



UNIVERSITY OF
GEORGIA

Facilities Management Division



**BLOODBORNE
PATHOGENS**



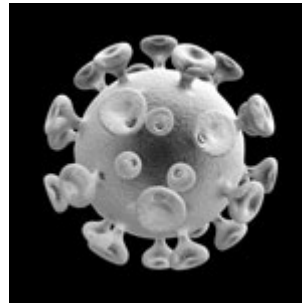
FACILITIES MANAGEMENT DIVISION

*1180 East Broad Street
Athens, Georgia 30602*

Bloodborne Pathogen (BBP)

BBP are disease causing microorganisms that may be present in blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM)

- Viruses
- Bacteria
- Parasites



HIV Virus



Staph aureus bacteria



Borrelia burgdorferi

OPIIM

- Skin tissue
- Cell cultures
- Blood



Or bloody-

- Saliva
- Vomit
- Urine



Transmission Routes

Puncture wounds or cuts

Contact (touch, splash or spray) with blood or other OPIM on:

Mucous Membranes

Contaminated “Sharps”

Non-Intact Skin

Cuts, abrasions, burns

Acne, rashes

Paper cuts, Hangnails



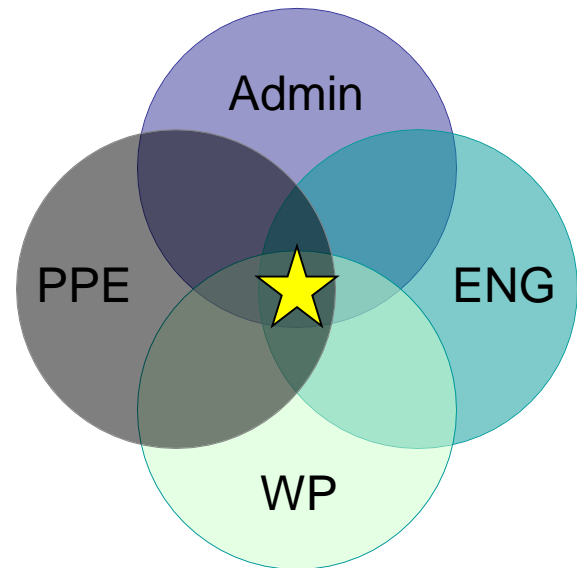
Layers of Safety

Administrative - Medical
Surveillance, Training,
Management of Staff
and Written SOPs

Engineering – Sharps
Containers, Syringe
Guards

Work Practices – SOPs,
Emergency Procedures,
“Universal Precautions”

PPE – Protective Clothing



Examples of Engineering Controls

- Hand and eye wash facilities
- Sharps containers
- Biohazard labeling
- Remote handling devices



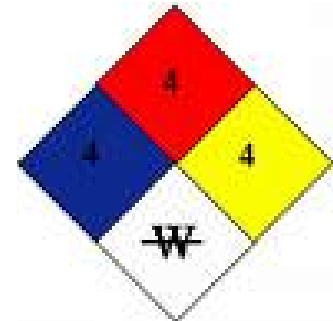
Work Practice Controls

DO NOT:

- Reach into sharps containers
- Pick up items, such as broken glass, with your hands
- Use a vacuum cleaner to clean up contaminated items
- Open or empty sharps containers
- Eat or drink in occupational area or first aid areas

INJURY!!

NOW WHAT?!?!



Get help!



WHAT TO DO

Check, Call, Care

Check the area for **YOUR** safety, then the injured person.



Call or radio for help— Specify type of injury and remaining hazards, if applicable.



Start immediate care - Stop bleeding, perform CPR, Rescue Breathing, etc.



Work until help arrives!



Exposure Incident

“A specific incident where there is contact with a potentially infectious body fluid”

- Report all accidents involving blood or body fluids immediately
- Worker’s compensation will provide a medical evaluation – **timing is critical**

General Transmission Potential

Examples Include:

- Contact with another person's blood or body fluid that may contain blood
- Eyes, mouth, and/or nose exposure
- Material exposed to Non-Intact Skin
- Direct Contact with Contaminated Sharps/Needles

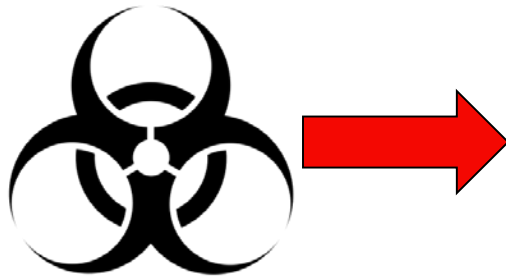
FMD Exposure Potential









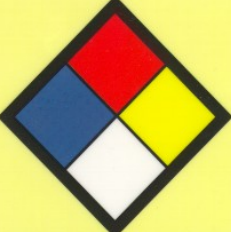
- On the Job Accident
- Administering First Aid
- Post-accident Clean Up
- Janitorial Work
- Maintenance and Repair Work
- Handling Waste Products



Signs and Labels

Labels must include the biohazard symbol and the word "biohazard"



CAUTION				
✓ CHECK INDICATES PRESENT IN LAB			ADMITTANCE TO AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY	
PRIMARY HAZARDS		SPECIFIC HAZARDS		
<input type="checkbox"/>  HEALTH	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTACT HAZARD 			
<input type="checkbox"/>  FLAMMABLE	<input type="checkbox"/> GAS CYLINDER 			
<input type="checkbox"/>  REACTIVE	<input type="checkbox"/> WATER REACTIVE 			
<input type="checkbox"/>  BIOHAZARD	<input type="checkbox"/> ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT			
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER HAZARDS: _____				
CAUTION				
RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS				
UGA Police (24Hrs) 2-2200 Fire/Ambulance 9-911 Env. Safety Div.(days) 2-5801 Biosafety Office 2-0112				
NOTICE				
NO EATING DRINKING OR SMOKING IS PERMITTED IN THE LAB				
CONTACT	NAME	DEPT/ROOM	PHONE	HOME
RESEARCHER				
LAB CONTACT				
DATE POSTED: / /				

Universal Precautions



U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) have developed the strategy of "Universal Precautions" to prevent contact with patient blood and body fluids.

Universal precautions stress that *all patients should be assumed to be infectious* for blood-borne diseases such as AIDS and hepatitis B.



Universal precautions do not apply to:

- feces
- nasal secretions
- sputum
- sweat
- tears
- urine
- vomitus
- saliva (except in the dental injury setting, where saliva is likely to be contaminated with blood)



PPE for First Aid

1. **Safety glasses.** These glasses, or a face shield, protect the eyes against splashing. Safety glasses are mandatory.

2. **Gloves** are mandatory.



3. HEPA (High Efficiency Particulate Air) mask is optional.

Glove Removal



Know how to remove your gloves without touching your skin or clothing!

After Help Arrives

After the injured person is taken away for medical care, the area must be cleaned by our trained personnel.

In the workplace, universal precautions should be followed when workers are exposed to blood and certain other body fluids, including:

- Blood
- Other OPIM



Clean – Up Procedures

- Both red-colored and biohazard-labeled containers are exclusive means of disposing potentially infectious or contaminated materials.
- NEVER pick up contaminated sharp objects – use a broom and dust pan.
- 10% Bleach Solution to clean surfaces
- Soap and Water for hands, face, etc.
- When in Doubt, Throw it Out

The easiest way to stop the spread
of Bloodborne Pathogens???

WASH YOUR HANDS

Hand Washing

- Hand washing is the best way to prevent transmission of BBP
- Wash hands immediately after removing PPE
- Use soap and warm water.
- Wash for at least 20 seconds (sing the ABC's twice)
- Use paper towels to turn the water on/off and to open the restroom door
- If soap and water are not available, use a waterless hand washing solution

What Should You Do?

If you are accidentally exposed to potentially contaminated material:

- “Milk” or express fluid from the wound to flush the site
- Flush mouth, nose, eyes for 15 minutes if blood is splashed into the mucous membranes
- Immediately wash the site thoroughly with soap and water

Contact your supervisor for further care

Rules to Follow

- Immediately replace PPE that is torn, punctured or defective
- Remove PPE before leaving the work area
- Properly disinfect or dispose of used PPE
- Wash hands immediately after removing PPE
- Do not re-use disposable equipment

Need Additional Information?

- UGA Facilities Management Division's *Exposure Control Plan for Bloodborne Pathogens*
- Facilities Safety Office 2-1141
- UGA Environmental Safety Division
- First Responders or Professional Medical Provider



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