

Blood Borne Pathogens

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Q: Why do I need this training?

- * **Legislation requires it.**
- * OSHA federally enacted in 1992.
- * House Bill 2085 passed in 1999.
- * New ruling applies to school districts.

Q: What will I learn in this training?

- * Objectives: Topics will be discussed today:
- * Blood borne Pathogens
- * Universal Precautions- PPE
- * Westwood exposure control plan
- * Exposure incidents
- * Questions and concerns

Q: What are bloodborne pathogens?

- ✿ A: Disease-producing microorganisms that are present in human blood.
- ✿ Includes many diseases
- ✿ Three are of major concern:
 - ✿ HIV
 - ✿ HBV
 - ✿ HCV

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Attacks the body's immune system, causing the disease known as AIDS.
NO VACCINE AVAILABLE

Symptoms: Depends upon stage of infection. Rate of disease progression
Differs from person to person and can be influenced by certain risk factors.

Stage one (Acute Infection)-similar to cold or flu, fatigue, may
have none

Stage two (Asymptomatic)-No clear symptoms

Stage three(Chronic)-Lymphadenopathy, candidiasis, night sweats,
others.

Stage four (AIDS)

Transmission:

- * Blood-to blood
- * Blood-to mucous membrane
- * Mother –to-child
- * Through other specialized body fluids:
 - * Cerebrospinal, pleural, peritoneal, pericardial, amniotic, synovial
- * Through other body fluids with blood present

AIDS

ACQUIRED IMMUNE
DEFICIENCY
SYNDROME

Caused by HIV. **NO CURE**

Symptoms:

Wasting Syndrome: extreme fatigue, extreme weight loss, high fever, recurring night sweats, chronic diarrhea

Dementia: memory loss, forgetfulness, confusion, problems with coordination, blurring vision, hearing problems, slurred speech, mood swings, depression, delusions, paralysis

Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia (PCP): dry cough or shortness of breath

Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS): Skin spots that are brownish, reddish, bluish in color and usually painless

Otherwise rare cancers/malignancies

CD4+ (T-cell) count <200

Universal Precautions

Universal Precautions are the steps you can take to prevent contact with someone else's blood or body fluids. Two basic steps are to be taken:

Hand washing

Creating a barrier-usually by wearing gloves

EVERY TIME

HBV

HEPATITIS B VIRUS

* **Virus attacks liver, causing inflammation. May cause chronic disease state and death. VACCINE IS AVAILABLE.**

Symptoms/Effects: Can range from asymptomatic to fatal.

Fatigue – Loss of appetite – Fever – Nausea/Vomiting

Abdominal pain – Muscle/Joint pain – Jaundice -

Cirrhosis – Cancer – Liver failure Liver transplant

100 TIMES MORE INFECTIOUS THAN HIV

Transmission:

blood-to-blood

sexual contact

blood-to-mucous membrane

mother-to-child

through other body fluids *with blood present.*

**HIGHLY
INFECTIOUS**

Hepatitis B Vaccine

- * Hepatitis B vaccine is offered at no cost to the employee who qualify's under the Exposure Control Plan
- * The vaccine will be offered within 10 days of their initial assignment and in conjunction with bloodborne pathogen training
- * Vaccine will not be given if the employee has previously received the complete Hepatitis B vaccination series, antibody testing has demonstrated that the employee is immune, or that the vaccine is contraindicated for medical reasons.
- * Employees who decline the hepatitis B vaccine will be required to sign a declination statement at that time. They may elect to receive vaccine at a later date.

HCV

HEPATITIS C VIRUS

Virus attacks liver, causing inflammation. A slowly progressing disease. May cause liver damage. **NO VACCINE AVAILABLE.**

Symptoms/Effects: Asymptomatic to mild.

Risk of death lower than HBV.

Headache – Fatigue – Loss of appetite – Fever – Abdominal pain – Muscle/joint pain – Few have jaundice – Cirrhosis may develop over many years – Liver failure may result after years of infection – Liver transplant

Transmission:

mainly blood- to- blood

low/moderate incidence with sexual contact

low potential from mother to child

through other body fluids with blood present

Other types of Hepatitis

- * **HAV (Hepatitis A virus):** no chronic state
- * **Symptoms:** Children usually have none.
 - * Adults may have sudden illness: fever, fatigue,
 - * nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, jaundice,
 - * dark urine/ light stools
 - * Usually resolve in 6 to 12 month period
- * **Transmission:** Fecal-oral (contaminated food)
- * **Vaccine Available**

Others continued

- * **HDV (Hepatitis D virus):** only with HBV infection
 - * Symptoms: same as HBV
 - * Transmission: bloodborne, sexual contact
 - * Vaccine: Yes (HBV vaccine)
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- * **HEV (Hepatitis E virus)** no chronic state
 - * Symptoms: Same as HBV (RARE IN THE US)
 - * Moderate mortality among pregnant women
- Transmission: Fecal-oral (contaminated water)
Vaccine: No

Statistics AIDS HBV HCV

- * AIDS

- * Hepatitis B (HBV)

- * **Hepatitis C (HCV)** About 35,000 Americans contract HCV each year. Currently, an estimated 3.9 million Americans, nearly 2% of the population, are chronically infected with the Hepatitis C Virus.

Exposure Control Plan

- * Located in Office at each Campus
- * If you have been exposed you should notify your Principal and the School Nurse
- * Plan includes:
 - * Exposure Determination
 - * Compliance Methods
 - * House Keeping
 - * Waste Disposal
 - * Exposure Evaluation and Follow up

PPE- Personal Protective Equipment

- * **Available protective equipment here at Westwood**
- * Gloves
- * Mask

Hand washing

- * Under running water



Handwashing

- * Collect-Soap, Paper towels, plastic lined container, push up your sleeves.
- * Remove your watch, rings, jewelry and push up your sleeves
- * Wet hands add soap and wash 15-30 seconds. Friction helps scrub germs off

Glove Removal

- * Pinch the cuff of the first glove and peel it inside out
- * Slide your bare hand under the other glove
- * Dispose of in trash
- * Wash your hands

Hepatitis B Vaccine

- * Available if you are in category below
 - * Nurses
 - * Self Contained Special Ed
 - * Coaches
 - * Custodians

Exposure

- * Clean site with soap and water immediately.
- * If in your eyes flush your eyes with water
- * Notify your Principal and the School Nurse

Labels-Containers

- * We do not use biohazard labels here at Westwood on our trash. Our waste is considered that as at home.
- * We do use sharps containers located in nurses office and some offices on campus.
- * Sharps are disposed of by a medical waste facility according to law.

Questions



- * If you have any questions during the school year you may contact the school nurse.