

Bloodborne Pathogens

2017

Beaumont
HEALTH

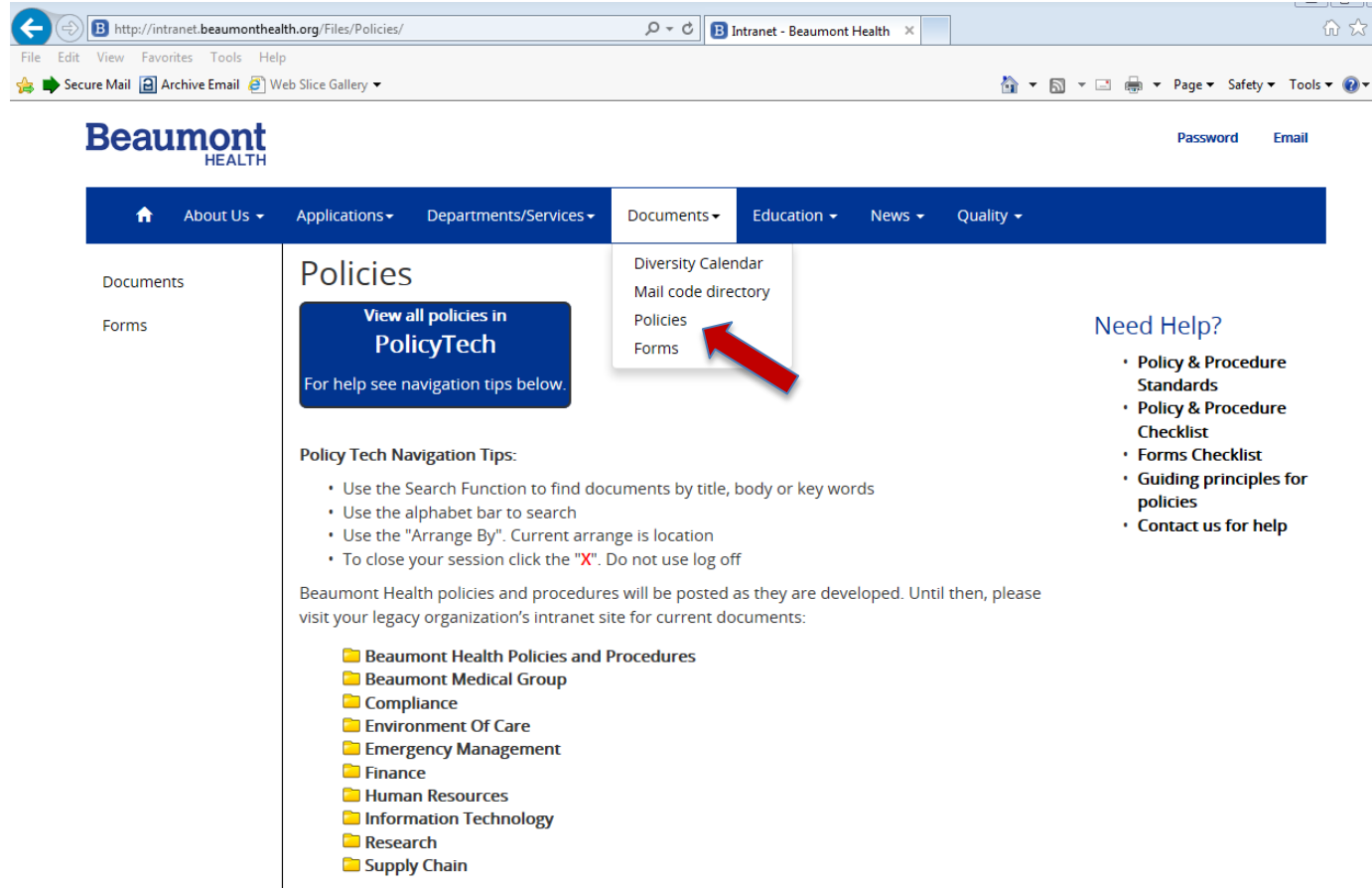
Goals and Objectives

- Complete this annual training as required by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
- Be able to understand and find a copy of the Beaumont Exposure Control Plan
- Learn the different bloodborne pathogens and the risks of being exposed to them
- Learn ways to prevent exposure to blood/body fluids
- Know what to do in the event of an exposure to blood/body fluids
- Know your resources if you have questions

Beaumont's Exposure Control Plan

- Describes ways for preventing and/or reducing exposures to blood/body fluids
- Explains the risks involved with exposure to blood/body fluids
- Explains what services are offered to exposed employees
- Contains links to the OSHA and MIOSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standards

Exposure Control Plan



The screenshot shows the Beaumont Health intranet interface. The browser address bar displays <http://intranet.beaumonthealth.org/Files/Policies/>. The page header includes the Beaumont Health logo and navigation links for Password and Email. A dark blue navigation bar contains links for Home, About Us, Applications, Departments/Services, Documents, Education, News, and Quality. The 'Documents' dropdown menu is open, showing options for Diversity Calendar, Mail code directory, Policies, and Forms. A red arrow points to the 'Policies' option. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Documents' and 'Forms'. The main content area features a 'Policies' heading, a blue button labeled 'View all policies in PolicyTech' with the text 'For help see navigation tips below.', and a section titled 'Policy Tech Navigation Tips' with a bulleted list of instructions. Below this, a message states that Beaumont Health policies and procedures will be posted as they are developed. At the bottom, a list of folders is provided, including 'Beaumont Health Policies and Procedures', 'Beaumont Medical Group', 'Compliance', 'Environment Of Care', 'Emergency Management', 'Finance', 'Human Resources', 'Information Technology', 'Research', and 'Supply Chain'. On the right side, a 'Need Help?' section lists links for 'Policy & Procedure Standards', 'Policy & Procedure Checklist', 'Forms Checklist', 'Guiding principles for policies', and 'Contact us for help'.

This policy
can be found
online

What are Bloodborne Pathogens?

Healthcare workers are at greater risk for exposure to bloodborne pathogens which can cause disease in humans, including

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

What is an exposure incident?

An exposure is a result of blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM) coming in to contact with eye, mouth or other mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or parenteral contact (puncture to skin) that results from the performance of an employee's duties.

Translation:

When someone else's body fluids enter your body while at work. This can happen through your eyes, nose, mouth, cuts, or getting stuck by a needle or sharp instrument.

How do exposures happen?

- Sharp item, contaminated with blood or body fluids
 - Needle
 - Surgical instrument
 - Glass
- Splash of blood or body fluid into
 - Eyes
 - Nose
 - Mouth
- Blood or body fluid spill onto non-intact skin
 - Wound
 - Cut or scrape
 - Dry cracked skin

What are OPIMs?

Other Potentially Infectious Materials include

- Semen
- Vaginal secretions
- Cerebrospinal fluid
- Synovial fluid
- Pleural fluid
- Pericardial fluid
- Amniotic fluid
- Saliva in dental procedures
- Any body fluids visually contaminated with blood

Tasks that pose an exposure risk

Employee exposures to blood/body fluids can happen during many job activities

- Handling lab specimens
- Handling contaminated items
- Transporting patients
- Handling sharps containers
- Handling soiled linen
- Drawing blood
- Giving injections
- Wound care
- And many others

How do we prevent exposures?

- Work practice controls and safe work practices
 - Hand hygiene
 - Environmental cleaning and disinfection
 - Using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
 - Remaining focused on the task being performed
- Limitations of work practices
 - Human error: People miss chances to wash hands
 - Cleaning chemicals kill most germs, but not all

Preventing exposures (cont.)

- Engineering Controls
 - Safety needles
 - Sharps containers
 - Needleless devices
- Limitations of safety devices
 - Safety devices on needles may not work properly
 - Sharps boxes can get too full

Preventing exposures (cont.)

- Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - Barrier devices for CPR
 - Gloves
 - Gowns
 - Masks (surgical and N95)
 - Face shield
 - PAPR
- Limitations of PPE:
 - Needles and sharp items can puncture gloves
 - Gloves that don't fit well can rip or tear
 - Body fluids can splash over masks and shields if they aren't worn properly

Preventing exposures (cont.)

- Appropriate handling of regulated waste
 - Biohazard containers
 - Soiled utility rooms
- Anything containing regulated waste should have a red or orange label with the biohazard symbol on it
- Rooms that store regulated waste should have a Biohazard sign posted outside the door



Hand Hygiene is Performed

- Before entering the patient's room
- Before and after:
 - Putting on gloves
 - Touching the patient or the patient's environment
 - Performing any invasive procedure
 - Providing patient care
- After exiting the patient's room *if there was contact with the patient or patient's environment.*

Hepatitis B Vaccination

- The HBV vaccine is offered to employees at risk of exposure to blood and body fluids at no charge
 - The vaccine is offered in a series of three injections over a 6-month period
 - The vaccine is safe and more than 90% effective
 - A blood test (titer) will be performed after the series to see if you are immune
- The vaccine helps to protect the employee if an exposure happens

What to do if you are exposed...

- Wash the area with soap and water
- Report to your supervisor or anyone in charge
- Fill out Employee Incident Report (EIR)
- Notify [Employee Health](#) or the [Emergency Center/Department](#) of the exposure
- Identify source patient if possible (name and medical record number) and record on the EIR

If you are exposed... (cont.)

- If a needle or sharp was involved, be sure to describe how the injury happened on the incident report
- This helps to make sure that safety devices are working to prevent future injuries to others

If you are exposed... (cont.)

- A rapid test for HIV will be ordered on the source patient
 - If the source patient is HIV positive, you may be offered medication
 - These drugs may prevent HIV infection, and should be taken as soon as possible
- The source patient will also be tested for hepatitis B and hepatitis C

If you are exposed...(cont.)

- You will be tested for antibodies to hepatitis B to make sure that your hepatitis B vaccine is still working
- You will also be tested for antibodies to hepatitis C and HIV for baseline information

Summary

- There are many ways to protect against exposures
- Be sure to follow the safe practices outlined for your job duties
- If you are exposed, there are processes in place to help you

Contact Information:

Beaumont Employee Health:

- Dearborn: (313) 593-8067
- Farmington Hills: (248) 471-8496
- Grosse Pointe: (248) 733-7300
- Royal Oak: (248) 733-7300
- Taylor: (313) 295-5276
- Trenton: (734) 671-3540
- Troy: (248) 733-7300
- Wayne: (734) 467-5507

Questions?

- If you have any questions about bloodborne pathogens or the exposure process, please contact Employee Health Services or the Infection Prevention and Epidemiology department at your nearest hospital
- Additional information



OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard:

https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=STANDARDS&p_id=10051



MIOSHA Standard R.325.70001 – R.325.70018