

# WISCONSIN SCHOOL SAFETY COORDINATORS ASSOCIATION



Alyssa Hrubes, CSR

Safety Consultant

TRICOR Insurance



## AGENDA

- Bloodborne Pathogens





## BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

- Universal Precaution
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Exposure
- Clean up



## BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

- What are bloodborne pathogens?
  - Viruses, bacteria and other microorganisms that are carried in the blood stream and can cause disease
- What are the three most common?
  - HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus
  - HBV – Hepatitis B Virus
    - Vaccination
    - “Reasonably Anticipated”
  - HCV – Hepatitis C Virus



## TRANSMISSION

- How do bloodborne pathogens enter the body?
  - Opening in the skin
  - Mucous membranes
    - Eyes, nose, mouth
- Who is at risk of exposure?
  - First aid responders
  - Nurses
  - Aides
  - Others?



## UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS

- An approach to infection control to treat all human blood and certain human body fluids as if they were known to be infectious for HIV, HBV and other bloodborne pathogens.



## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

### APPROPRIATE PERSONAL BARRIERS



## BIOHAZARD WASTE CONTAINER

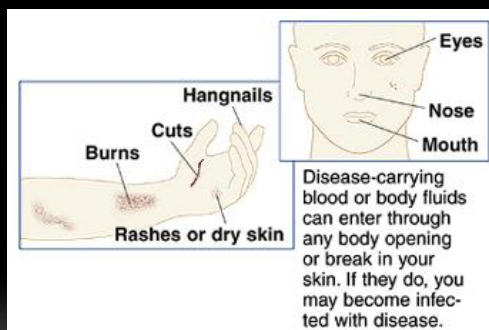


## CLEAN UP – USING BLEACH

- Block off the area of the spill from patrons until clean-up and disinfection is complete.
- Put on disposable gloves to prevent contamination of hands. (ppe as needed)
- Wipe up the spill using paper towels or absorbent material and place in appropriate bag.
- Gently pour bleach solution onto all contaminated areas of the surface.
- Let the bleach solution remain on the contaminated area for 20 minutes.
- Wipe up the remaining bleach solution.
- All non-disposable cleaning materials used such as mops and scrub brushes should be disinfected by saturating with bleach solution and air dried.
- Remove gloves and place in appropriate bag with all soiled cleaning materials.
- Thoroughly wash hands with soap and water.

## WHAT IS AN EXPOSURE INCIDENT

- A specific incident, while providing job duties, that results in blood or OPIM “getting in” through:
  - Non-intact skin
  - Mucous membranes



## WHAT TO DO IF AN EXPOSURE OCCURS

- Immediately
  - Wash the exposed area with soap and water
  - Flush splashes to nose, mouth or skin with water
  - Irrigate eyes with water or saline
- Report incident according to your district plan
- The district will provide for additional medical evaluation and treatment, if needed, at no cost to the staff member



## EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN

- Policy
  - Districts commitment
- Program Administration
  - Responsibilities
- Employee Exposure Determination
  - Job classifications
- Methods of Implementation and Control
  - Universal Precautions, Work Practices, PPE, Housekeeping, Laundry, Labels
- Hepatitis B Vaccination
- Post-Exposure Evaluation and Follow-Up
  - Process and timeline
- Administration of Post-Exposure Evaluation Follow-Up
  - Who communicates with Health Care Professionals
- Procedures for Evaluating the Circumstances Surrounding an Exposure Incident
  - Review of work practices and ppe
- Employee Training
- Recordkeeping
  - Training and Medical Records ~ Access to Medical Records, OSHA Recording, Sharps
- Hepatitis B Vaccine Declination



**KEEP  
CALM  
AND  
Ask: Is it wet?  
Is it mine?**

# QUESTIONS?

Thank you,  
Alyssa Hrubes, CSRM  
Safety Consultant  
TRICOR Insurance