



BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS TRAINING

**Whether in the classroom,
on the playing field, or on a
bus, all school employees
need to know the potential
dangers of **Bloodborne
Pathogens****

WHO MUST BE TRAINED?

- All employees with occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM)
- Employees who are trained in First Aid and CPR




OSHA DEFINED:

- **Occupational Safety and Health Administration**
- **OSHA published a standard to reduce or eliminate health risk, resulting in:**
 - **Annual training of employees**
 - **Safe workplace environment**
 - **Exposure Control Plans**
- **OSHA regulations:**

The Bloodborne Pathogens Standard (29 CFR 1910.1030) and the Bloodborne Pathogens Compliance Directive (CPL2-2.44D) require employers to identify the jobs, tasks, and activities that could expose employees to potentially infectious body fluids.

WHAT ARE BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS?

- Pathogenic microorganisms present in human blood that can lead to diseases
 - Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
 - Hepatitis B (HBV)
 - Hepatitis C (HCV)
- 
- The image shows a friendly-looking cartoon character shaped like a red blood drop. The character has a smiling face, large eyes, and a small tuft of hair. It is holding a red octagonal stop sign with the word "STOP" written in white. The character is also making a hand gesture with its right hand, palm facing forward. A small "TM" trademark symbol is visible at the bottom right of the character.
- Blood is the number one source of those viruses in the work place

HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV)

- **HIV is the virus that leads to AIDS**
- **HIV depletes the immune system which makes it difficult for the body to fight off common diseases.**
- **HIV does not survive well outside the body**
- **No vaccine and no cure**
- **1.2 million people in U.S. living with HIV**



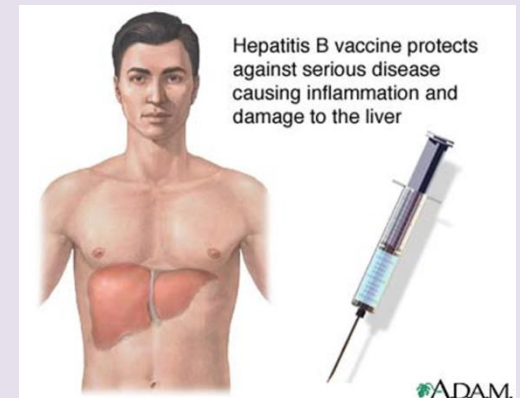
HEPATITIS B (HBV)

- Hepatitis means “inflammation of the liver”
- 1—1.25 million Americans are chronically infected
- Poses a greater risk in the school environment since it is more easily transmitted
- May lead to chronic liver disease, liver cancer, and death
- Vaccination available since 1982
- HBV can survive for at least one week in dried blood on environmental surfaces such as desks, work tables, tools, etc.
- Environmental contamination is an effective method of transmission
- Primary reason for the importance of properly cleaning and disinfecting any blood contaminated work surfaces, tools, etc.



HEPATITIS B VACCINE

- Recommended for all high risk groups
- Safe
- 3 shots- initial , 1mo., 6mo.
- Life long immunity
- If you are at risk for exposure, see your primary care physician to ask about starting the Hep B vaccination series



QUESTION:

**How long can the
Hepatitis B virus survive
in dried blood?**

ANSWER:

ONE WEEK

**Cleaning is very
important!**

HEPATITIS C (HCV)

- **Hepatitis C is the most common chronic blood borne infection in the United States**
- **Causes liver damage, cirrhosis, liver cancer, and possible death**
- **2% risk of infection by contaminated sharps**
- **May occur within 2 weeks to many years**
- **85% don't know they are infected**
- **There is NO vaccine and NO cure for Hepatitis C!**

CONFIDENTIALITY

Bardstown City Schools is committed to protecting the confidentiality and security of the health information of its student population.

All employees are expected to:

- keep the information they are given, whether verbal, electronic, or written, regarding important student health information, confidential.
- follow both FERPA and HIPAA guidelines in regards to the protection of student health information.
- keep confidential any student care witnessed by School Health Staff or their designee, and understand that any student health information given, is for the safety and well being of the student(s) involved.
- understand if student health information is discussed, it can only be done so within the guidelines of both HIPAA and FERPA. Employees will make best efforts to prevent conversations from being overheard, including speaking in lowered tones, and not discussing the health information in public areas.
- use caution with student health information given in written or electronic form, being careful not to leave it unprotected.

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS

- **Universal precautions is avoiding contact with all potentially contaminated blood or body fluids.**
- **Treat all blood and bodily fluids as if they are contaminated**
- **Proper cleanup and decontamination**
- **IF IT IS WET AND IT DOES NOT BELONG TO YOU, WEAR GLOVES!**



PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- **Personal protective equipment (PPE) is used as a barrier to avoid contact with blood and body fluids. Examples are:**
 - **Gloves, mask, gown, lab coat, face shield, protective eye wear**
- **Housekeeping**
- **Hepatitis B vaccine**



To control:

- **Bleeding—latex gloves**
- **Spurting blood—latex gloves, protective clothing (smocks or aprons), respiratory mask, eye/face protection (goggles, glasses, or face shield)**
- **Post accident cleanup—latex gloves**
- **Janitorial work—latex gloves**

- ****If PPE is not available, you may use a piece of plastic, clean garbage bag, paper or clothing. Anything that will create a barrier between your skin and blood or body fluids.**

QUESTION:

True or false?

You should treat all blood and body fluids as if they were contaminated.

ANSWER:

TRUE

WORK PLACE TRANSMISSION

Employees working with special needs and medically fragile students should take extra caution:

– Special-Ed children are:

- More prone to injury
- Likely to have special medical needs
- Dependent on adults for their personal care



You could be exposed:

- At the time of an injury if blood or body fluids splash on you
- When administering first aid treatments such as applying pressure to a wound, wrapping an injury, or administering CPR
- If a work surface is not properly disinfected after an incident, or if you clean up after illnesses or injury
- By cutting yourself on broken glass, sharp metal, needles, knives, or exposed orthopedic wires

WORKPLACE TRANSMISSION

- Exposure to **Bloodborne Pathogens** or potentially infectious bodily fluids in a school environment is very limited.
- In general, the only time that any employee is exposed is when a student or co-worker suffers an injury that bleeds, or there is illness causing exposure to bodily fluids with visible blood.
- Contaminated sharps/needles

NOT INFECTIOUS FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

- **Feces**
- **Urine**
- **Tears**
- **Saliva**
- **Vomit**
- **Sputum**
- **Sweat**

**** unless visible blood**

You CANNOT become infected with these viruses through casual contact, coughing, sneezing, a kiss on the cheek, a hug, from drinking fountains, or food.

Common non-school related transmission occurs with sexual contact and shared needles for drug use.

WORK PLACE CONTROLS

- **Depends on you!**
- **Examples:**
 - **proper handwashing**
 - **getting Hep B vaccine**
 - **proper handling of sharps**
 - **proper disposal of infectious waste**
 - **wearing appropriate PPE**
- **Personal hygiene:**
 - **Minimize spattering, spraying and splashing when attending to an injured person.**
 - **Don't eat, drink, apply cosmetics or lip balm or handle contacts where there is a risk for exposure.**
 - **Don't keep food and drink in refrigerators, freezers or countertops where blood or other infectious materials are present.**

QUESTION:

True or False?

You should always wear gloves when you anticipate touching blood, body fluids, or a contaminated surface .

ANSWER:

TRUE

HOUSEKEEPING/DECONTAMINATION

Disinfect equipment and surfaces with approved disinfectant (Dispatch, 10% bleach solution, Sani wipes) when....

- **Surfaces become contaminated**
- **At the end of the work shift**
- **After any spill of blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM)**



HOUSEKEEPING/DECONTAMINATION

- **Spill Procedure:**

- Prevent accidental exposure to others
- Wear appropriate PPE
- Absorb spill (paper towels or biohazard spill kit)
- Spray Dispatch or bleach solution, set for 10 min. or air dry
- Dispose of all cleaning materials and PPE in biohazard trash bag
- Brooms/dustpans must be rinsed in disinfectant. Mops must be soaked in disinfectant, washed and thoroughly rinsed.
- The disinfectant solution should be disposed of promptly down the drain.



WHAT IF I AM EXPOSED?

- **Wash the contaminated area immediately with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.**
- **For a splash to mucous membranes (eyes, nose, mouth), rinse or flush with water for 15 minutes.**
- **Have source of infection remain available**
- **Contact your supervisor**



HANDWASHING

- Handwashing is the single most important means of preventing the spread of infection
- When hand washing facilities are not available, such as on the school bus, it is important to use an antiseptic hand cleanser (Germ-X etc.) You must still wash your hands with soap and running water as soon as you can.

Wash your hands:

- before and after physical contact with a student (first aid care, diaper change, assistance with toileting or feeding)
- After contact with used equipment (thermometer, gloves, emesis basin)
- After removing PPE (gloves)

QUESTION:

True or False?

Wearing gloves is the single most important way to prevent the spread of infection.

ANSWER:

FALSE

**Hand washing is the
most important.**

WHO NEEDS TO KNOW?



If contamination occurs, contact immediately:

School Nurse and Principal or Central Office

Document the event

**Follow guidelines found in your Exposure
Control Plan**

- **As a school employee you must react to emergencies not only with your heart, but with your head.**
- **Know the facts and take precautions to protect yourself.**
- **Students, co-workers, and loved ones are counting on you!**



Congratulations! You have completed the annual Bloodborne Pathogens training for Bardstown City School employees. You must print out the certificate on the next page and turn it in to your School Nurse to receive credit for this training.

To print your certificate of completion, continue to the last page of this training (page 32):

- Click File at the upper left hand corner of the screen
- Click Print
- Select “Current Page”
- Click Print

To ensure you get credit for this training:

- (1) complete all blank areas on the printed certificate
- (2) **return it to your school nurse**
- (3) if the certificate is not completed in its entirety and returned, you will not get credit for this training.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

This is to certify that I, _____,
(Employee printed name)

have successfully completed the Bardstown City Schools annual Bloodborne Pathogens training. By signing this certificate, I acknowledge that I have viewed the required presentation for this training in its entirety. I will contact my School Nurse if additional information is needed.

Employee signature

Job title and/or school

Date