

## Exposure Prevention

Exposure prevention means following Universal Precautions: **treat all body fluids as if they are contaminated**

### Universal Precautions Summary

- ❑ Wash exposed areas with antibacterial soap
- ❑ Use the required personal protective equipment
- ❑ Treat all human body fluids & items soiled with human body fluids as contaminated
- ❑ No smoking, eating, drinking or storage of food
- ❑ Maintained facilities in a near sanitary condition at all times
- ❑ Disinfect the Occupational Health Treatment Area at least once per shift
- ❑ Pre-soak all contaminated clothing
- ❑ Disinfect all spills of body fluid
- ❑ Report any suspected exposure to HIV/HAV/HBV to your supervisor



## Types Bloodborne Pathogens

**HIV** – *Human Immunodeficiency Virus* – affects the body's natural immune defenses – leads to development of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) – no cure – no vaccine. Symptoms may not show for years after exposure.

**Hepatitis** – a disease of the liver can lead to liver cancer and cirrhosis (hardening of the liver)

**Hepatitis B** – HBV – Vaccination can prevent infection. Symptoms are “flu-like” and may not occur for some time after exposure.

### Post Exposure Actions

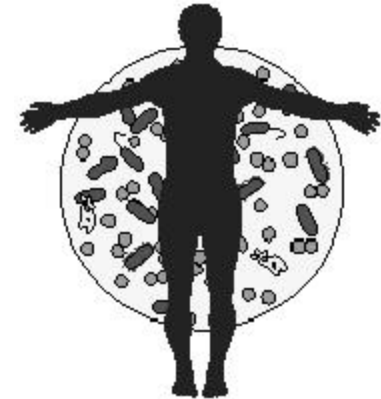
Document the route of exposure and exposure event circumstances

Identify and document the source individual

Test the source individual's blood for HBV and HIV as soon as possible.

Have your blood tested

Have post exposure prophylaxes administered



**Occupational Exposure can be caused by:**

**Accidental puncture from contaminated needles, broken glass, or other sharps**

**Contact between broken or damaged skin and infected body fluids**

**Contact between mucous membranes and infected body fluids**



## Exposure Control Plan Elements

Our exposure control plan spells out in writing:

- ❑ *How we control exposure*
- ❑ *Universal precautions*
- ❑ *Engineering controls*
- ❑ *Work practices*
- ❑ *Personal protective equipment*
- ❑ *Housekeeping rules*
- ❑ *Hepatitis B vaccination program*
- ❑ *Employee training*
- ❑ *Exposure procedures*
- ❑ *Signs & Labels*
- ❑ *Record keeping*

## Transmission of Bloodborne Pathogens

Anytime there is blood-to-blood contact with infected blood or body fluids, there is a slight potential for transmission.

Unbroken skin forms an impervious barrier against bloodborne pathogens. However, **infected blood can enter your system through:**

**Open sores**

**Cuts**

**Abrasions**

**Acne**

Any sort of damaged or broken skin such as sunburn or blisters damaged or broken skin

# Bloodborne Pathogens

***More than just AIDS***



**Bloodborne Pathogens –  
microorganisms in blood  
that can cause disease**