



# Boulder Community Health

## Blood Borne Pathogens Review #

This blood borne pathogens review is an OSHA mandate. Please initial each of the following statements indicating you have read and understand it. Sign the bottom of the form and return it with your re-credentialing packet to the Medical Staff Office. If you have any questions please call Infection Prevention at 303-415-7664 or Employee Health at 303-415-7660. Thank you!

(initial)\_\_\_\_ Blood borne pathogens are potentially present in blood, other body fluids, unfixed tissues and organs, and cell and tissue cultures.

(initial)\_\_\_\_ The blood borne diseases of major concern to healthcare workers are HIV, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C.

(initial)\_\_\_\_ Hepatitis B infection is preventable with vaccinations. The series of vaccinations are free of charge through the Employee Health department.

(initial)\_\_\_\_ Breaks in the skin with contaminated sharps or needles cause the majority of exposures to blood borne diseases in healthcare.

(initial)\_\_\_\_ If exposed to HIV with a sharps injury, the risk of contracting the disease is 0.3%. If exposed to Hepatitis B with a sharps injury, the risk of contracting the disease is 0% after immunization and 5-30% with no immunization. If exposed to Hepatitis C with a sharps injury, the risk of contracting the disease is 3-10%.

(initial)\_\_\_\_ People can become infected when blood or other body fluids splash into open wounds or the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and mouth. The risk is much lower than with sharps injuries.

(initial)\_\_\_\_ BCH has an OSHA required Exposure Control Plan updated annually. It includes the definition of an exposure, procedures for protecting workers, the medical follow-up process for exposed workers, and methods of reviewing processes and products to prevent blood borne exposures.

(initial)\_\_\_\_ Procedures for protecting workers from exposures include the use of universal and standard precautions, immunizations for Hepatitis B, the use of personal protective equipment, and adherence to workplace safety practices.

(initial)\_\_\_\_ All physicians, allied health professionals and other healthcare workers are required to wear a surgical mask and eye protection when a splash to the face with blood or body fluids is anticipated; use of a one-way valve mask when performing mouth to mouth resuscitation; the use of a cover gown when clothing could be soiled with blood or body fluids, and the use of gloves when hands could come in contact with blood or body fluids.

(initial)\_\_\_\_ The biohazard symbol is the universal symbol placed on any container that may contain infectious waste.

(initial)\_\_\_\_ Sharps containers are for the disposal of all dirty sharps by the user. Needles must never be broken, bent, or removed from the sharps container.

(initial)\_\_\_\_ Safety devices must be used when available to prevent blood borne exposures. Safety devices include sharps disposal containers, self-sheathing needles, sharps with engineered injury protection mechanisms, and needless systems. All healthcare providers must ask for training if they have never used a safety device.

(initial)\_\_\_\_ Hand hygiene must always occur immediately after glove removal.

(initial)\_\_\_\_ If exposed to blood or other potentially infectious materials: 1) Cleanse the area immediately; 2) Flush mucous membranes with large amounts of water; 3) Wash exposed skin with soap and water; 4) Go directly to the Emergency Department and follow the directions of the charge nurse; 5) Complete the evaluation and follow-up process under the guidance of Employee Health.

(initial)\_\_\_\_ Follow-up with the Emergency Department immediately after an exposure allow the source patient to be evaluated and have stat HIV testing. This allows for timely prophylactic intervention if needed.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_