

October 2019 Bloodborne (BBP) Pathogens Education: Narration script

Title page:

Welcome to the October 2019 bloodborne pathogens education, we're glad you're here! If you have audio capability, you can listen to the narration, but audio is not required to complete this module. When you're ready to begin, select "click here" at the bottom of the page. If you are using a mobile device, you may swipe this page to the left to continue.

Course overview:

Before we review the topics, let's review a few navigation tips so that you have a great experience exploring the content pages. There are navigation buttons provided at the bottom of the page for backward and forward movement. Also, a pause button is provided to pause the narration. If you are using a mobile device, you may swipe a page left to go forward and swipe right to go backward, unless otherwise instructed. A copy of the narration can be accessed by selecting the document icon. Now, let's review the topics.

The following topics will be covered in this course:

- Transmission of bloodborne pathogens
- HIV
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- OSHA compliance
- Exposure determination
- Facility-provided controls
- Work practice controls
- Personal protective equipment
- Hazard communication
- Inadvertent exposure
- Steps to follow for a suspected exposure

On the following page, we'll begin by defining the term - bloodborne pathogens. Advance to the next page when you're ready.

BBP defined:

Bloodborne pathogens (BBPs) are germs carried by blood, body fluids and other potentially infectious material (OPIM).

How is a BBP transmitted?

The following are transmission routes for bloodborne pathogens:

- Puncture wounds/needle sticks
- Tasks and other activities that could result in a splash or splatter of blood to eyes, mucous membranes or open areas of skin
- Saliva, urine, feces, sweat, tears, respiratory/nasal secretions, vomitus and gastric fluids can NOT transmit HIV or Hepatitis UNLESS they contain visible blood
- Blood, breast milk, genital secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, pericardial fluid, and amniotic fluid can transmit HIV or Hepatitis if they come in contact with the inside of the nose/mouth/eyes or an open wound

Common bloodborne pathogens:

Let's review the most common bloodborne pathogens, which include:

- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
- Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- Hepatitis C virus (HCV)

HIV is the virus that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Symptoms include:

- Flu-like symptoms
- Fever
- Diarrhea
- Fatigue
- Swollen lymph nodes
- Night sweats

Hepatitis B virus:

The Hepatitis B virus poses the greatest risk to healthcare workers after exposure. It may cause severe illness, liver damage, and death.

Symptoms Include:

- Fatigue
- Jaundice
- Abnormal liver tests
- Nausea
- Abdominal pain
- Loss of appetite

Did you know that hepatitis B virus can live up to seven days at room temperature on an environmental surface in dried blood?

Hepatitis B vaccination:

What you need to know:

- Protect yourself against hepatitis B by participating in the free vaccination program
- You can accept the vaccine at any time, even if you have declined this offer in the past
- Safety and efficacy: The hepatitis B vaccination is a non-infectious, vaccine prepared from recombinant yeast cultures, rather than human blood or plasma. There is no risk of contamination from other bloodborne pathogens nor is there any chance of developing HBV from the vaccine
- Visit [OSHA website](#) for Fact Sheet
- Contact employee occupational health (EOH) for more information

Risk categories:

Every job category in Novant Health is offered the Hepatitis B vaccine regardless of the team member's risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens. These categories are:

- **Risk category 1** = risk of exposure to blood or body fluids
- **Risk category 2** = not at risk for exposure to blood or body fluid

Use standard precautions to reduce the spread of BBPs.

Hepatitis C virus:

This virus is recognized as a significant BBP risk to healthcare workers.

Symptoms include:

- Anorexia
- Vague abdominal discomfort
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Jaundice

OSHA compliance:

In order to protect team members against exposure to bloodborne pathogens, OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) created BBP-specific regulations known as the Bloodborne Pathogen Standard.

Novant Health's Exposure Control Plan

To comply with OSHA and the Bloodborne Pathogen Standard, Novant Health has a written exposure control plan (located on the I-Connect homepage under "Policies & procedures") that includes:

- Exposure determination
- Standard precautions
- Facility-provided controls
- Work practice controls
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Hazard communication
- Inadvertent exposures
- Immunizations

Facility-provided controls:

Facility provided controls isolate or remove the hazards bloodborne pathogens pose from the workplace.

Facility-provided controls include:

- Red biohazard instrument containers with latches
- OSHA requirements for housekeeping:
 - Clean and sanitary work environments to prevent contact with blood or OPIM (other potentially infectious material)
 - Determine and implement an appropriate written schedule for cleaning and methods of decontamination
 - All equipment, environmental and work surfaces are to be cleaned with an EPA approved disinfectant
- Eye wash stations
- Hand hygiene facilities (i.e. sinks)
- Sharps containers – easily accessible and located close to the area of use
- Needleless IV systems
- Safety needles, syringes and vacutainers
- Specimen transport bags
- Splash guards
- Regulated waste containers that are closeable, leak proof and identified with a biohazard label

Work practice controls – page 1 of 4:

Work practice controls are specific policies and procedures that team members follow to reduce their exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

Work practice controls include:

- Perform hand hygiene procedure after contact with blood or body substances
- Handle sharps carefully and dispose in sharps containers appropriately
- **Do not re-cap needles** - if re-capping is unavoidable, use single-handed technique or device designed for this purpose
- Use approved safety sharp devices and always activate the safety mechanism
- Change sharps containers as indicated by facility procedure, do not attempt to overfill containers

Work practice controls – page 2 of 4:

Carefully consider the following items:

- Minimize splashing or spraying of blood or body substances when performing procedures and use appropriate PPE
- Follow procedures for routine cleaning and disinfection of the environment
- Handle soiled equipment in a way to protect you, your patients, and the environment from the spread of germs
- Clean, disinfect, or sterilize reusable equipment per manufacturer's guidelines between patients
- Do not store food or drink in areas where blood or body substances are present
- Do not eat, drink, apply cosmetics, smoke, or handle contact lenses in work areas where blood exposure could occur

Work practice controls – page 3 of 4:

Important items to remember:

- Place instruments contaminated with Blood or OPIM in appropriate red biohazard containers with latches
- Remove broken glass by mechanical means such as tongs, forceps, or dust pan and brush
- Do not reach into a container with bare hands

All soiled linens are considered contaminated:

- Handle soiled linen as little as possible
- Bag soiled linen at the site of use
- Place saturated linen into a leak proof bag

Work practice controls – page 4 of 4:

Linen handling:

- Bagging and handling of contaminated laundry with a minimal amount of agitation at the site of use
- Transport linen in labeled bags or containers
- Carry linen bags away from uniform not to contaminate - do not drag on floor

Personal protective equipment (PPE):

PPE is special clothing or equipment worn by a team member for protection against a potential hazard.

Examples:

- Gown - Protect skin & clothing
- Mask - Protect mouth & nose
- Gloves - Protect hands
- Goggles - Protect eyes
- Face Shield - Protect face, mouth, nose & eyes

Use PPE when there is a risk for exposure!

PPE key points and tips:

Remember these key points:

- Keep PPE in all departments/units where exposure may occur
- Remove PPE (immediately or as soon as possible) if it has been penetrated by blood or body substances
- Remove all PPE prior to leaving the work area
- Perform proper hand hygiene after removing PPE

Safe handling-disposal tips:

- Place in appropriate container for disposal for:
 - Trash
 - Biohazard container if saturated with blood or OPIM

Hazard communication:

The universal biohazard symbol is used to identify biohazardous materials.

Team members should place biohazardous materials or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM) in containers marked with the biohazard symbol.

Biohazard labels will:

- Be fluorescent orange or orange-red with lettering or symbols in a contrasting color
- Contain the Biohazard symbol or the word "Biohazard"

Instruments contaminated with blood or OPIM will be transported in a red biohazard bin with latches (see image on this page of container with latches).

Blood and body fluid exposure (BBFE):

A potential exposure may occur when a team member has contact with blood or other body fluids while working.

Exposure may occur by:

- Needle stick, puncture or cut
- Contact inside of mouth, inside of eyes, inside of nose
- Open wounds or broken skin

Important note: After an exposure, the employee will receive post-exposure treatment and monitoring with Employee Occupational Health.

Click the two checklist icons on this page to learn more about the BBP exposure steps followed by the Acute and Ambulatory care team members.

Acute care team members

Steps to follow for a suspected exposure:

1. Immediately wash the affected area with soap and water. If eye splash, go the nearest eyewash station or sink and flush the affected eye(s) with water for 5 minutes.
2. Notify your immediate supervisor and/or nursing supervisor and follow your location's process to report a blood and body fluid exposure (BBFE).
3. Print the 'Leader and Employee BBFE handouts' to determine if a true BBFE occurred.
4. Report exposure to Care Connections at 336-231-0933 **BEFORE** entering a BBFE standing order set.
5. Draw SOURCE patient labs.
6. Enter iVOS/Ventiv injury report so that labs are covered on the source patient under Workers Compensation.

Ambulatory care team members

Steps to follow for a suspected BBFEs:

1. Immediately wash the affected area with soap and water. If eye splash, go the nearest eyewash station or sink and flush the affected eye(s) with water for 5 minutes.
2. Notify your immediate supervisor and/or nursing supervisor and follow your location's process to report a blood and body fluid exposure (BBFE).
3. Ask the SOURCE patient to remain at your clinic.
4. Print the 'Leader and Employee BBFE handouts' to determine if a true BBFE occurred.
5. Call Care Connections at 336-231-0933.
6. Follow Care Connections instructions to draw SOURCE patient labs.

7. Enter iVOS/Ventiv injury report so that labs are covered on the source patient under Workers Compensation.

Blood and body fluid exposure (BBFE), *cont'd*:

Additional notes regarding BBFEs include:

- Only call Care Connections once per BBFE to avoid increased cost and confusion.
- Care Connections is only for reporting BBFEs and notification of source patient rapid HIV results.
- EOH is responsible for post-exposure management.
- A list of outlying clinics that cannot use the system-wide BBFE process can be found on the EOH main page on I-Connect.

Questions about the content?

If you have questions about the content or BBP-related practices, please contact your supervisor. If your supervisor is not available, you can get assistance from the following Novant Health resources.

Please call:

- Infection prevention with availability 24/7:
 - 336-813-4914 for on-call phone - Greater Winston-Salem Market
 - 980-395-4473 for on-call phone - Greater Charlotte Market

Employee occupational health (EOH):

- For EOH contact info and BBFE resources, on the I-Connect homepage click the blood drop tab on the far right side of the page (if applicable).
- Call Care Connections with 24/7 availability at 336-231-0933 for assistance with BBFE questions.

Congratulations, you have completed this education! We hope it has been helpful.