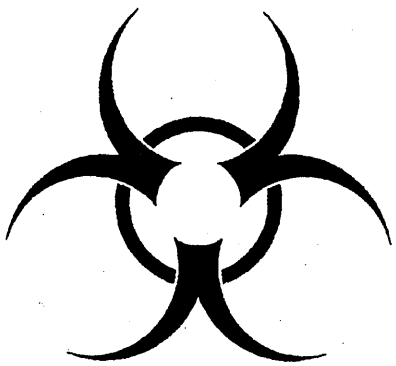
BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

EMPLOYEE TRAINING PROGRAM



Resources for Bloodborne Pathogens Employee Training Program pamphlet:

County of San Diego, Department of Health, The ABC of Viral Hepatitis (10/96) and HIV/AIDS FACTS Brochures

Updated 1/2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

WORKING SAFELY WITH BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS 1

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS 2

EMPLOYEE TRAINING 2

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS 3

HISTORY AND RESULTS OF EXPOSURES TO BLOODBORNE DISEASES 4

HEPATITIS 4

HIV 11

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS TO REDUCE OR ELIMINATE EXPOSURE 15

- UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS 15
- HAND WASHING 16
- PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT 16
- WORK PRACTICES 17

NEEDLE STICK PROCEDURES 17

METHODS FOR HANDLING BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE 19

VACCINATION PROGRAM 20

WRITTEN PROGRAM 21

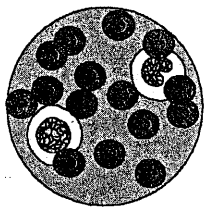
SUMMARY 21

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS TEST 25

NEEDLE STICK INJURY FORM 26

WORKING SAFELY WITH BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

Life is not as simple today as it was twenty, thirty or more years ago. One of the more profound changes that has been occurring is the rapid spread of diseases caused by bacteria and viruses that are found in blood. These diseases may cause illnesses which if not treated in time can lead to death.



We all have the potential of coming in contact with blood and other body fluids. Every time we clean and bandage a cut or wipe a child's nose, we are exposed to any bacteria and viruses that may be in these body fluids.

Most of the time there is no threat involved with these exposures. You may have already built up antibodies through your immune system, allowing your own defenses to adequately protect you. But, to increase awareness and provide a safe work environment, it is felt that more information should be provided.

In California, all employees who might come in contact with bloodborne pathogens in their work are required to receive training and information.

The district believes it is important for employees to have such information; therefore this booklet is provided to inform you of your rights and what you need to know to work safely.

This booklet will provide you with a definition of bloodborne pathogens, precautions and procedures that can reduce your exposure, the vaccines that are available to you, and some comments about the district's written program.

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

Your rights by law are as follows:

1. You have the right to receive information regarding exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

2. If an exposure incident occurs, your physician has the right to receive information regarding what you were exposed to, and your job duties. You also have a right to detailed medical information about your exposure.

3. You have the right to receive vaccinations and blood tests at no cost to you.

4. You cannot be discharged or discriminated against in any way for exercising these rights.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Your supervisor is responsible for informing you of the following:

1. The location and availability of the district's written program and the regulations behind it.

2. Any known work situation where you may be exposed to bloodborne pathogens.

3. The contents of the district's written Exposure Control Plan. This includes any updates reflecting new information or laws to help protect you.

4. How to recognize a potential contact with blood or body fluids.

5. The health hazards of bloodborne pathogens to which you might be exposed in your duties and how you can protect yourself from these hazards. Such measures may include: work practices, protective equipment, emergency procedures and vaccinations.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Cal/OSHA General Industry Safety Order (GISO) Title 8, Section 5193, entitled "Bloodborne Pathogens" requires that employees whose primary job activities include day-to-day exposure to blood and/or body fluids, and those employees whose additional job activities include the potential for exposure, be given training about the hazards of bloodborne pathogens. The program covers 5 major areas:

1. History and results of exposure to bloodborne diseases

2. Universal precautions to reduce or eliminate exposure

3. Methods for handling biohazardous waste

4. Vaccination program

5. District written Exposure Control Plan

A lot of time has been spent assembling and organizing information and training district staff and faculty regarding bloodborne pathogens. This has been a monumental task and the payoff is when your job is made safer. Anytime you have a question about bloodborne pathogens contact your supervisor.

HISTORY AND RESULTS OF EXPOSURE TO BLOODBORNE DISEASES

Bloodborne pathogens are microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease. Many diseases are carried in blood, but the two of greatest concern are Viral Hepatitis (A, B, and C), and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). HBV survives longer out of the body and can more easily be contracted from exposure to blood and many other body fluids. Since it is easier to get infected by HBV, there is a greater concern for worker safety than with HIV. Most infected patients recover from exposure to HBV, but 5 to 10 percent of those infected become chronic carriers and can transmit the disease to other people. Chronic carriers of the disease may also suffer serious liver ailments. The ailments cause almost 4,000 deaths in the United States every year.

VIRAL HEPATITIS - WHAT IS IT?

Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver. There are many causes of hepatitis, including viruses (viral hepatitis). Common forms of viral hepatitis are:

- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C

Two other forms of viral hepatitis, D and E are rare.

USUAL SYMPTOMS OF VIRAL HEPATITIS

Symptoms of exposure to HBV may be flu-like and include fatigue, mild fever, jaundice (yellowing of the skin), rash, muscle and joint aches, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, vague abdominal pain, dark urine and occasional diarrhea. If you have viral hepatitis, you may have some, all, or none of these symptoms. They can be mild or severe and may take from 6 weeks to 6 months to develop. Children don't usually become as ill as older people. Talk to your doctor if you have questions.

HEPATITIS A

Hepatitis A is a common contagious disease that begins 2 to 6 weeks after exposure.

How is hepatitis A spread?

The hepatitis A virus is spread when people put food or objects contaminated with feces from infected persons into their mouths. This is why it's very important for people to wash their hands, especially after using the bathroom, to avoid spreading the disease. The greatest risk of spread occurs when infected people handle food for others, or provide childcare or health care.

Hepatitis A is spread easily in the home or among small children at play. It can be spread in restaurants. It is **not** often spread through normal school or work contact.

You can also get hepatitis A from:

- drinking or swimming in contaminated water
- eating raw clams and oysters that have been taken from polluted water

Once you've had hepatitis A, you can't get this type again because your body develops immunity to the hepatitis A virus. But, you can still get the other forms of hepatitis.

Treatment for hepatitis A

- see a doctor and follow his/her advice
- get plenty of rest
- eat healthy food
- avoid alcohol and fatty foods
- no medicine can cure hepatitis, so you must keep your body in good condition until the disease runs its course

How long the illness lasts varies from person to person – usually a few weeks to several months.

Immune globulin

If you've been recently exposed to the hepatitis A virus, you'll probably need a shot of immune globulin. Immune globulin is a disease-fighting part of blood that can prevent hepatitis A if it's given soon after exposure.

You should receive immune globulin as soon as possible after you've been exposed to the virus, but no later than two weeks after you've come in contact with hepatitis A.

Vaccination

A vaccination has been approved that can protect persons from the hepatitis A virus. It is recommended that those at high risk for hepatitis A get the vaccine. Talk to your doctor if you think you are in a high-risk group.

Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B is caused by a virus that is carried in blood and other bodily fluids. Some people can carry the virus in their blood for years (hepatitis B carriers). Carriers may not appear ill, yet they can infect others.

How is hepatitis B spread?

Hepatitis B is spread by contact with infected body fluids, primarily:

- blood
- saliva
- sexual secretions

In order for infection to occur, the infected fluids must either be injected or come in direct contact with a person's mucous membranes (such as inside the mouth, nose, vagina or rectum), or open wounds.

You **cannot** catch hepatitis B by sneezing, coughing, hugging or other casual contact.

You can get hepatitis B from:

- sex with an infected partner
- shared needles or syringes
- tattoo and acupuncture needles, if not properly sterilized
- newborn infants can catch the virus from their mother during birth if she's infected

Symptoms of hepatitis B

The symptoms of hepatitis B are like those of hepatitis A, but develop more slowly, usually from 6 weeks to several months.

Hepatitis B is more serious than hepatitis A because the symptoms last longer and the condition can become chronic or long-term.

The treatment for hepatitis B is basically the same as for hepatitis A.

Ways to avoid hepatitis B

Vaccinate!

A vaccine is available to prevent hepatitis B. It is given in a series of three shots. Those who are at risk and should get the vaccine are:

- people whose work exposes them to blood or other body fluids, like healthcare and public safety workers
- people who have sex with a partner who is a hepatitis B carrier
- people who have multiple sex partners
- people who inject drugs (shoot up)

It is recommended that all babies be given the hepatitis B vaccine because it can protect your child from this very serious disease.

Sterilize!

Needles and other instruments that penetrate the skin should be sterile. This includes needles used for tattoos, acupuncture and drugs.

Avoid risky behavior!

If you have frequent casual sex or inject drugs, you are taking a risk with your health. To lower your risk, use a condom during sex and don't share needles if you inject drugs.

Hepatitis C

A virus that is carried in blood and other bodily fluids causes Hepatitis C. Some people can carry the virus in their blood for years (hepatitis C carriers). Carriers may not appear ill, yet they can infect others.

Symptoms of hepatitis C

The symptoms of hepatitis C are similar to the other forms of hepatitis. Like hepatitis B, a person can have the virus for many years and show no signs of illness. They can also pass the virus on to others.

How is hepatitis C spread?

Nobody knows all the ways you can catch hepatitis C. However, the virus is usually spread by contact with an infected person's blood or sharing needles with an infected person.

This means people who share needles to inject drugs or work with human blood can catch the virus.

You cannot catch hepatitis C by sneezing, coughing, hugging, or other casual contact.

Treatments for hepatitis C

If you have an active hepatitis C infection, there may be treatments your doctor can give you that may help you get over the illness. It's very important to get medical help if you have hepatitis C.

Ways to avoid hepatitis C

There is no treatment or vaccine available to prevent hepatitis C, so the best way to avoid catching it is to avoid high-risk behaviors. If you must inject drugs, do not share needles. Limit the number of sex partners you have. When you do have sex, use a condom.

Common Ways to Catch Viral Hepatitis			
	A	**B**	**C**
Contaminated food	◆		
Contaminated water	◆		
Family members	◆	◆	○
Shared needles		◆	◆
Blood products		◆	◆
Oral	◆	◆	○
Sexual		◆	○
Mother to infant		◆	○

Confirmed transmission ◆
Suspected but not proven ○

If you are exposed to any form of viral hepatitis, see your doctor.

Viral hepatitis is a very serious disease because it affects the liver, a vital organ in your body. Some cases of hepatitis are very mild. You should always get proper medical care if you have any form of hepatitis. **See a doctor**.

If you've been exposed to hepatitis A or B, your doctor may be able to give you protective shots that might keep you from becoming ill and spreading the disease to others. Your doctor also needs to report hepatitis to the health department so that steps can be taken to keep the disease from spreading throughout the community.

HIV ◆ AIDS

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, was first reported in the United States in mid-1981. By June 1992, over 226,000 cases had been reported nationally, over half resulting in death.

What is AIDS?

AIDS is a serious condition that destroys the body's natural defenses against disease and infection. People with AIDS are more likely to develop serious illnesses which they would not get if their immune systems were healthy.

What causes AIDS?

A virus called human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) causes AIDS. HIV is also known as the AIDS virus.

How is HIV spread?

HIV is spread primarily through the direct exchange of blood, semen or vaginal secretions. A person may become infected with HIV by:

- Having vaginal, anal or oral sex with an infected person.
- Sharing intravenous (IV) needles used for injecting drugs, vitamins or other medications with an infected person.
- Passing the virus from an infected woman to her fetus or infant during birth or breast-feeding.
- Getting infected blood or blood products (mostly from transfusions before April 1985).

Although HIV has been found in saliva, no cases have been traced to it.

What are the symptoms of HIV infection?

Often, people recently infected with HIV show no symptoms. However, after several months or years, the following symptoms may appear:

- Swollen lymph glands
- Loss of appetite
- Diarrhea
- Mental disorders
- Raised purple spots of the skin
- Thrush (white spots on tongue or mouth)
- Weight loss
- Fatique
- Night sweats
- Fever
- Dry cough

Symptoms specifically relating to women include:

- Menstrual irregularities
- Pelvic inflammatory disease
- Cervical neoplasias
- Vaginal candidiasis

None of these symptoms by themselves means a person is HIV-infected. However, anyone with a combination of these symptoms which continue for more than two weeks should seek medical care.

How long after becoming infected with HIV does a person develop AIDS?

After infection, it may take anywhere from six months to 10 years and possibly longer to develop symptoms. As more is known about AIDS, there is overwhelming evidence that most, if not all people with a positive HIV antibody blood test, will develop AIDS or an illness related to HIV infection.

Is there a cure for HIV infection?

No. There is no known cure. Some medications such as azidothymidine (AZT) and dideoxyinosine (DDI) have been successful in prolonging the lives of people who are infected with HIV or who have AIDS. There has also been some success in using radiation and surgery to treat the various illnesses of AIDS.

How can you help stop the spread of HIV?

Abstinence (not having sex) and having sex with only one uninfected life-long partner are the only true ways to not spread HIV sexually. Some other ways to reduce the spread of HIV are:

- Use a condom during vaginal, anal or oral sex. For more protection, use a spermicide (contraceptive foam, jelly or cream) containing nonoxynol-9 with the condom.
- Do not use drugs. Do not share needles or syringes used to inject IV drugs, vitamins or other medications with other people.

- Do not have sex with a person who has had many sexual partners, shares IV drug needles, is infected with HIV or has AIDS.

Health care, laboratory and emergency response personnel should follow recommended safety procedures from the Centers for Disease Control when handling ***any*** blood or tissue sample from ***any*** patient, whether or not it is suspected the person is infected with HIV or has AIDS.

People who are infected with HIV should postpone pregnancy and not breast-feed. They also should not share personal items such as razors and toothbrushes that may be contaminated with small amounts of blood. Further, they should not donate blood, blood products, ova, organs or sperm.

Is there a danger of getting HIV from donating blood?

No. Blood banks and plasma centers use sterile equipment and disposable needles. This may not be the case in some other countries.

Is there a danger of getting HIV by receiving blood/blood products?

Yes. There is some risk, but testing has lowered the risk. Blood and plasma donations in the United States have been tested for HIV antibodies since April 1985. This testing may not be done in some countries.

Is there a test for HIV infection?

Yes. The current test available is designed to detect HIV antibodies, which are substances produced in the blood to fight the virus after it enters the body.

Note the following facts on HIV and the test:

- Presence of HIV antibodies means that a person has been infected with HIV and can transmit the virus to others.
- Because it takes the body anywhere from six weeks to six months or even longer to develop antibodies after infection, the test may not detect the antibodies in a recently infected person.
- An infected person can transmit the virus to others even before the test can detect the antibodies.
- The HIV antibody test is used to test all blood and plasma donations in the United States.

Where is the HIV antibody test available?

Check with your regular source of medical care to see if the test is offered or contact the County Department of Health Services to get information on testing sites where you can anonymously (no names taken) and without charge be tested.

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS TO REDUCE OR ELIMINATE EXPOSURE

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS

According to the concept of Universal Precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious materials. Keeping your skin intact is your most effective precaution against bloodborne pathogens. Additional precautions should be taken while performing CPR to avoid contact through your mouth and nose.

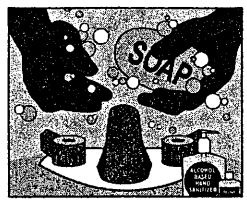
HAND WASHING

Vigorous and thorough hand washing is the single most effective means of preventing the spread of any infection. When you cannot wash your hands immediately with soap and water, use an antiseptic hand cleanser. Lathering with soap and water for 15 seconds reduces bacteria by 90%. Lathering with soap and water for 30 seconds reduces bacteria count by 99.9%. You must also dry your hands for at least 20 seconds.

With waterless hand sanitizers, you need to cover all of the surfaces of your hands – the tops, palms and between the fingers. For the hand sanitizer to be effective, you must scrub vigorously until all of the moisture has evaporated from your skin.

A few tips to help you stay healthy:

WASH... WASH... WASH!



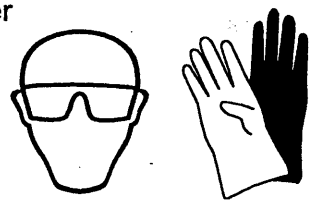
- always wash your hands before eating or preparing food.
- always wash your hands after using the bathroom.
- teach your children the importance of good hand washing.
- wash your hands thoroughly after changing diapers.
- avoid sexual activity that may expose you to feces.

Reduce the risk of catching or spreading hepatitis A. Wash your hands!

If blood or other body fluids get in your eyes, nose or mouth, immediately flush the exposed area with water for at least 15 minutes.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Because of the serious nature of bloodborne pathogens, you should take precautions to prevent the remote transmission of these diseases. Personal protective equipment can protect the wearer from getting organisms on the skin and on mucous membranes. Use personal protective equipment whenever working with body fluids. Ask your supervisor if you are not sure about which personal protective equipment is appropriate for the task you are doing.



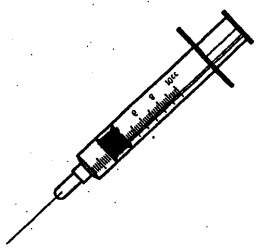
WORK PRACTICES

Cleaning up spills

Cleaning up spills can be as important as hand washing in preventing the spread of disease, because some viruses can remain alive on contaminated surfaces for at least a week. To protect yourself when cleaning, follow these procedures:

- Gloves must be worn to clean up all body fluids.
- A large amount of liquid to be cleaned up should first be absorbed with sawdust or a similar commercially prepared product.
- The area to be cleaned should be cleaned with soap and water and disposable towels.
- After the area has been cleaned with soap and water, it should be disinfected with an EPA-approved disinfectant.
- The towels, sawdust and gloves used in cleanup should be discarded in a double plastic bag.
- Your hands must always be washed afterward.

Sharps



If your job calls for using sharp instruments which might penetrate the skin, handle them carefully and dispose of them in a sharps container or isolyzer. Do NOT recap needles using your hands. There are one-hand techniques that can be

METHODS FOR HANDLING BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE

Biohazardous waste must be separated into Sharp's containers, regulated waste or non-regulated medical solid waste containers.

If your job requires you to handle containers of sharp instruments, you should keep them closed until they are removed for disposal. If there is a possibility of leakage, place the container inside an appropriate secondary container.

You must place regulated wastes, which are wastes that are contaminated with blood and other body fluids, in properly labeled "red bags" before they can be taken to a disposal facility. The container must be kept closed and in a locked area until it is collected for disposal.

You may dispose of non-regulated waste, which is any contaminated item that contains dried blood or has been rinsed into a drain connected to a sanitary sewer, as regular trash. The trash container must be kept closed and in a locked area until it is collected and transported for disposal.

Whenever you use a drain to dispose of blood or other body fluids, you should immediately clean the surface with soap and water, then disinfect with bleach.

VACCINATION PROGRAM

Should you be an employee whose primary job duties include day-to-day exposure to blood and/or body fluids, your district is required to provide training and offer voluntary vaccination against HBV within 10 working days of your initial assignment at no cost to you. You must sign a statement acknowledging the district's offer and your decision to accept or decline the vaccination. You have the option to receive the vaccination when it is offered, or at a later date.

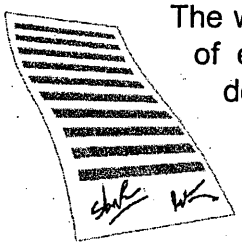
The HBV vaccine is administered in a series of three shots spaced out over six months. Side effects are minimal, but the vaccine is not recommended for persons who are allergic or hypersensitive to yeast.

The post-exposure program includes a voluntary option of having a sample of blood drawn and tested, then receiving the vaccine.

If you are exposed to blood or other potentially infectious material and report it, you have the right to a confidential medical evaluation. This evaluation will include important information about your exposure incident.

WRITTEN PROGRAM

The last main component of a "Bloodborne Pathogen Control Plan" is the development of a written policy or plan of how your district intends to accomplish training, vaccinations and waste disposal, including who in the district is responsible for meeting these obligations.



The written program will include the potential risks of exposure. It will spell out how employees doing non-routine tasks will be informed of the hazards, and the hazards associated with your work area. The written program will also describe how contract employees in district facilities will be informed of the risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens. The written program should always be available for your review.

SUMMARY - PROTECT YOURSELF FROM BLOODBORNE DISEASES: IT'S THE LAW!

What are bloodborne diseases?

Some people carry microscopic viruses in their bloodstreams that are capable of causing diseases. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), the virus responsible for causing AIDS, and Hepatitis B virus (HVB), the virus that can lead to one form of hepatitis, are two examples.

Is blood the only fluid that is infectious for HIV and HBV?

No! Any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood (like saliva during dental procedures) is an infectious material. Semen and other body fluids that we don't normally see (like spinal fluid) are also potentially infectious. Hepatitis B virus is more readily transmitted than HIV for any given incident with the exception of sexual contact. Saliva from a carrier contains hepatitis B virus but at 1000-fold lower concentration than in blood. It is only prolonged and frequent contact with the saliva of HBV carriers that may increase the risk of transmission. For HIV, even this amount of contact is not believed to predispose to disease. Urine and feces would be so dilutely contaminated with either HIV and HBV that they are not considered to be modes of transmission. Ingestion of breast milk from an infected mother is a mode of transmission for HIV.

What about skin? Can that be infectious?

No! At least not skin that is intact. However, skin that has been broken by a recent injury, and skin and body tissue (dead or alive) that has been removed from the body, can be infectious if it belongs to someone who is infected with those viruses.

Where on my body does infected blood or tissue have to "touch" me in order to transmit the virus?

When infected blood is in contact with unbroken skin, the unbroken skin acts as an excellent barrier. Inoculation through the skin (sharing needles) or onto skin that is cut open are potential modes for transmission for these viruses. Blood contamination of the eye or mouth are other routes whereby infection can be spread.

Other modes of transmission of bloodborne infections are not workplace hazards, e.g., sexual transmission.

What do I do if I think there is a chance I have been exposed to a bloodborne disease while at work?

You must speak with your supervisor immediately. There is an immunoglobulin injection that can protect you if you receive it within a couple of days of the incident.

How can I learn about "Universal Precautions?"

A short video can be shown to you during a staff inservice meeting. Employees may also speak to a school nurse about the specifics of Universal Precautions, if there are more questions.

What is the vaccine for?

There is a vaccine available to protect people from hepatitis B virus (HBV vaccine). No similar vaccine is available to protect us from HIV, the AIDS virus. The vaccine is given by injection and three injections are necessary for full protection. The second and third injections are given one and six months after the first.

Is the hepatitis B vaccine safe and how well does it work?

Over four million adults in the U.S. have already received the vaccine and it is considered very safe and with no serious adverse reactions. Pregnant women can be vaccinated.

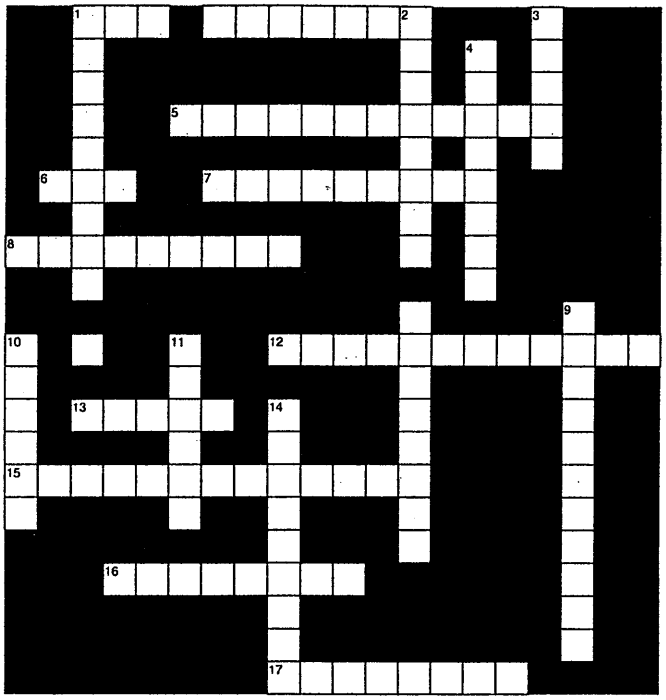
After the three injections, between 80 and 95 percent of people will develop protective antibodies and be fully protected from getting hepatitis B. The protection after three injections, for those who have responded, is known to last for at least nine years and re-vaccination is not recommended.

Who should get the vaccine? Do all employees need it?

The employees who should most seriously consider getting the vaccine are those whose duties allow for the possibility that their skin, eyes or mucous membranes (mouth) will be in contact with the blood of a student or another employee. For example, a speech therapist whose hands are frequently in the mouth of a severely handicapped student with bleeding gums is at a higher risk than a secretary who only rarely dresses the wounds of students in playground accidents, or the cuts of food service employees. Employees with virtually no hands-on contact with other employees or students are not at any increased risk.

Each employee should evaluate his or her duties for these risk factors. Speak to your own physician or a school nurse for further questions about the vaccine if you believe you are at risk.

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS
SAN DIEGO COUNTY SCHOOLS JPA



Across

1 Three shots
5 Before contact
6 AIDS
7 General carrier of the virus
8 Precautions to use everywhere
12 Bleach
13 Carrier of virus-red
15 After contact
16 Solidified sharps container
17 Double bag

Down

1 Oral fecal virus
2 Contact with an opening in the skin
3 Organ of the body affected
4 Hepatitis symptom
9 Thirty seconds
10 Container for needles
11 Establish a barrier
14 Red bag

SHARPS INJURY LOG

Injury ID (Please leave blank.) Facility ID (Please leave blank.)

Please complete a Log for each employee exposure incident involving a sharp.

Fill in the one circle corresponding to the most appropriate answer. Use block print and avoid touching lines.

Institution: Department:

Address: Page # of

City: State: Zip Code:

Date filled out: By: Phone Number:

Facility injury ID#

Date of injury: month / day / year

Time of injury: O a.m. O p.m.

Optional: Sex O Male O Female; Age

Description of the exposure incident:

Job classification:
O MD O Nurse
O Medical assistant
O Phlebotomist/Lab tech
O Housekeeper/Laundry
O CNA/HHA
O Student, type
O Other

Department/Location:
O Patient room O Emergency dept.
O Operating room O Procedure room
O CCU/ICU O Home
O Clinical laboratory
O Medical/outpatient clinic
O Service/Utility area (disp. rm./laundry)
O Other

Procedure:
O Draw venous blood O Heparin/saline flush
O Draw arterial blood O Cutting
O Injection, through skin O Suturing
O Start IV/set up heparin lock
O Unknown/not applicable
O Other

Did the exposure incident occur:
O During use of sharp O Disassembling
O Between steps of a multistep procedure
O After use and before disposal of sharp
O While putting sharp into disposal container
O Sharp left, inappropriate place (table, bed, etc.)
O Other

Body part:
(check all that apply)
O Finger O Face/head
O Hand O Torso
O Arm O Leg
O Other

Identify sharp involved:
(if known)
Type:
Brand:
Model:
e.g., 18g. needle/ABC Medical/"no stick" syringe

Did the device being used have engineered sharps injury protection?
O Yes O No O Don't know
Was the protective mechanism activated?
O Yes – fully O Yes – partially O No
Did the exposure incident occur:
O Before O During O After activation

Exposed employee: If sharp had no engineered sharps injury protection, do you have an opinion that such a mechanism could have prevented the injury? O Yes O No
Explain:

Exposed employee: Do you have an opinion that any other engineering, administrative or work practice control could have prevented the injury? O Yes O No
Explain:

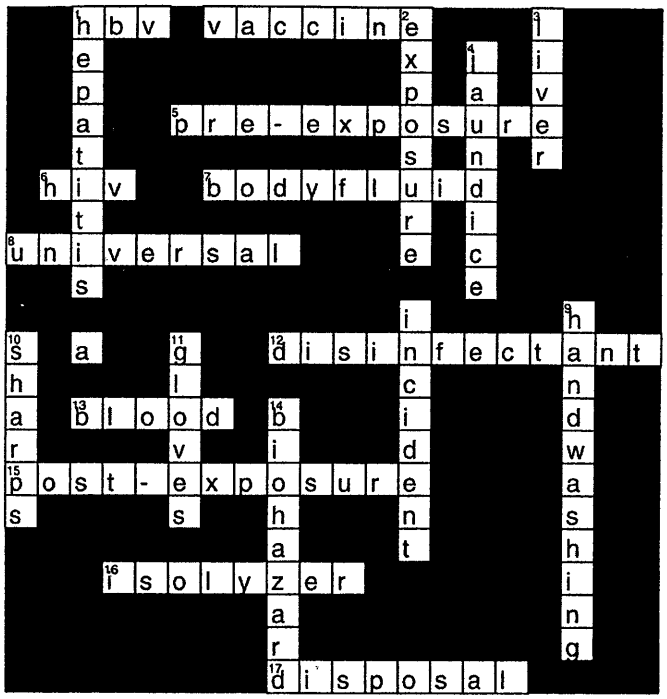
effective until 8/1/99 pending changes to BBP Standard

Sharps Injury Control Program (SHARPS)
State of California - Department of Health Services, Occupational Health Branch/UCSF

10/28/98 sh inj log 17

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

SAN DIEGO COUNTY SCHOOLS JPA



Across

1 Three shots
5 Before contact
6 AIDS
7 General carrier of the virus
8 Precautions to use everywhere
12 Bleach
13 Carrier of virus-red
15 After contact
16 Solidified sharps container
17 Double bag

Down

1 Oral fecal virus
2 Contact with an opening in the skin
3 Organ of the body affected
4 Hepatitis symptom
9 Thirty seconds
10 Container for needles
11 Establish a barrier
14 Red bag