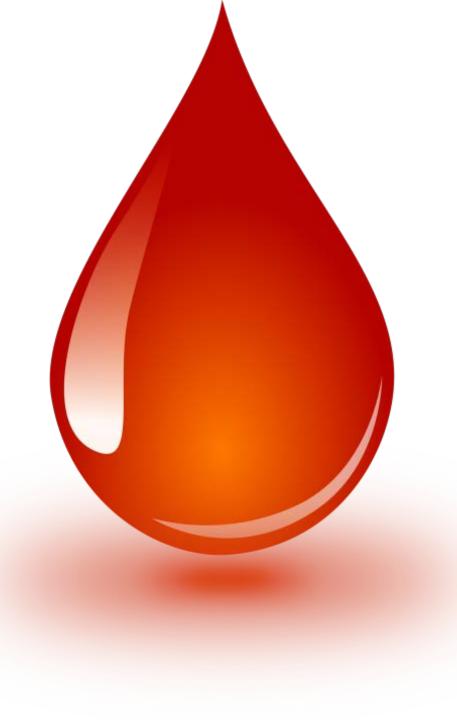
### Infectious **Disease and** Bloodborne Pathogens Training

#### Purpose of OSHA Standard

- To reduce or eliminate occupational exposure to potentially infectious materials which could cause disease or death.
- Designed to protect 5.6 million workers in healthcare and related occupations.

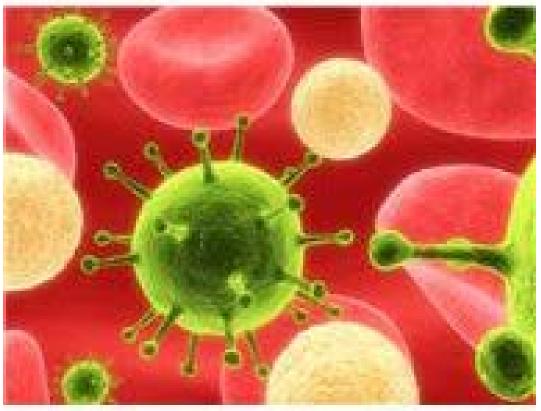




#### What's In It For Me?

- Reminder on how to protect yourself from infectious diseases, including Bloodborne Pathogens (BBPs)
- Satisfy OSHA requirement for annual training

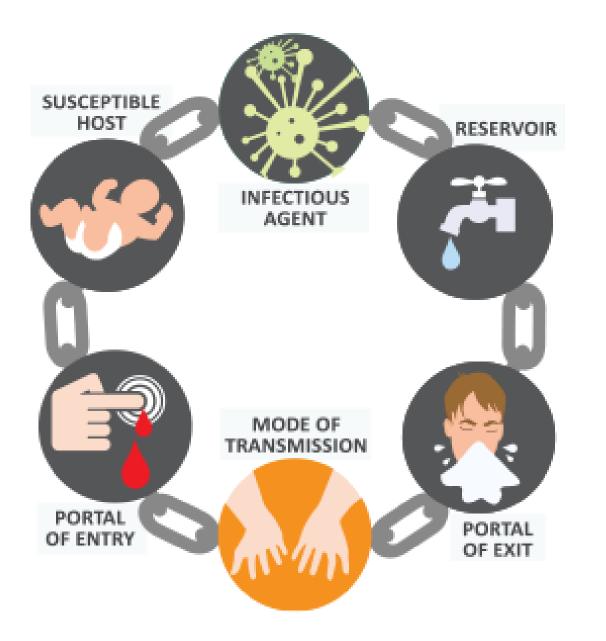
#### Infectious Diseases



A disease caused by a microorganism or other agent, such as a bacterium, fungus, or virus, that enters the body of an organism

#### Common Infectious Agents

- Chicken pox (varicella-zoster virus)
- Conjunctivitis (Pink eye)
- Influenza (flu)
- Human papillomavirus (HPV) (warts)
- MRSA (methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus)
- Pertussis (whooping cough)
- Strep Throat
- Bloodborne Pathogens



#### The Chain of Infection

#### Definition of Bloodborne Pathogen

- Pathogenic microorganism
- Present in human blood
- Can cause disease in humans

Most common BBPs are:

- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- HIV

#### **BBP** Program Requirements

- Evaluation of employee activities
- Develop Exposure Control written plan
- Designate a Program Coordinator
  - School Nurse
- Practice Universal Precautions
- Hepatitis B vaccinations and titers
- Post exposure procedures
- Personal protective equipment
- Training
- Annual review
- Recordkeeping

## Who is covered in your district?

#### Who Does it Cover?

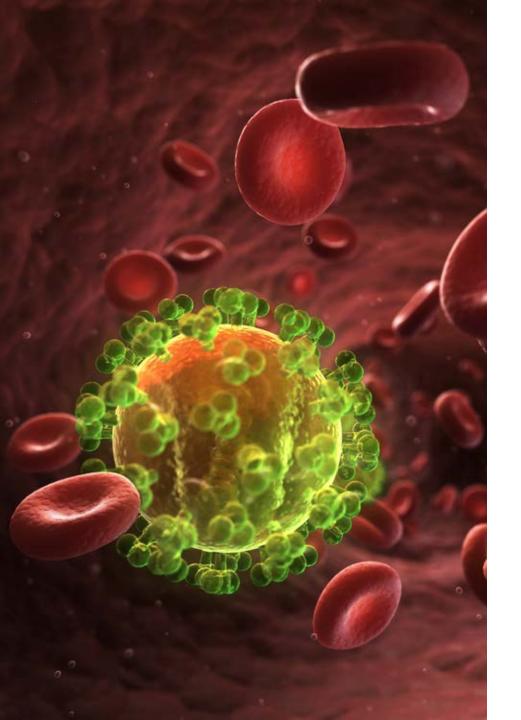
- All employees for whom exposure can be "reasonably anticipated" as part of their normal job duties
- Health care occupation primary focus
- Employer responsible for evaluating potential for exposure
- Excludes Good Samaritan activities

#### Who is typically covered in school districts?

Nurses Health Office Assistants **Special Education Teachers/Paras** Coaches/Trainers/Lifeguards Custodians **Transportation Staff Playground Assistants** Early Education/Daycare Staff

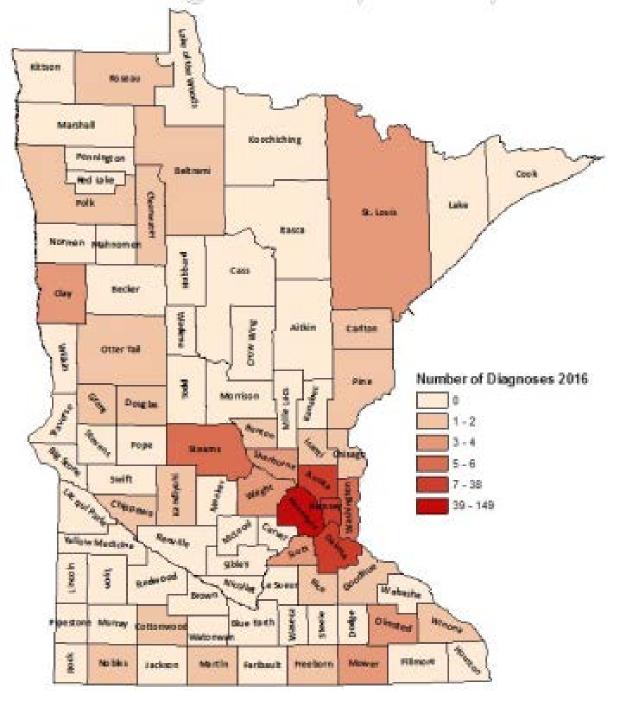
# •HIV •Hepatitis B (HBV) •Hepatitis C (HCV)





#### HIV/AIDS

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
- Symptoms aren't always immediate
- Over time, HIV attacks and weakens the immune system
- This increases the chance for opportunistic infections
  - This stage of the disease is classified as AIDS
- There is no known cure for HIV or AIDS
  - Medications can be used to slow progression of the disease
  - People can typically live full lives
- The CDC estimates 1.2 million Americans are living with HIV

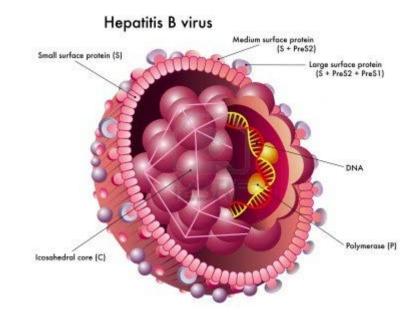


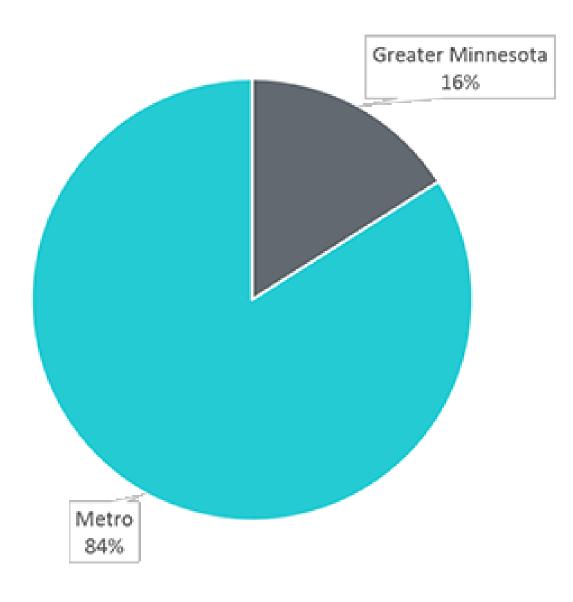
#### HIV Diagnoses by County, 2016

City of Minneapolis – 92 City of St. Paul – 28 Suburban – 118 Greater Minnesota – 52 Total Number – 290

#### Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)

- Attacks liver
- 6-10% of people infected after age five become chronic
- Death occurs in 15-25% of chronically infected people
- Vaccine preventable
- Virus is only killed by high-level bactericides it can live up to 7 days outside the body



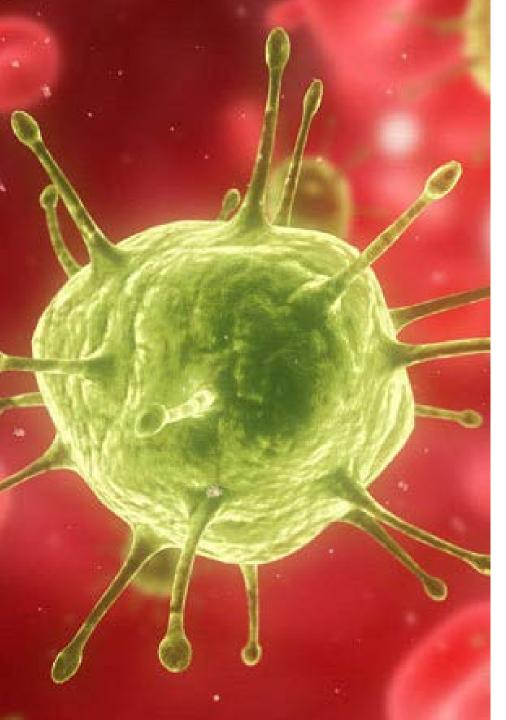


#### Persons with HBV by location, 2016

#### Hepatitis B Vaccinations

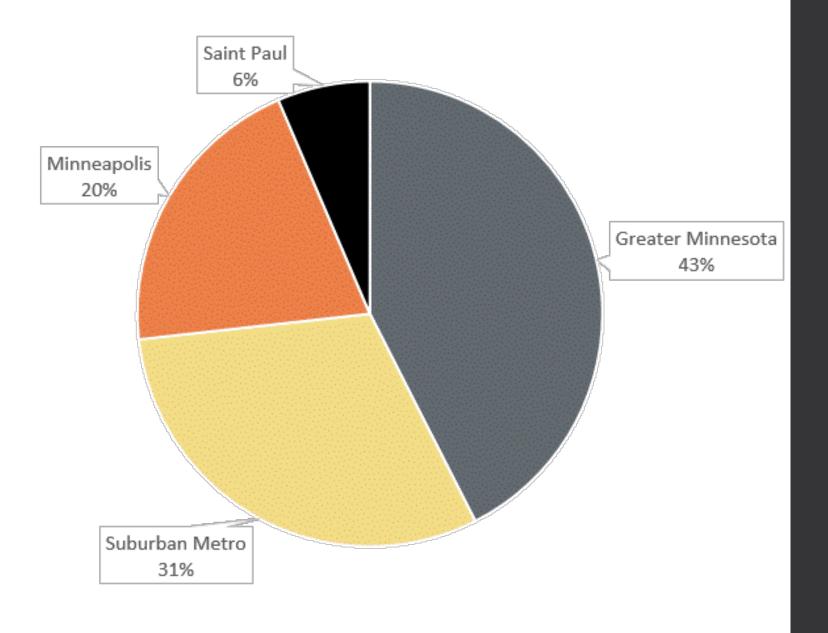
- If you could potentially be exposed while at work, you are able to receive Hepatitis B vaccinations at no cost
- If you are interested in receiving the vaccination series, contact the District Office
- If you have received the hepatitis B vaccination, it will commonly last at least 20 years
- Hepatitis B vaccinations are given in 3 doses, usually over 6 months
  - 4 weeks are required in-between the first 2 doses
  - + 8 weeks are required between doses 2 and 3  $\,$
  - + 16 weeks are required between doses 1 and 3  $\,$





#### Hepatitis C

- Similar to hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C becomes a chronic illness in approximately 70-85% of infected people
- An estimated 2.7 to 3.9 million people in the US have chronic hepatitis C
- There is currently no vaccination for hepatitis C
- There are a few medications available to help treat Hepatitis C
- Of every 100 person infected with HCV, approximately
  - 75-85 will go on to develop chronic infection
  - 60-70 will go on to develop chronic liver disease
  - 5-20 will go on to develop cirrhosis over a period of 20-30 years
  - 1-5 will die from the consequences of chronic infection



Persons with Chronic HCV by Location, 2016

#### Modes of Transmission

- Sexual contact
- Saliva (dental procedures only)
- Exposure to another person's blood
  - Contaminated needle sharing
  - <u>Blood contact with non-intact</u> <u>skin or mucous membranes</u>
  - Transfusions
- Infected mother to child
- Most new cases are from IV drug use

#### **Common Occupational Transmissions**

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- Needle-sticks
- Contaminated sharps/glass/ceramics
- Mucous membranes (eyes, nose, mouth)
- Open wound that is exposed to someone else's blood (includes skin rash, dermatitis broken cuticles, cut)

Important to discuss job responsibilities up front prior to start of work!

#### **Universal Precautions**

It is your responsibility to treat every everyone as if they are infected with a BBP, no matter how unbelievable it may seem.



#### **Universal Precautions**

Always, wear gloves when handling injuries, blood and/or blood products

If possible, allow victims to provide self-

care



#### Hand-washing



- Use warm water only
- Apply liquid soap to palms first
- Lather well; spread lather to back of hands and wrists
- Scrub for at least 15 seconds, including fingernails and area between fingers
- Rinse well & dry completely
- Turn off faucet using disposable towels

#### Personal Protective Equipment



- Possible PPE needed for protection from Bloodborne Pathogens:
  - $\underline{\text{Gloves}}$  latex alternative
  - Smock/aprons
  - Eye protection
  - Paper face masks
  - CPR masks
  - Face shields
  - Booties

#### Gloves



- Don prior to contact with blood
- Check for proper fit
- Check for punctures
- Wash hands before/after
- Pull snug to insure good fit
- Peel off from wrist to fingers
- Dispose of in waste container
- Do not reuse

#### **Cleaning Procedures**



- Use disposable gloves & eye protection
- Use disposable towels to absorb spill
- Clean spill area with soap and water
- Use proper disinfectant
- Allow to air dry (5-15 minutes)
- Dispose of waste (including disposable gloves) in proper container
- CONTACT CUSTODIAL STAFF FOR CLEAN UP WHENEVER POSSIBLE!

#### **Infectious Waste**



- Typically in normal trash
- Red biohazard bags require special disposal procedures. Use only IF:
  - –Saturated or dripping–Pourable

#### What is an Exposure?



- Blood contact with mucous membranes
- Blood contact with broken skin
  - Dermatitis, cuticles, cuts
- Piercing mucous membranes or skin
  - Needle sticks, bites, cuts

#### What to do if an exposure occurs?

For Exposed Individuals:

- Wash exposed area thoroughly (up to 15 minutes)
- Report incident to supervisor ASAP
- Fill out internal paperwork as necessary (First Report of Injury/Sharps Injury Log)
- Proceed to local health care provider for exam and follow-up

#### **Post-Exposure Procedures**

- Identify source individual
- Blood test for source individual (if authorized)
- Blood test for exposed individual (if authorized)
- Findings & diagnosis confidential
- Treatment and counseling by physician (if indicated)

#### Recordkeeping

- Medical
  - Duration of employment + 30 years
- Sharps Log
  - Five years beyond completion of that calendar year
- Training
  - Three years
- Exposure Incident
  - Duration of employment + 30 years

Please follow the link to the quiz to complete the training: <u>https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfdr</u> <u>vMbxhUVB5\_-</u> <u>WRrE\_o5gcFoInpFb\_fNX6jjk9PwvC6aqQ/vie</u> <u>wform?usp=sf\_link</u>



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