

Any employee who is employed in an occupation that increases their risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens is considered high risk.

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS (BBPs)

High Risk Employees at ULM

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Athletic trainers | 9. Custodial services |
| 2. Student health care | 10. Family Matters |
| 3. Dental Hygiene Faculty | 11. Maintenance |
| 4. KINS Faculty | 12. Nursing Faculty |
| 5. HVAC/ Filter workers | 13. Rad Tech Faculty |
| 6. Clinical Lab Sciences | 14. Police Dept |
| 7. Health Science | 15. Plumbers |
| 8. Communicative Disorders | |

Rules & Regulations:

1. OSHA Standard – 29 CFR 1910.1030
* OSHA website link available on safety webpage
2. ORM Requirements – develop BBP plan
3. ULM BBP plan is updated and available to all employees in the online safety manual contained on the ULM safety website.
4. GOAL of the program is to reduce accidents involving bloodborne pathogens.

What is a BBP?

- * Micro organisms
- * HIV = AIDS
- * Hepatitis (many types)
- * Syphilis
- * many others

Are BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS only in blood?

BBPs can be transmitted through contact with infected human blood and other potentially infectious body fluids such as:

- ✓ Semen / vaginal secretions
- ✓ Cerebrospinal fluid
- ✓ Synovial fluid
- ✓ Pleural fluid
- ✓ Peritoneal fluid
- ✓ Amniotic fluid
- ✓ Saliva

ENTRY ROUTES

1. cuts, open sores
2. abrasions
3. acne
4. sunburn
5. mucous membranes (eyes, nose, mouth)
6. accidental puncture from contaminated needles & other sharps



PROTECTIONS/ PRECAUTIONS:

- * Use gloves, face shields, masks (used during CPR, etc.)
- * Hand washing EVERY time after ...
 1. using the restroom
 2. before, after, during working with BBPs
 3. before eating or preparing food
- * Do not eat, drink, smoke, apply cosmetics or handle contact lenses when working with or around BBPs.
- * Use proper sharps containers & biological waste storage.
- * Needles, PPE, and other equipment designed for single use should never be reused and should be properly disposed of in an approved container.
- * Equipment & PPE that will be reused should be completely disinfected after each use.



**IF IT'S WET AND
IT ISN'T YOURS,
DON'T TOUCH IT
WITH YOUR BARE
HANDS!**

DECONTAMINATION



Q: When should I decontaminate?

A: At the end of a work shift

After any spill of blood or other potentially infectious material.

*(if unsure assume material is contaminated)

After any work procedures that result in BBP contamination

Q: How do I decontaminate an area?

A: Use a solution of water and bleach (10:1)ratio. 9 parts water, 1 part bleach

OR use an EPA – registered disinfectant

Rags and other material used for cleaning should be treated as BBP contaminated biological waste and should be disposed of accordingly



EXPOSURE?

What to do?

- Immediately clean & wash the area with antibacterial soap
- Report the exposure to your supervisor
- Follow the procedures in ULM's BBP exposure control plan
- Document the exposure incident (who, what, why, when, where & how)
- Identify the source individual of the exposure – obtain consent from the source, test source's blood ASAP
- Make sure that you are tested for BBPs (at a minimum test for HIV & Hep B)
- Get medical counseling and vaccine



GOT QUESTIONS?

Please direct any questions or concerns to the University's Environmental Safety Officer.

Lindsay McNair
342-5177
mcnair@ulm.edu

Want more information?

- Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)
<http://www.osha.gov>
- ULM Safety website
<http://www.ulm.edu/safety>
- Centers for Disease Control
<http://www.cdc.gov>
- La. Dept. of Health & Hospitals
<http://www.dhh.state.la.us>