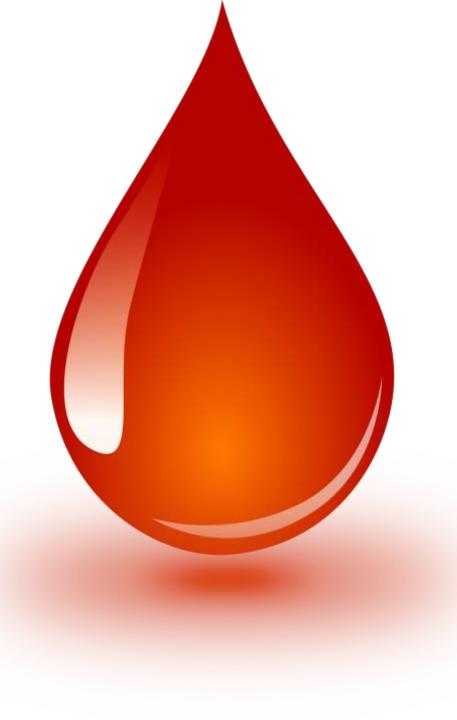
Infectious **Disease and** Bloodborne Pathogens Training

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.

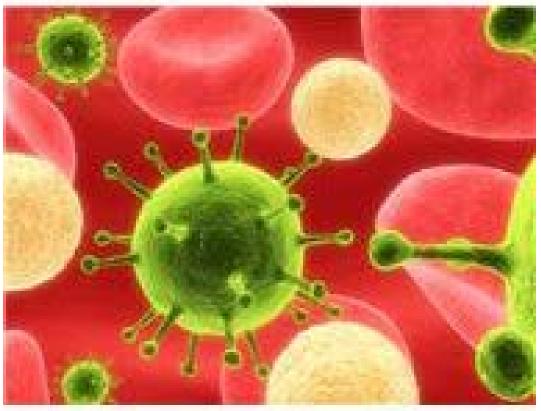




What's In It For Me?

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

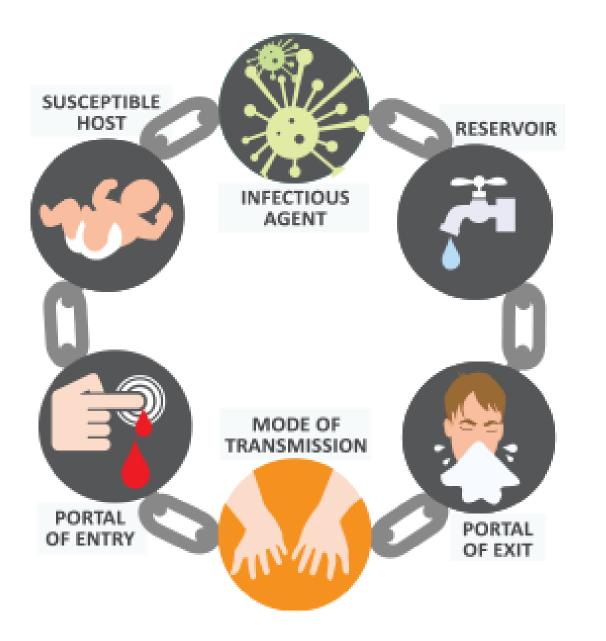
Infectious Diseases



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?

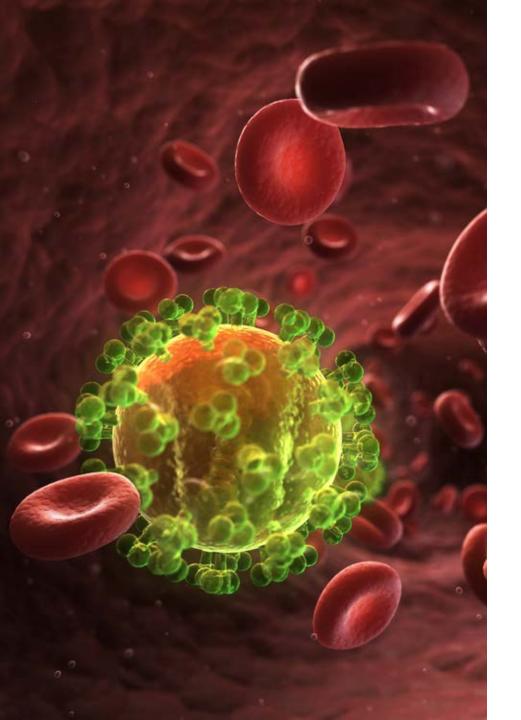
- All employees for whom exposure can be "reasonably anticipated" as part of their normal job duties
- Health care occupation primary focus
- Employer responsible for evaluating potential for exposure
- Excludes Good Samaritan activities

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

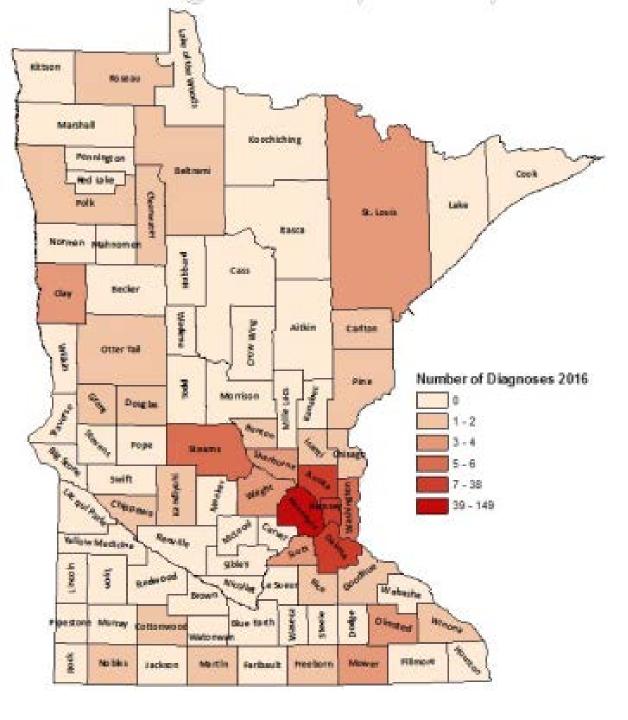
•HIV •Hepatitis B (HBV) •Hepatitis C (HCV)





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

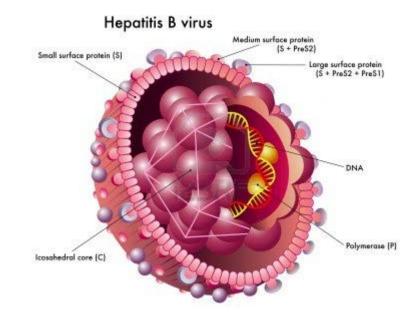


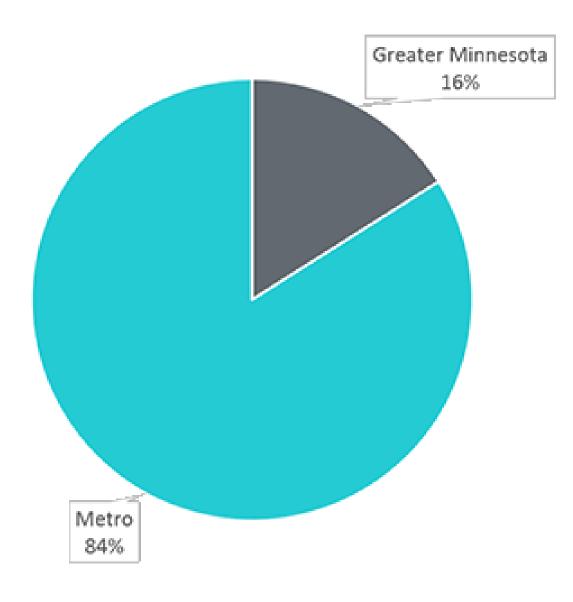
HIV Diagnoses by County, 2016

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



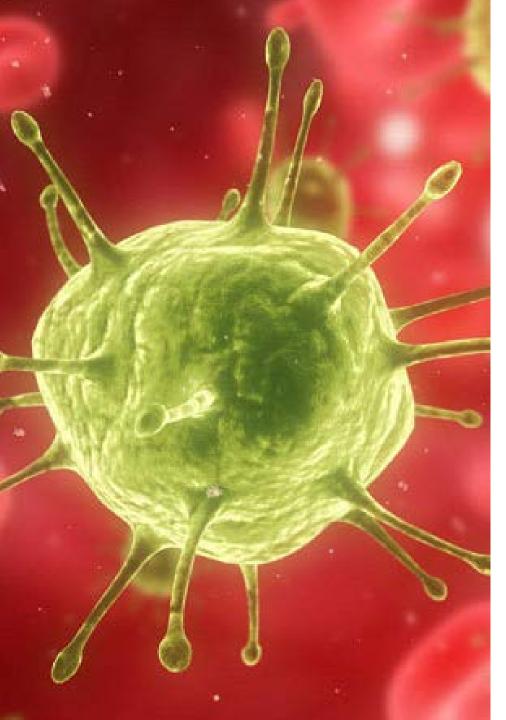


Persons with HBV by location, 2016

Hepatitis B Vaccinations

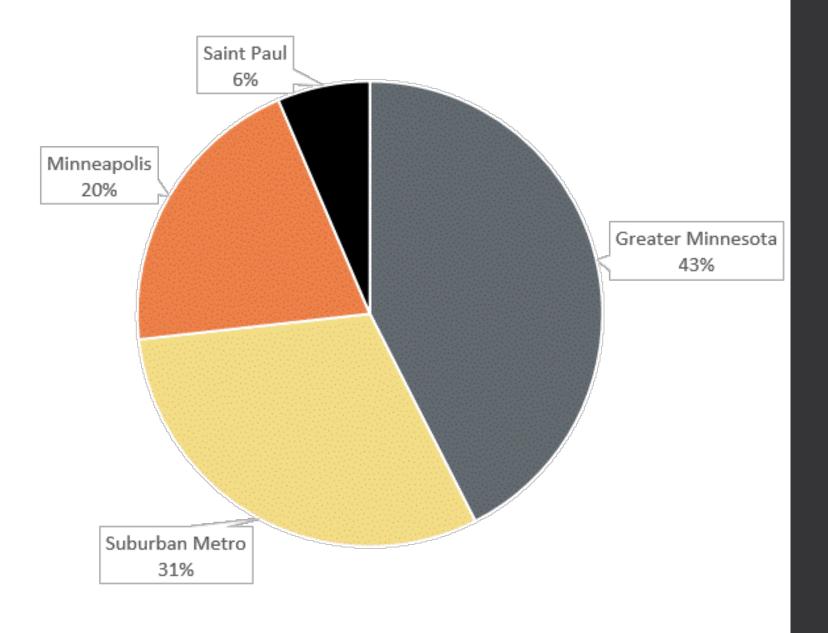
- If you could potentially be exposed while at work, you are able to receive Hepatitis B vaccinations at no cost
- If you are interested in receiving the vaccination series, contact the District Office
- If you have received the hepatitis B vaccination, it will commonly last at least 20 years
- Hepatitis 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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