

WORK TASKS WITH A RISK OF EXPOSURE

- Providing First Aid and Giving or applying medication or ointment to a student or self.
- Handling food, preparing bottles, or feeding children.
- Using the toilet, assisting a child in using the toilet, or changing diapers.
- Contacting a person's body fluids, including wet or soiled diapers, runny noses, spit, vomit, etc.
- Cleaning up a person, the room, bathroom items, or toys.
- Custodial duties: Cleaning bathrooms, emptying trash, using contaminated tools or equipment.



UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS WILL BREAK THE CHAIN OF INFECTION

"Universal precautions," are a set of precautions designed to prevent transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), and other bloodborne pathogens when providing first aid or health care. Under universal precautions, blood and certain body fluids of all patients are considered potentially infectious for HIV, HBV and other bloodborne pathogens.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- Wear Personal Protective Equipment, like Gloves ---
- Gloves can be made of Latex or non-latex materials and must be provided by your employer.
- Practice good personal hygiene and sanitation.

HANDWASHING - HOW TO WASH HANDS

1. Use warm, running water and a liquid, soap. Antibacterial soaps may be used, but are not required.
2. Wet the hands and apply a small amount of liquid soap to hands.
3. Rub hands together vigorously until a soapy lather appears. Sing Happy Birthday! Be sure to scrub.
4. Dry hands with a clean, disposable towel.
5. Turn the faucet off using the towel.
6. Discard the used towel in a trashcan lined with a fluid-resistant (plastic) bag.
7. Use hand lotion to prevent chapping of hands
8. When assisting a child in hand washing. Assist the child in performing all of the steps and then wash your own hands, between fingers, under fingernails, and around the tops and palms of the hands.
9. Rinse hands under warm running water. Leave the water running while drying hands.
 - If gloves are being used, hands should be washed immediately after gloves are removed. Use of gloves alone will not prevent contamination.
 - Rubbing hands together under running water is the most important part of handwashing.
 - Towelettes, wipes, or waterless hand cleaners should not be used as a substitute for washing hands with soap and running water.



CLEANING UP A BODY FLUID SPILL – CALL A CUSTODIAN

Remember – Bloodborne Pathogens are generally found in blood, semen or vaginal secretions or other Potentially Infectious Material (OPIM). Body fluids like Vomit, Urine, Nasal Secretions, Sputum, Sweat, Tears and Fecal Matter, and are not considered to be infected – **unless there is visible blood**. When you are dealing with a body fluid spill containing blood, semen, or vaginal secretions, please follow these steps:

1. Put on gloves
2. Absorb the spill with an appropriate absorbent powder – like Sani-Sorb
3. Sweep up the dried materials using a few pieces of cardboard and place into a bag along with the scrapers. Double bag and throw into the trash.
4. Apply or spray an antimicrobial on the surface – be sure to let it remain on the surface for a minute. If using bleach – a 10% bleach solution will do the trick - however, there are many anti-microbial products, other than bleach that are available. **Read and follow label instructions.**
5. Wipe up with a paper towel and discard
6. Discard the used gloves and face mask, if used.

WHY DO I HAVE TO KNOW AND USE UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS?

- People can spread an infection to other people before showing any symptoms of illness.
- People can carry and spread germs without ever getting sick themselves.

WHAT IS AN EXPOSURE. When someone else's blood gets into your blood through a cut or open wound, a needle stick, or a human bite that breaks the skin or any other contamination that gets through broken skin, follow these steps:

1. Wash the exposed area thoroughly with soap and water.
2. Report it to your supervisor, IMMEDIATELY
3. Seek immediate medical attention

USE UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS EVERY TIME

School Buses are stocked with clean-up kits. During your pre-check inspection, check to make sure a kit is stocked in the bus. Kits may contain:

- Bag – heat sealed
- Antiseptic wipes
- Anti-microbial towelettes
- Plastic bag
- Biohazard bag
- Gloves
- Absorbent powder
- Bag with scoop
- Paper towel
- Face Mask
- Hand Sanitizer
- Small scraper

Follow the Directions on the kit.

After you have used the kit, please notify your supervisor to get a replacement kit for the bus.

Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Program

True or False? Answer the following by placing a T or F in the blank provided:

1. _____ Providing first aid or cleaning up a body fluid spill are tasks that could expose me to bloodborne pathogens.
2. _____ There is a vaccine available for all bloodborne pathogens.
3. _____ Bus drivers are provided with a clean-up kit in the bus and custodians have the supplies to clean up a body fluid spill.
4. _____ I don't have to wear gloves if I'm using a mop to clean up a body fluid spill or contacting OPIM.
5. _____ Anti-bacterial soap and water can kill bloodborne pathogens like hepatitis B and C viruses
6. _____ Universal Precautions requires that you consider every person and all blood to be potentially infectious.
7. _____ HIV is airborne and can be contracted by being in the same room with an infected individual.
8. _____ I will not be informed if an individual in my school is infected with Hepatitis or HIV.
9. _____ I have already been exposed to Hepatitis C, so that means I don't have to use Universal Precautions.
10. _____ Any material that is contaminated with blood should be soaked with a disinfectant, like 10% Chlorine Bleach, double bagged, and then discarded in the trash.

Fill in the blank:

11. If I get someone else's blood INTO my blood, for example, with a needlestick or puncture, I should take these three steps.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Which answer is the most correct?

12. _____ Which of the following will prevent or reduce your risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens?
- a. washing hands with soap and water after exposure
 - b. wearing protective gloves when exposure is possible
 - c. being given Hepatitis B vaccination series
 - d. treating all blood products and body fluids as if infected.
 - e. all of the above will reduce your risk of exposure.

TRAINING DOCUMENTATION

Name _____
Please Print

Social Security Number (last 4 digits) or Employee ID Number: _____

School District: _____

Job Title: _____ Work Site _____

Trainer: Terri Prichard

I have received training on the School District's Exposure Control Plan for Bloodborne Pathogens. The contents on this training included:

- An accessible copy of the standard and an explanation of its contents
- Explanation of the epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne diseases
- Modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens
- Explanation of the Exposure Control Plan and how to obtain a copy
- Recognition of tasks and activities that may involve risk of exposure
- Use and limitations of methods that will reduce or prevent exposure
- Universal precautions
- Engineering controls
- Explanation of signs, warning labels and/or color coding
- Work practices
- Housekeeping practices
- Personal protective equipment - types, selection, use, location, removal, handling, decontamination, and disposal
- HBV vaccine - efficiency, safety, method of administration, benefits and cost
- Procedures to follow if an exposure occurs - reporting and medical follow-up
- Post exposure evaluation and follow-up

Employee's Signature

Date



Trainer's Signature