

Miami Dade County Public Schools

Bloodborne Pathogens Training

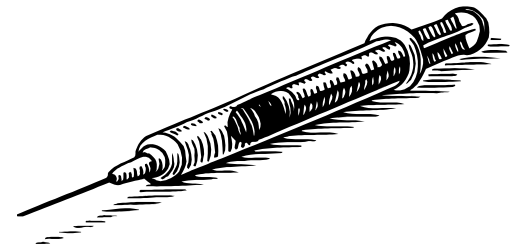


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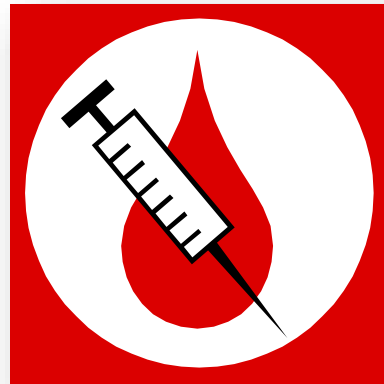
Objectives

- Introduction to bloodborne pathogens
- Types of bloodborne pathogens
- Who is at risk?
- Exposure to bloodborne pathogens
- Universal precautions
- Personal protective equipment
- Work practice controls
- Cleaning up spills
- Disposal of contaminated materials
- What to do if you are exposed?
- Vaccinations



Introduction to Bloodborne Pathogens

- Infectious microorganisms in blood or bodily fluids that cause various disease
- May be exposed when working with an injured co-worker or student
- Always take action to reduce the chance of infection



Bloodborne Disease

- There are three types of bloodborne disease
 - Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
 - Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)
 - Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)



Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

- HIV weakens the immune system
- Infected persons cannot fight off infections or sicknesses
- Eventually leads to AIDS and death
- Carried in human blood; spreads through blood, needle sticks, and sexual intercourse
- Not carried in saliva, sweat, or tears
- There can be no symptoms for years
- HIV tests can show negative results for first three months after infection

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)

- Transmitted through the blood
- Can survive on the surface for 7-10 days
- Transmitted like HIV
- Causes liver infection, leading to liver disease or liver cancer
- May be no symptoms for 2-6 months after infection
- There is a vaccine available

Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

- Causes liver infection like HBV
- Carried in the blood
- Transferred mostly through needle sticks, cuts with sharp objects and splashes to the eye with human source material
- Can be no symptoms for 10-20 years
- There is no vaccine

Who is at risk?

- Anyone who deals with blood
- Usually includes:
 - Custodians
 - Coaches
 - Nurses
 - Teachers
 - Teachers assistants
 - Police Officers
 - Security Staff
 - Staff designated to perform first aid



How can you be exposed?

- Usually spread through:
 - Direct contact: infected blood or body fluid enter another body through cuts or the eye
 - Indirect contact: a person's skin touches a contaminated object
- To cause infection, infected blood or bodily fluids need to enter through:
 - Broken skin
 - The nose
 - The mouth
 - The eyes

Universal Precautions

- Treat all blood and bodily fluids as if they are infectious
- Protect yourself from touching it
- If fluids get on your skin or clothing, use good hygiene (hand washing)
- Always treat everyone as though they are infected

Protective Measures

- Use protective measures to reduce infection:
 - Personal protective equipment
 - Gloves
 - Goggles
 - Special Clothing



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- PPE is the greatest defense in protecting yourself. Before selecting your PPE ensure that:
 - It the right type
 - It is available
 - It is the correct fit
 - You are trained on how to use it
 - You understand when you can't use it
 - It is cleaned and maintained

Hand Washing

- Hand washing is the best way to prevent the spread of infections and diseases. Good hand washing is:
 - Wet hands under warm water
 - Dispense soap onto hands
 - Scrub hands for 1 minute
 - Rinse hands thoroughly
 - Dry hands; use paper towel to turn off faucet
- Make sure to wash hands if there is accidental contact, broken gloves, after removing gloves, and before eating or drinking.



Removing Disposable Gloves

- Never touch bare skin with the outside of either glove
- Always remove gloves:
 - When a task is completed
 - When they are damaged
- Do not wash and reuse gloves; always use new gloves
- Dispose of gloves in biohazard bag



Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure at School

- All employees are subject to infection
- Most common exposure is picking up contaminated objects
- To prevent infection:
 - Never touch objects without your gloves
 - Use a pair of tongs or pliers
 - Sharp objects go in a “sharps” container



Handling Trash Bags

- Always assume every bag has infectious material
- To handle trash bags:
 - Don't push the contents
 - ALWAYS wear your gloves
 - Check bag for rips
 - Grab the bag by the top



Cleaning Up Spills

- Never clean up spills unless you have been trained
- If you have been trained:
 - Wear your PPE
 - Disposable towels
 - Disinfect the site
 - Disposable towels for removing the disinfectant, then place in biohazard bag
 - Remove gloves, wash hands
- DO NOT clean up spills unless you have been trained

Disposal of Infectious Material

- Keep infectious material separate from other objects
- Do not mix “sharps” container with regular garbage
- Always wear gloves
- Ask your exposure control officer (Risk Management (school board office)) if unsure how to handle material

Emergency Procedures If You Are Exposed

- Contact with skin; skin is not broken (no open wounds):
 - Wash thoroughly with soap and warm water
 - Report the incident



Emergency Procedures If You Are Exposed

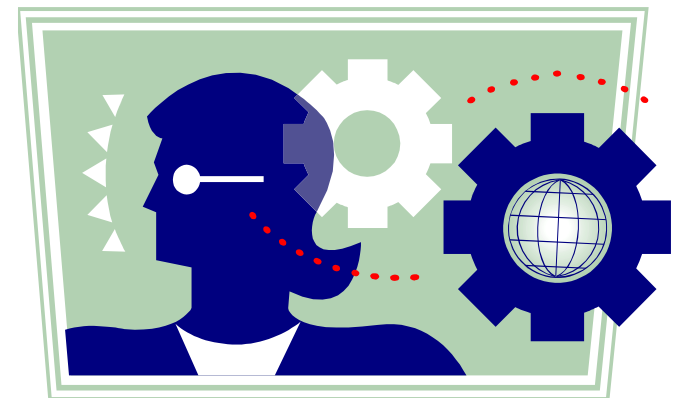
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- Contact with broken skin:
 - Let the cut bleed freely
 - Wash with soap and warm water
- Contact with eyes, nose or mouth:
 - Flush the area with lots of water
- Always report incidents and seek medical attention



Preventing Infections from Bloodborne Pathogens

- Vaccine only for HBV
- No vaccine for HCV
- No vaccine for HIV – only anti-retroviral drugs
- Always use universal precautions
- Use your PPE
- Use your training



MDCPS – HBV Vaccine

- Form will be provided
- Two sections on the form to be completed
 - First confirms that you attended the class and understand the information
 - Second documents your decision to have or not have the vaccination
- If you already had the vaccine then there is no need to have it again.
- If you don't want the vaccine
 - Mark no
 - If you change your mind at a later time, just contact your supervisor and the change can be made.
- If you do want the vaccine
 - You will be provide a list of clinics approved by the district to pick from and schedule your first appointment.
 - The District covers the cost of the vaccination.

Thank You!

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