

Blood Borne Pathogen Training

- Blood borne pathogens are germs in the blood
 - Microorganisms (viruses, bacteria, etc.) that are transmitted through blood, other bodily fluids, or tissues and capable of causing disease
 - They enter your body through the mucous membranes:
 - Nose
 - Eyes
 - Mouth
 - Cuts on skin
 - Sexual transmission
 - Direct VS Indirect Transmission
 - Direct: Blood to blood, sexual intercourse, breast milk, etc.
 - Indirect: touching a contaminated service and then touching the mucous membranes of your eyes, nose, and mouth or broken skin
- Most common types of Blood Borne Pathogens
 - Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and HIV/AIDS
- Preventing Exposure
 - Personal Protective Equipment- use the proper amount for the severity of spill
 - Gloves
 - Face shield
 - CPR Barrier device
 - Hair cover
 - Gown
 - Shoe covers
 - Work practice controls
 - Change the way a task is carried out. Protection is based on a behavior rather than a physical device
 - Hand washing (better to do this than use antibacterial hand sanitizer), wash for
 - Placing sharps in the sharps container
 - Performing housekeeping practices in ways that reduce the likelihood of splashing, spraying, or splattering infectious materials when cleaning up a biohazard spill
 - Disinfection contaminated surfaces/objects
 - Removing contaminated PPE and clothing as soon as possible
 - Engineering Controls
 - Physical or mechanical devices that reduce or eliminate the chance of a direct exposure
 - Sharps containers
 - Biohazard waste bags
 - Splash shields
 - Self-sheathing needles
 - Housekeeping practices

- The way you clean and decontaminate equipment and working surface after they have come into contact with a potentially infectious body fluid
- Use a biohazard bag if materials are drippable, pourable, squeezable, or flake able
- Use an EPA registered disinfectant spray on the area after the surface has been cleaned of all visible materials
- **Universal Precautions:** We assume that any blood or bodily fluids we come in contact with contains infectious material
- If there is an exposure:
 - Wash the area with soap and warm water. If the blood or body fluid gets into your eyes, you'll need to flush for 15 minutes with clean water. Wash hands for at least 20 seconds after a clean-up.
 - Identify information about the incident including the person's blood you were exposed to (sometimes this is not always possible, but do the best you can)
 - Notify administration/supervisor
 - Seek medical attention as soon as possible. Don't wait for symptoms to appear.
 - Some of the antiviral medications are only effective when administered during a certain time frame after exposure

Blood Borne Pathogen Acknowledgment Form

I further acknowledge that I have received and reviewed Tomah's Health's **blood borne pathogen training form**

Volunteer Signature

Date

Volunteer Coordinator

Date