



Bloodborne Pathogen Awareness Training

for employees NOT covered by an Exposure Control Plan

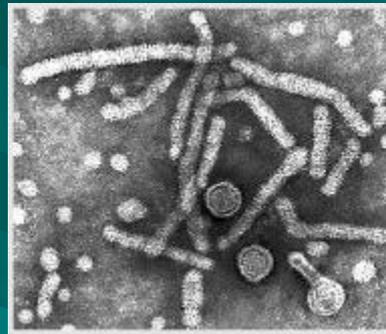
Why are you receiving this training?

- For your protection
- For your awareness
- It's required for all employees upon initial job assignment and those participating in voluntary first aid response programs.

Is this the correct training for me?

- This training is for awareness ONLY and does not include all information required by 29 CFR 1910-130 (g)(2) regarding employees with occupational exposure
- Separate modules are available for those employees covered under an Exposure Control Plan

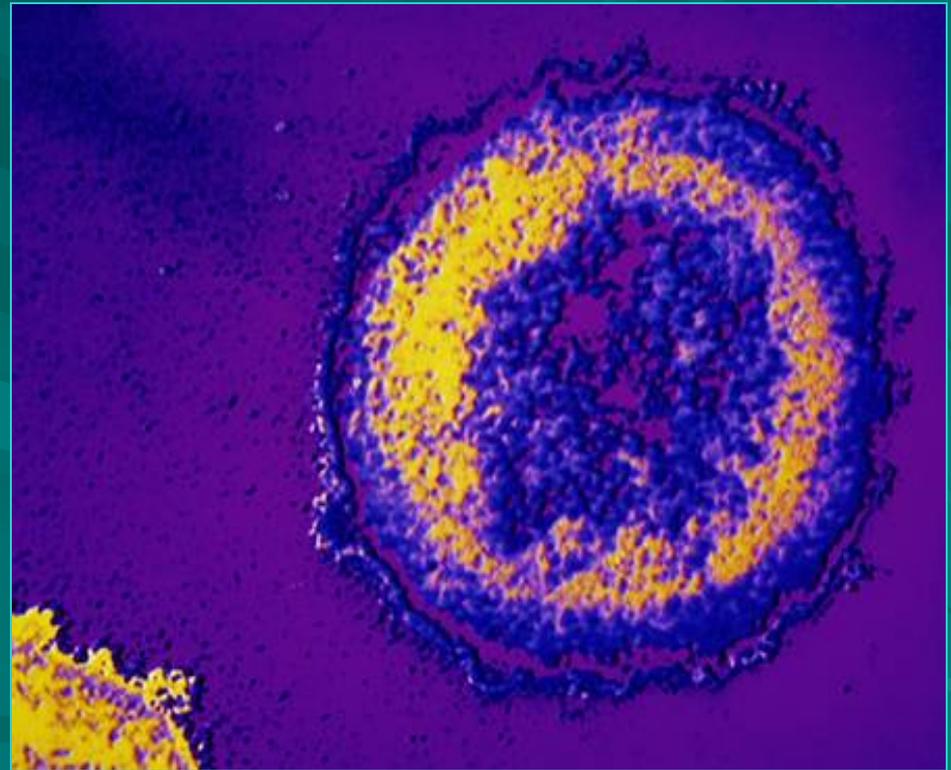
What is a Bloodborne Pathogen?



Microscopic organisms that are carried in the blood and may cause disease in humans

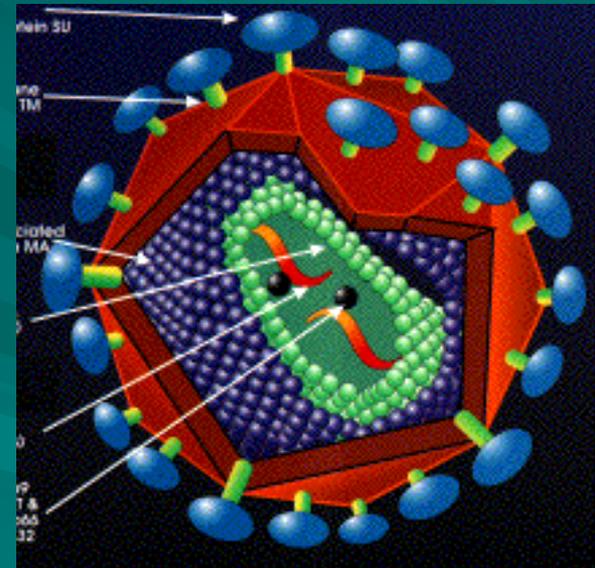
What are some common Bloodborne Pathogen diseases?

- **Malaria**
- **Brucellosis**
- **Syphilis**
- **Hepatitis B(HBV)**
- **Hepatitis C(HCV)**
- **Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)**



Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

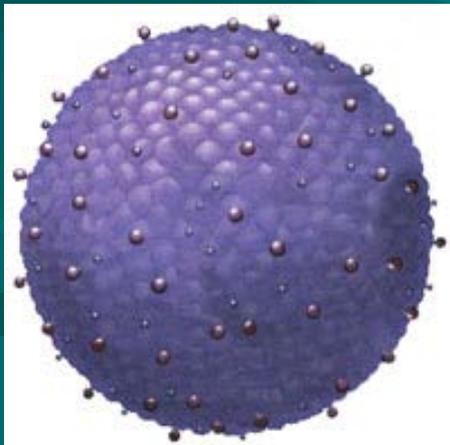
- HIV is the virus that leads to AIDS
- HIV depletes the immune system
- HIV does not survive well outside the body
- No threat on contracting HIV through casual contact



Hepatitis B (HBV)

■ Symptoms include:

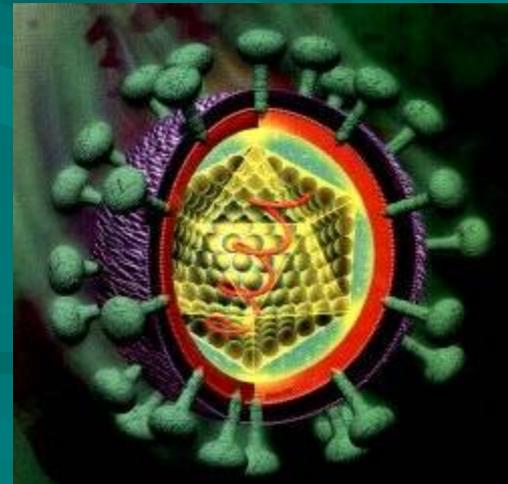
- jaundice
- fatigue
- abdominal pain
- loss of appetite
- intermittent nausea
- vomiting



- 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
- Symptoms can occur 1-9 months after exposure

Hepatitis C (HCV)

- Hepatitis C is the most common chronic bloodborne infection in the United States
- Symptoms include: jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, intermittent nausea, vomiting
- May lead to chronic liver disease and death



What body fluids can contain Bloodborne Pathogens?

- Skin tissue
- Any other bodily fluid
- Blood
- Saliva
- Vomit
- Urine
- Semen or vaginal secretions



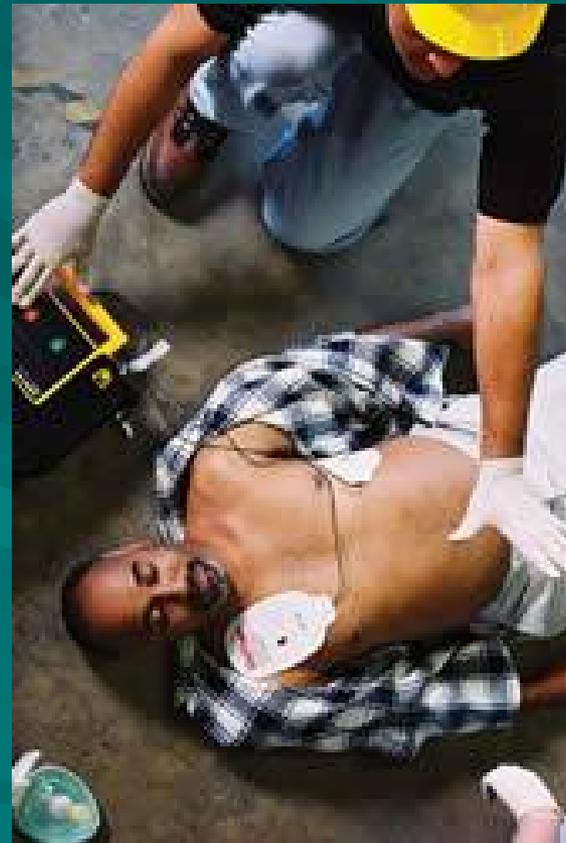
How is it passed from one person to another?

- Contact with another person's blood or bodily fluid that may contain blood
- Mucous membranes: eyes, mouth, nose
- Broken skin
- Contaminated sharps/needles



How can you be Exposed to a Bloodborne Pathogen?

- Administering first aid
- Post-accident cleanup
- Janitorial or maintenance work
- Improper handling of infected waste products



What Precautions should you take to avoid infection?

- Wear Personal Protective Equipment
 - Gloves, mask, CPR mouth-to-mouth barriers
- Treat all blood and bodily fluids as if they are contaminated
- Wash thoroughly during cleanup and decontamination
- Properly dispose of all contaminated material



What is Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)?



- Anything that is used to protect a person from exposure
- Latex or Nitrile gloves, goggles, CPR mouth barriers, aprons

What should you know about PPE?

- Always check PPE for defects or tears before using
- If PPE becomes torn or defective remove it and replace with new equipment
- Remove PPE before leaving a contaminated area
- Do not reuse disposable equipment
- Dispose of contaminated PPE properly

What about hand washing?



- Wash hands immediately after removing PPE
- Use a soft antibacterial soap
- A hand sanitizer can be used but wash with soap and water as soon as possible.

What should you do if you think you have been involved in a BBP Exposure Incident?

- Exposure incident is a specific incident of contact with potentially infectious bodily fluid
- If there are no infiltrations of mucous membranes or open skin surfaces, it is not considered an incident
- Report all incidents involving blood or bodily fluids to your supervisor

**THINK SAFETY
ACT SAFELY**

