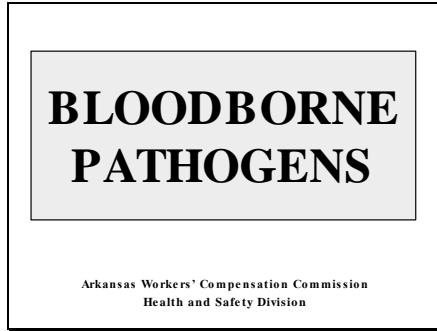


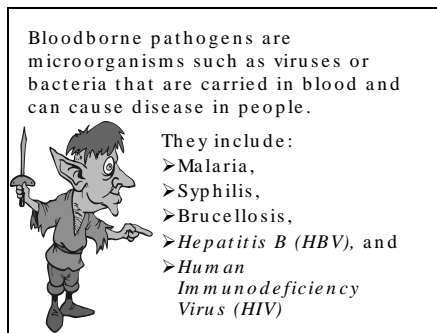
Slide 1



Slide 2



Slide 3



Slide 4

Hepatitis B (HBV)

- Approximately 300,000 people are infected with HBV annually. Of these cases, a small percentage are fatal.
- Hepatitis B is a virus that infects the liver. Hepatitis B is transmitted primarily through 'blood to blood' contact.
- Hepatitis B can lead to more serious conditions such as cirrhosis and liver cancer.

Slide 5

The Hepatitis B virus can survive in dried blood for up to 7 days.



- This virus is a primary concern for housekeepers, custodians, laundry personnel and other employees who may come in contact with blood or potentially infectious materials in a non first-aid or medical care situation.

Slide 6

Symptoms of Hepatitis B:

- Like a mild "flu" - A sense of fatigue, possible stomach pain, loss of appetite, and even nausea. People who are infected with HBV will often show no symptoms for some time. It can take 1-9 months before symptoms become noticeable.



Slide 7

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

- **AIDS - or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, is caused by HIV.**
- **HIV attacks the body's immune system, weakening it so that it cannot fight other deadly diseases.**
- **AIDS is a fatal disease, and while treatment for it is improving, there is no known cure.**

Slide 8

Symptoms of HIV:

- **Symptoms of HIV infection often include weakness, fever, sore throat, nausea, headaches, diarrhea, a white coating on the tongue, weight loss, and swollen lymph glands.**



Slide 9

HBV and HIV can be transmitted through contact with infected human blood and other potentially infectious body fluids such as:


- **Semen**
- **Vaginal secretions**
- **Cerebrospinal fluid**
- **Synovial fluid**
- **Pleural fluid**
- **Peritoneal fluid**
- **Amniotic fluid**
- **Saliva (in dental procedures), and**
- **Any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood.**



Slide 10

HBV and HIV are transmitted through:


- Sexual Contact
- Sharing of hypodermic needles
- From mothers to their babies at/before birth
- Accidental puncture from contaminated needles, broken glass, or other sharps
- Contact between broken or damaged skin and infected body fluids
- Contact between mucous membranes and infected body fluids



Slide 11

Unbroken skin forms an impervious barrier against bloodborne pathogens. However, infected blood can enter your system through:


- Open sores
- Cuts
- Abrasions
- Acne
- Any sort of damaged or broken skin such as sunburn or blisters




Slide 12

Bloodborne pathogens can also be transmitted through the mucous membranes of the:

- Eyes
- Nose
- Mouth



Slide 13



**Universal
Precautions:**

**Treat all blood,
body fluids and
potentially
infectious
materials as if
they are
infectious!**

Slide 14

If it's wet and not yours,
DON'T TOUCH IT!


IF IT'S WET AND NOT YOURS, DON'T TOUCH IT!

Slide 15


**Personal Protective
Equipment (PPE)**

Rules to follow:

- ❖ Always wear PPE in exposure situations.
- ❖ Remove and replace PPE that is torn or punctured.
- ❖ Remove PPE before leaving the work area.



Slide 16



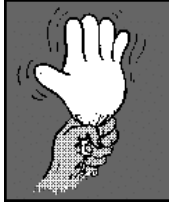
Gloves

•Should be made of latex, nitrile, rubber or other water-impervious materials.

- Double gloving provides more protection.
- Cover cuts or sores on your hands with a bandage before donning your gloves.
- Always inspect your gloves for tears or punctures.
- If a glove is damaged, don't use it!
- When taking gloves off, do so carefully making sure you don't touch the outside of the gloves.
- Dispose of them in a proper container.


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- Always check your gloves for damage before using them



Slide 18

Goggles

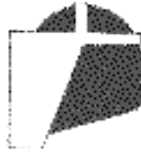


- Anytime there is a risk of splashing of contaminated fluids, goggles and/or other eye protection should be used to protect your eyes.
- Splashing could occur while cleaning up a spill, during laboratory procedures, or while providing first aid or medical assistance.

Slide 19

Face Shields

- ✓ Face shields can be worn in addition to goggles to provide additional face protection.
- ✓ A face shield will protect against splashes to the nose and mouth.



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Aprons

- Aprons can be worn to protect your clothing and to keep blood or other contaminated fluids from soaking through to your skin.



Slide 21

Remember!




- Use Universal Precautions and treat all blood or potentially infectious body fluids as if they are contaminated.
- Avoid contact whenever possible, and whenever it's not, wear Personal Protective Equipment.

Slide 22

Hygiene Practices


☞ Handwashing is one of the most important (and easiest) practices used to prevent transmission of bloodborne pathogens.

☞ Hands should also be washed immediately (or as soon as feasible) after removal of gloves or other personal protective equipment.



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If you are working in an area where there is reasonable likelihood of exposure, you should never:



NO SMOKING,
EATING,
OR DRINKING

→ Eat

→ Drink

→ Smoke

→ Apply cosmetics or lip balm


→ Handle contact lenses

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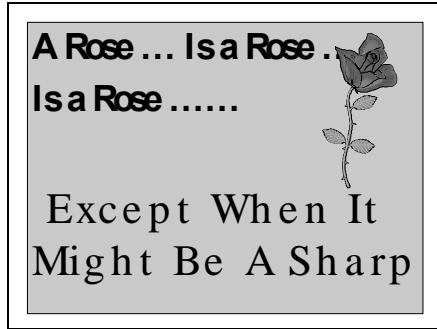
Decontamination and Sterilization

➤ Equipment and tools must be cleaned and decontaminated before servicing or being put back to use.

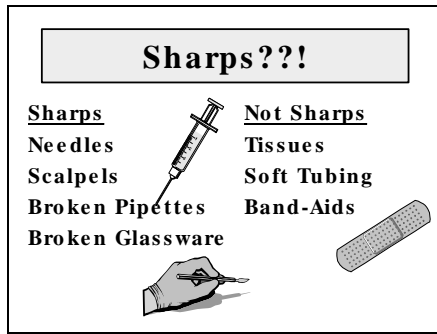
➤ Decontamination should be accomplished by using a solution of 5.25% sodium hypochlorite (bleach) diluted between 1:10 and 1:100 with water. The standard recommendation is to use at least a quarter cup of bleach per one gallon of water.



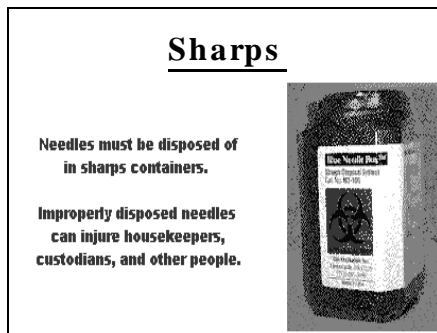
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Needles



- ❖ Needles should never be recapped.
- ❖ Never break or shear needles.
- ❖ Needles must be disposed of in labeled sharps containers only.

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Broken Glassware

- Contaminated broken glassware must be sterilized before it is disturbed or cleaned up.
- Decontaminated glassware can be disposed of in an appropriate sharps container.
- Do not pick up broken glassware directly with the hands. Sweep or brush the material into a dustpan.
- Uncontaminated broken glassware may be disposed of in a closable, puncture resistant container such as a cardboard box or coffee can.

Slide 30

Signs, Labels, and Color Coding

- ✓ Warning labels need to be on containers of regulated waste, i.e. containing blood or other potentially infectious material and
 - ✓ Other containers used to store, transport, or ship blood or other potentially infectious materials.



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What IS Regulated Waste?

- Any blood or other potentially infectious materials
- Contaminated items that could release blood or other potentially infectious materials
- Items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials
- Contaminated sharps
- Pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials
- All regulated waste must be disposed in properly labeled containers or red biohazard bags.

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Labels



Labels should display this universal biohazard symbol.

Slide 33



Hepatitis B Vaccinations

- Although the vaccine must be offered to you by your employer, you do not have to accept that offer.
- You may opt to decline the vaccination series, in which case you will be asked to sign a declination form.
- If you decline the initial offer, you may choose to receive the series at anytime during your employment thereafter, for example, if you are exposed on the job at a later date.

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- ☞The Hepatitis B vaccination is given in a series of three shots.
- ☞The second shot is given one month after the first, and
- ☞The third shot follows five months after the second.
- ☞This series gradually builds up the body's immunity to the Hepatitis B virus.

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OSHA's Revision



- Became effective April 18, 2001
- 2 new definitions and 1 term amended:
 - Sharps with “Engineered Sharps Injury Protections”
 - Needle-less Systems
 - Engineering Controls

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- Exposure Control Plans must be reviewed annually; the review must be documented.
- Employers must ask their health care workers to help identify, evaluate and select effective engineering controls.

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➤ **Employers with 11 or more employees must maintain a sharps injury log with the following information:**

- **Type and brand of device involved in incident**
- **Location of incident, and**
- **Description of incident**

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Summary:



- ✓ **Protect yourself - on and off the job - know the facts**
- ✓ **Practice good personal hygiene**
- ✓ **Follow work rules, use gloves and protective clothing**
- ✓ **Wash your hands often, after work or exposure**
- ✓ **Keep areas clean - report problems immediately to supervisors**

Slide 39

Thank You!
