Danbury Public Schools Bloodborne Pathogens Training for Faculty and Staff



Danbury Public Schools
Health Services

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Training Objectives

To Provide A Basic Understanding Of :

- Bloodborne Pathogens (BBP)
- Common Modes of transmission of BBP
- Methods to prevent transmission of BBP
- Information to help school staff maintain compliance with BBP standards

Why Do I Need This Training

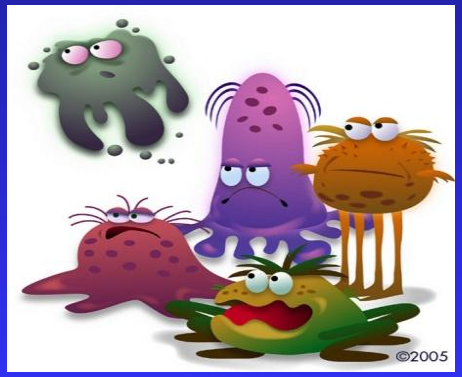


School districts are responsible for identifying and educating staff who could be “reasonably anticipated” as a result of performing their job duties, to be in contact with bloodborne pathogens.

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What Are Bloodborne Pathogens

- Infectious microorganisms present in the blood that can cause disease in humans.
- Theses pathogens include, but are not limited to:
  - Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)
  - Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)
  - Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), the virus that causes AIDS



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How Are Bloodborne Pathogens Spread

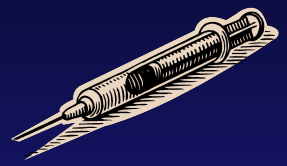


The bodily fluids of an infected person must enter into the bloodstream of another person. The most common cause of transmission in the workplace is when an infected person's blood enters another person's bloodstream through an open wound.



Other Methods of Exposure

- Needlesticks



- Cuts from other contaminated sharps (scalpels, broken glass, etc.)



- Contact of mucous membranes (for example; the eyes, nose, mouth) or broken (cut or abraded) skin with contaminated blood





Exposure Control Plan



- An employer's written plan required by OSHA to eliminate or minimize occupational exposures to bloodborne pathogens.
- Identifies employees who have or who the employer anticipates will have occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens
- Provides precautions and facility practice controls to reduce occupational exposure.

Exposure Control Plan



- Provides confidential, no cost medical evaluations of employees who have had an exposure incident
- Provides disposal procedures for certain types of waste.
- Provides Protective Personal Equipment (PPE), Gloves, CPR mouth barriers, gowns, goggles.
- Makes available Hepatitis B vaccination to employees at risk for occupational exposure.

Exposure Control Plan



- The District's Exposure Control Plan can be found on the Danbury Public Schools website under District Documents, in the Health Services Department at DHS, or at the Administrative offices at Beaver Brook.

- Be familiar with the plan!



Engineering and Work Practice Controls

- Hand washing facilities are available at a reasonable distance from employee's work area.
- Employees are instructed to wash their hands using the proper technique immediately or as soon as feasible after removal of gloves or other PPE.
- Shearing, breaking, bending, recapping, or removal of contaminated sharps is prohibited.
- Sharps are disposed of in appropriate receptacles only.

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DPS Exposure Control Plan

Engineering and Work Practice Controls

- Regulated Waste is defined as:
  * Liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious material.
  * Items contaminated and/or caked with blood or other potentially infectious material.
  * Pathologic and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious material.
- Containers for regulated waste storage, disposal transportation, and shipment must be puncture resistant, prevent leakage, and closeable. Waste is double bagged.

Engineering and Work Practice Controls

- Eating, drinking, applying cosmetics, (including lip balm), and handling contact lenses are prohibited in work areas where there is a risk for occupational exposure.



- Food and drink shall not be kept in refrigerators, freezers, shelves, cabinets, or countertops where blood or other potentially infectious materials are present.

Employees Who Will Have Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens

- School Nurses



- Coaches



- Custodial / Maintenance Staff



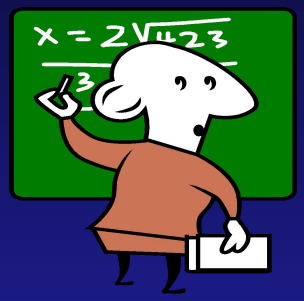
- Dental Care Staff



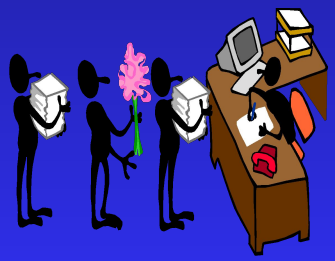
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Employees Who May Have Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens

- Professional Staff
- Paraprofessional Staff
- Secretarial Staff



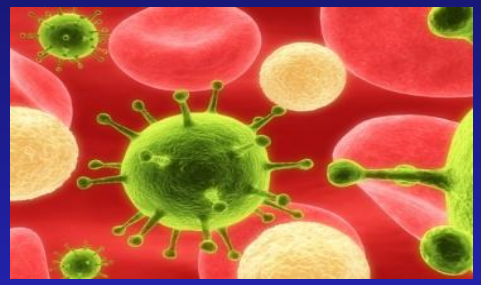




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Hepatitis B

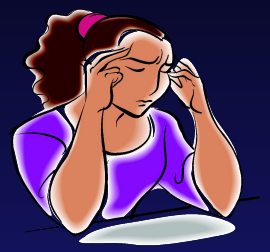
- Hepatitis B is a serious infection that affects the liver. It is caused by the Hepatitis B virus.



- Each year about 2,000 to 4,000 people die in the United States from cirrhosis or liver cancer caused by Hepatitis B.

www.cdc.gov/hepatitis

Hepatitis B



Hepatitis B Can Cause:

- Acute (short-term) illness. This can lead to:
  - loss of appetite
  - tiredness
  - pain in muscles, joints, and stomach
  - diarrhea and vomiting
  - jaundice (yellow skin or eyes)



www.cdc.gov/hepatitis

Hepatitis B

- Chronic (long-term) infection.

- Some people go on to develop chronic hepatitis B infection. Most of them do not have symptoms, but the infection is still very serious, and can lead to:
  - Liver damage (cirrhosis)
  - Liver cancer
  - Death



www.cdc.gov/hepatitis

Hepatitis B

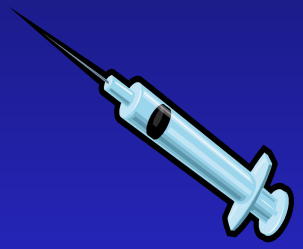
Hepatitis B virus is easily spread through contact with the blood or other body fluids of an infected person. People can also be infected from contact with a contaminated object, where the virus can live for up to 7 days.

www.cdc.gov/hepatitis



Hepatitis B Vaccine: Why Get Vaccinated

- Hepatitis B vaccine can prevent Hepatitis B, and the serious consequences of Hepatitis B infection, including liver cancer and cirrhosis.



- Hepatitis B is a very safe vaccine. Most people do not have any problems with it.

www.cdc.gov/hepatitis

Hepatitis C



- Hepatitis C is a liver disease that results from infection with the Hepatitis C virus. It can range in severity from a mild illness lasting a few weeks to a serious, lifelong illness.

- Hepatitis C is usually spread when blood from a person infected with the Hepatitis C virus enters the body of someone who is not infected.

www.cdc.gov/hepatitis

Hepatitis C

- There is no vaccine for Hepatitis C. The best way to prevent Hepatitis C is by avoiding behaviors that can spread the disease.
- Top: Healthy Liver
- Bottom: Hepatitis C Liver

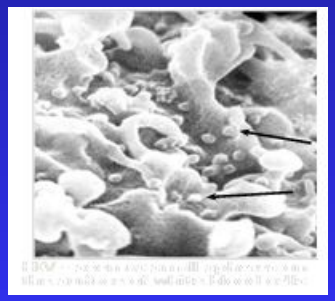


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HIV

- HIV stands for human immunodeficiency virus. It is the virus that can lead to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, or AIDS.

- Unlike some other viruses, the human body cannot get rid of HIV. That means that once you have HIV, you have it for life.



HIV

- HIV can be detected in several fluids and tissues of a person living with HIV.

- Only specific fluids (blood, semen, vaginal secretions, and breast milk) from an HIV-infected person can transmit HIV. These specific fluids must come in contact with a mucous membrane or damaged tissue or be directly injected into the blood-stream (from a needle or syringe) for transmission to possibly occur.

www.cdc.gov/hiv

Some Words of Advice…

- In the school setting there's a risk of a bleed
- From a fight or an injury, so what do you need?

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS !





Universal Precautions Means…

- You must view all body fluids as harmful to you!
- To avoid ALL exposure with ANYONE'S blood can be accomplished by wearing your gloves!



Jackie O'Donnell RN

Non-Latex Gloves

- Keep a pair in your pocket, your briefcase, or purse
- Where do you get them?
- From your friendly School Nurse!



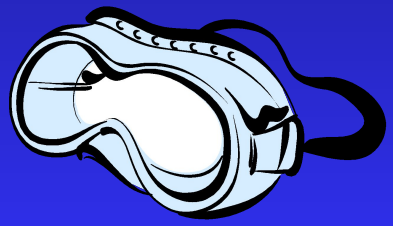
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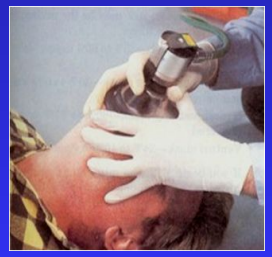
PPE Points to Remember

- Always check PPE for defects or tears before using.
- Remove PPE before leaving a contaminated area
- Do not reuse disposable equipment

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Proper Glove Removal

- With both gloved hands, peel one glove off from top to bottom and hold it in the remaining gloved hand.
- With exposed hand, peel the second glove from the inside, tucking the first glove inside the second.
- Dispose of promptly.
- Wash your hands.

What is the Right Way to Wash Your Hands?

- Wet your hands with clean running water and apply soap.
- Rub your hands together to make a lather and scrub them well; be sure to scrub the backs of your hands, between your fingers, and under your nails.
- Continue rubbing your hands for at least 20 seconds.



What is the Right Way to Wash Your Hands?



- Rinse your hands well under running water.
- Dry your hands using a clean towel or air dry.
- Turn the faucet off with the paper towel.
- Washing hands with soap and water is the best way to reduce the number of germs on them.
- Alcohol-based hand sanitizers can reduce the number of germs on hands, but DOES NOT eliminate all types of germs.

What To Do For An Exposure Incident…

- Immediately wash the affected area with soap and water.
- Go to the school nurse for first aid.
- If the eyes are affected, immediately flush with cool running water and go to the nurse for eye wash irrigation.

What To Do For An Exposure Incident…

- Report all incidents involving blood or body fluids to your supervisor immediately following first-aid. You will be directed to fill out an incident report.



- Post-exposure confidential, no cost medical evaluations are offered.



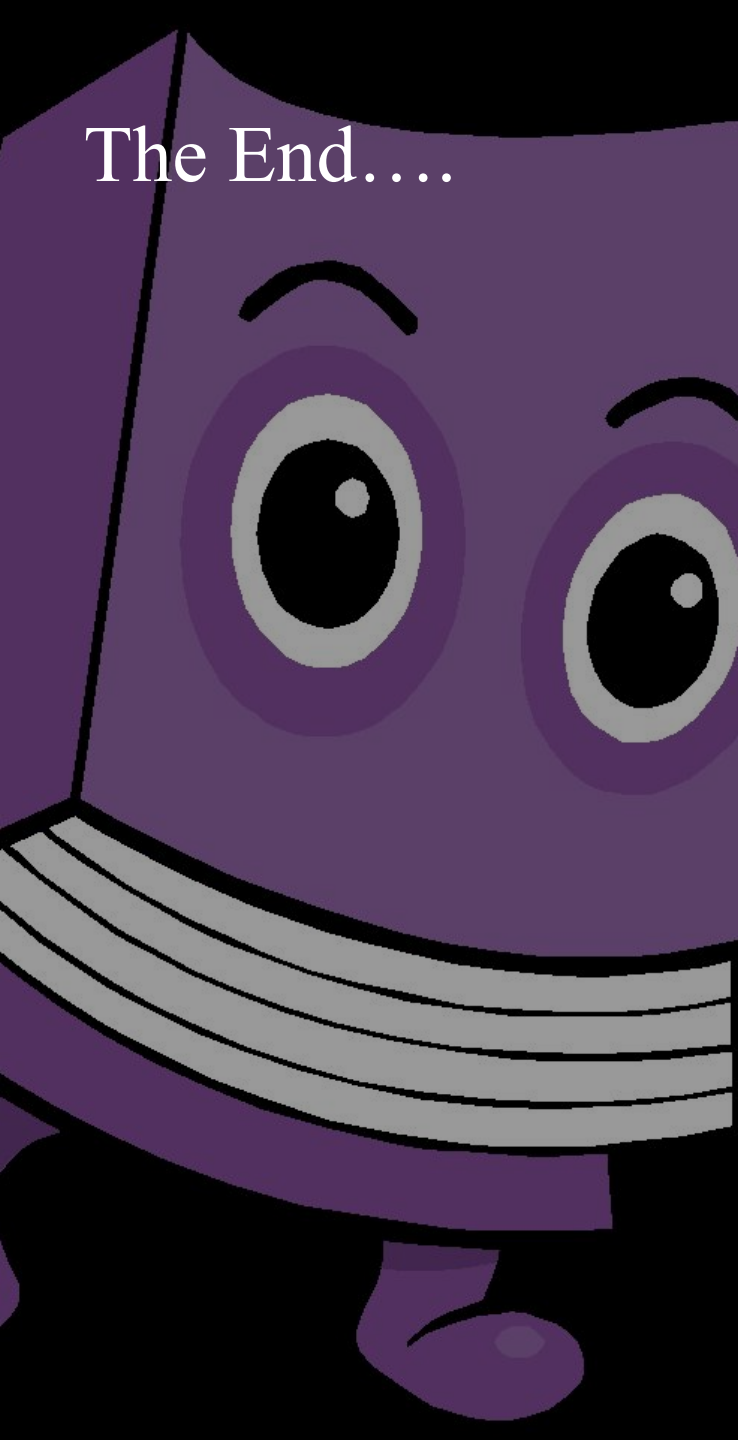
- Contact the custodian for housekeeping:
  - * Clean up of spills of blood or other potentially infectious material.
  - * Appropriate disinfection of surfaces
  - * Clean-up of broken glass and/or other sharps



In Conclusion…



- Bloodborne pathogen rules are in place for your health and safety.
- Failure to follow them is a risk that does not need to be taken.
- If you have any questions or feel you would like more information regarding bloodborne pathogens, please contact the school nurse. A DVD is also available for viewing.



- Please read and sign the Bloodborne Pathogens Training form attached in the e-mail of this presentation.

- Please return the form to the nurse's office.

We are required to keep a record of your training.

- Until next year, THANK YOU for your time and attention!