fatigue.
4. Appetite loss.
5. Nausea.
6. Dark-colored urine.
7. Stools become pale in color.



Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

1. HIV attacks immune system & can cause the disease known as AIDS.
2. AIDS is the second-leading cause of death for age group 25-44 years.
3. Mostly commonly spread by unprotected sex or sharing needles.



Symptoms of HIV

1. Flu-like symptoms.
2. Night sweats or fever.
3. Weight loss.
4. Fatigue.
5. Swollen glands.
6. May also develop AIDS-related illnesses including neurological problems and cancer.



A person with HIV may carry the virus without developing symptoms for 10 years or more.

Transmission: How BBP Enters Your Body

1. Blood entering open cuts, wounds or skin abrasions.
2. Blood splashing into your eyes, nose or mouth area (mucous membranes).



OPIM=Other Potentially Infected Material

Exposure Control Plan



Written plan to protect staff from BBP:

1. Identifies staff at risk.
2. Identifies jobs and tasks at risk.
3. Vaccination program.
4. Work practice controls.
5. Use of personal protective equipment.
6. Post exposure incident procedure.

The plan must be accessible!

Potential Risk of Exposure

Jobs:

1. School nurses
2. Coaches & athletic trainers
3. Custodians
4. Secretaries

Tasks:

1. Illness/injury care.
2. Caring for sports injuries.
3. Cleaning up bloody waste.
4. Performing first aid.



Work Practice Controls

Are methods **that reduce the chance of an exposure to BBP including:**

1. Universal precautions.
2. Hand washing.
3. Engineering control
(such as sharps containers).

When occupational exposure risk remains, personal protective equipment (PPE) **MUST** be used.

Universal Precautions

(the act of treating **everyone** as if they had an infectious disease)

1. Assist in the prevention of contact with blood and other body fluids.
2. Provide the first line of defense against the risks of exposure to bloodborne pathogens.



Universal Precautions

Apply

When there is a possibility of coming in contact with:

- ❖ Blood
- ❖ Other possible infected materials.

Hand Washing

Wash hands before:

- Eating.

Wash hands after:

- Any contact with blood, body fluids or soiled objects.
- Using the toilet.
- Assisting with personal hygiene.



This is the single most important technique for preventing the spread of infectious diseases.

Hand Washing Technique

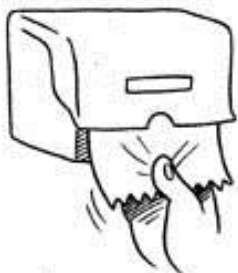
START →



1. Wet hands



6. Turn off taps with towel



5. Towel dry

HAND WASHING STEPS



2. Soap
(20 seconds)



3. Scrub backs of hands, wrists, between fingers, under fingernails.



4. Rinse

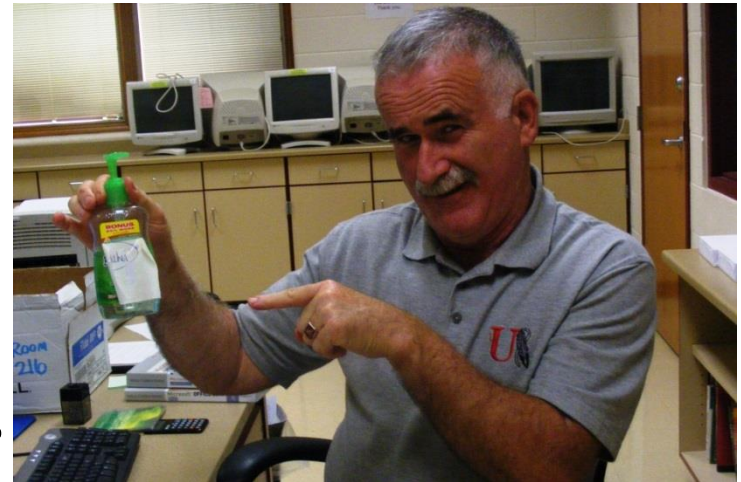
1. Use soap & water to wash hands when available.
2. **Always** use soap & water if hands are visibly soiled.

<http://www.co.la-crosse.wi.us/Health/Environmental/docs/HandWsh.htm>

Alcohol-based Hand Sanitizers

Procedure:

1. Apply to palm of one hand.
2. Rub hands together.
3. Rub the product over all surfaces of hands and fingers until hands are dry.



Remember: if hands are visibly soiled, wash with soap & water!

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

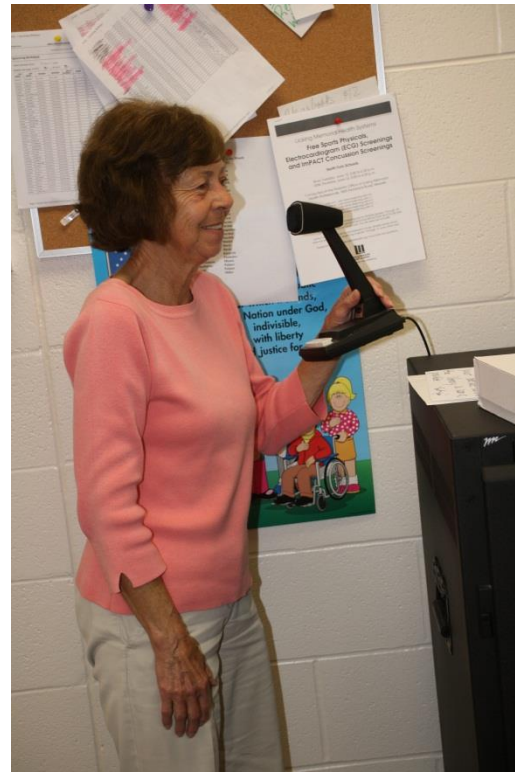
Specialized clothing or equipment that provides protection against infectious material.

Gloves

Gowns

Eye protection

Resuscitation devices

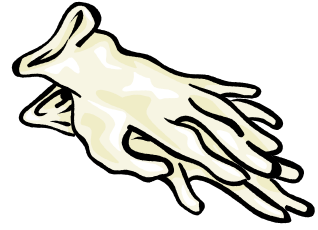








Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in the School

1. PPE is provided at no cost to staff.
2. Must be accessible.
3. Type of PPE used is determined by the task you are performing.



PPE Guidelines: Gloves



-  Wear gloves when contact with potentially infectious materials is anticipated.
-  Check gloves before use (no small holes, tears, cracks).
-  Remove contaminated gloves before leaving the work area.
-  Wash hands after removing gloves.
-  Never reuse disposable gloves.
-  Types of gloves than can be used include vinyl, latex, neoprene or utility gloves.

Glove Removal Demonstration



Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



Step 4



Step 5

Disposing of Sharps

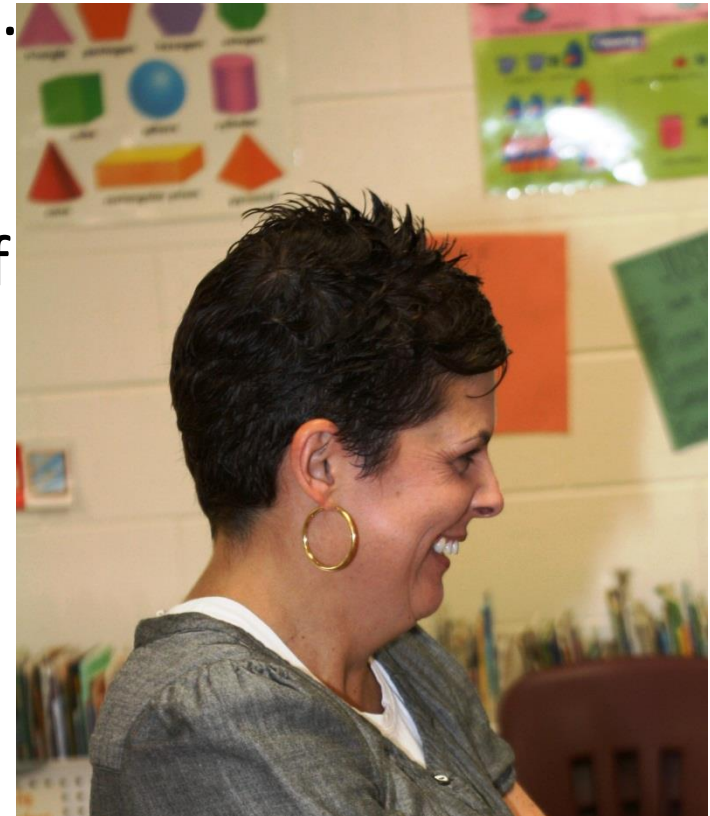
1. All contaminated sharps are discarded as soon as feasible in a designated sharps container.
2. Containers will be found where sharps are used.
3. Disposal is regulated by the Ohio EPA.



Signs and Labels

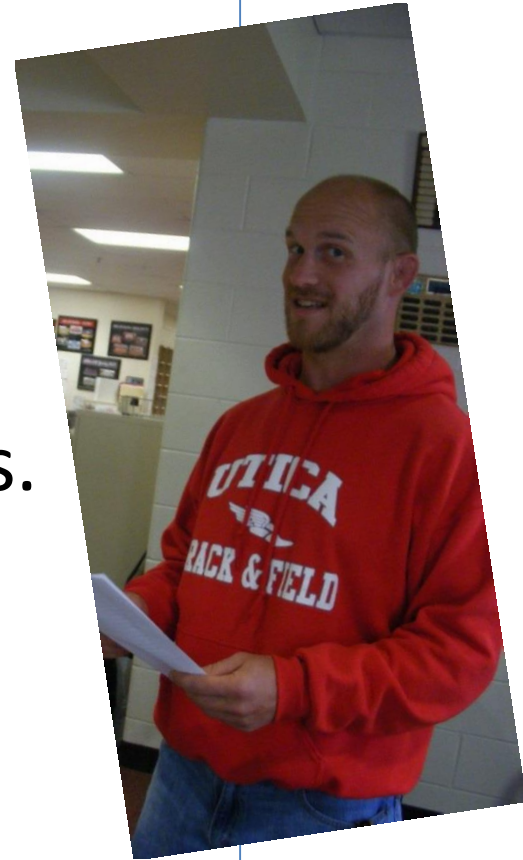


1. Check for the Biohazard Sign which warns that the container holds blood or other infectious material.
2. Staff responsible for biohazard waste disposal will be informed of the district policy.
3. Waste such as bloody tissues can be disposed of in plastic-lined trash cans and do not need a biohazard label.



Cleaning Blood Spills

1. All surfaces and equipment that come in contact with blood must be decontaminated with appropriate cleaning solution.
2. Take your time and be careful.
3. Avoid splashing contaminated fluids.
4. Wear appropriate PPE.



Cleaning Up and Decontamination

Some commercially available solutions will effectively disinfect surfaces and equipment.

1. Look for “tuberculocidal agent that kills hepatitis B virus.”
2. Store cleaners according to label instructions.

Household chlorine bleach:

1. Solution must be made fresh every 24 hours.
1. Use a 10% bleach solution.



Cleaning Up a Blood Spill

Cleaning process:

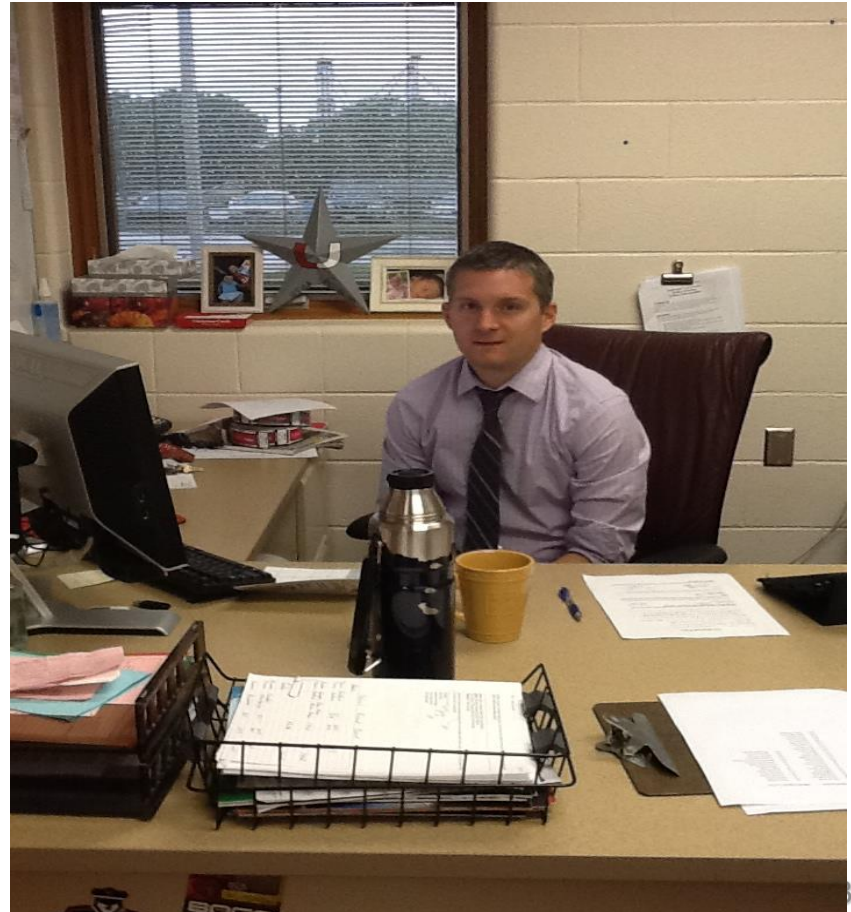
1. Apply gloves.
2. Absorb spill.
3. Apply 10% bleach solution or approved disinfectant.
4. Let solution sit for appropriate time:
Bleach solution = 15 minutes.
Follow label on other products.

What is an Exposure Incident?

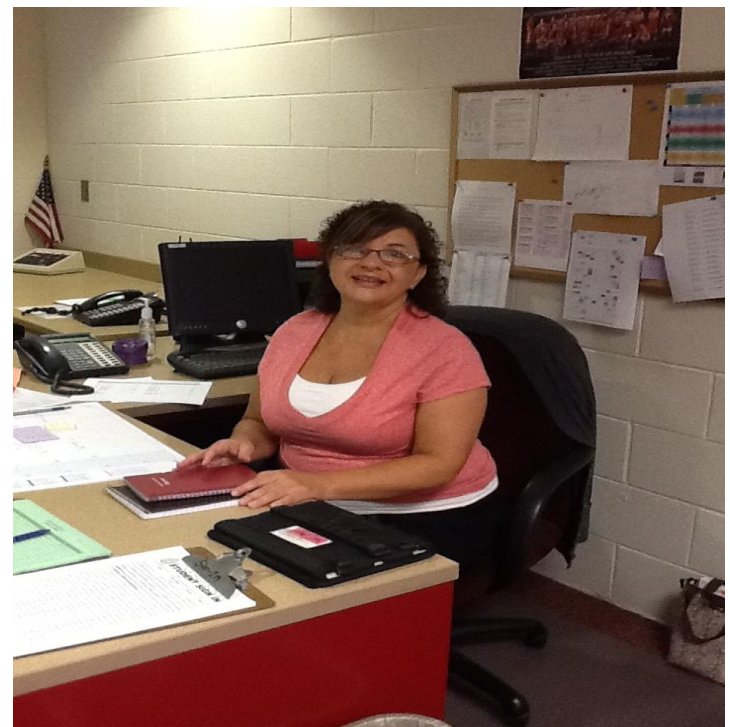
A specific incident, while providing job duties, that results in blood or OPIM “getting in” through:

1. Non-intact skin.
2. Mucous membranes (eyes, nose, mouth).

OPIM=other potentially infectious materials



What to do if an Exposure Occurs



1. Immediately:
 - **Wash** the exposed area with soap & water.
 - **Flush** splashes to nose, mouth or skin with water.
 - **Irrigate** eyes with water or saline.
2. Report the incident according to your district plan.
3. The district will provide for additional medical evaluation and treatment, if needed, at no cost to the staff member.

BBP Training

Must be completed:

1. Annually
2. Any time your job duties change and put you at higher risk of exposure.

See you next year!



Questions

If you have any questions
or concerns, contact
Jennifer Wygle at
jwygle@uhs.laca.org
or 740 403 6502

References

- **OSHA BBP Safety & Health Topics**
<http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/bloodborne pathogens/index.html>
- **OSHA BBP Training Regulations**
http://www.osha-slc.gov/OshStd_data/1910_1030.html
- **Ohio Public Employment Risk Reduction Program**
<http://www.colostate.edu/Orgs/safefood/NEWSLTR/v8n3s06.html>
- **US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention** <http://www.cdc.gov>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2006) Atkinson, W., Hamborsky, J., & Wolfe, S. (Eds.) *Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases*, 9th Ed., Public Health Foundation: Washington, DC.

Resources

- **School District Exposure Plan**
- **OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard (Standard – 29 CFR 1910.1030)** <http://www.osha.gov>
- **Ohio Revised Code – Public Employee Risk Reduction Program**
<http://www.perrp.gov>
- Champion, C. (2005). *Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens: Implementing OSHA Standards in a School Setting*. National Association of School Nurses, Inc: Castle Rock, CO.
- American Academy of Pediatrics (2006) In: Pickering, LK, (Ed.) *Red Book: 2003 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases*, 27th Ed. American Academy of Pediatrics: Elk Grove Village, IL.

Acknowledgements

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