Bloodborne Pathogens Training Review

Exposure Control Plan – A copy of the Exposure Control Plan should be available at each school campus and other school facility. This material should be presented to new employees at the time of employment and reviewed annually for all others.

Bloodborne Pathogens Definition

Bloodborne pathogens are microorganisms that may be present in contaminated human blood and certain body fluids that can cause disease in humans.

Pathogens include human immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV) and Hepatitis B (HBV)and Hepatitis C (HCV) both which cause liver disease.

Methods of Compliance

Universal Precautions

All human blood and body fluids are treated as if they are known to contain Hepatitis B or C virus, human immunodeficiency virus, or other bloodborne pathogens.

Engineering and Work Practice Controls

Utilizing barriers to avoid an exposure incident and effectively using controls that eliminate potentially infectious materials from the workplace.

Personal Protective Equipment

PPE consists of, but is not limited to, gloves, aprons, face masks, and face shields.

Housekeeping Practices

Eating, drinking, and applying cosmetics is forbidden in area where there is a reasonable possibility of occupational exposure to potentially infectious material.

Wear disposable, waterproof gloves when giving first-aid, cleaning blood or body fluids, and handling contaminated clothes, trash and waste containers. Wash after removing protective gloves. Never re-use disposable gloves. It is recommended that you use an anti-microbial hand wash in addition to soap and water.

Reduce Risk of Exposure

Know which of your daily assignments and activities might expose you to infection. Think how you will react when an exposure incident occurs. Have gloves available or know where you can get them.

Transmission

HIV and HCV, HBV are transmitted through direct contact with the blood and other body fluids of infected persons. The greatest risk of exposure to HIV, HCV or HBV in the school setting is through direct contact with blood of an infected person.

What is an Exposure Incident?

An exposure incident is the direct contact of an individual's broken skin, mouth,eye, or other mucous membrane with potentially infectious material.

Intact human skin is a natural barrier to infection. Neither HIV, HCV nor HBV passes through intact skin. Exposure occurs when an individual's non-intact (broken) skin or mucous membrane contacts the blood or blood-contaminated body fluid of an infected person. Broken skin includes open wounds, cuts and scratches, punctures, chapped or scraped skin, and human bites. Mucous membrane is the soft, moist tissue that lines the eye and mouth as well as other body cavities such as the urinary and genital passages.

In case of an exposure incident you should:

- Immediately wash the skin area exposed to body fluids with soap and running water.
- If it is the eye or mouth, flush with water.
- Report the incident to the school nurse immediately

LISD Employees should additionally:

- Fill out the Employee's First Report of Injury and fax completed form to 972-350-9360
- Report the injury immediately to the Benefits Office @ 469-948-8071
- Seek treatment and evaluation through a doctor who accepts Workers' Compensation.

Information on the Hepatitis B Vaccine

Pre-Exposure Vaccination: The Lewisville ISD will provide all Nurses, Health Assistants and athletic trainers, Hepatitis B vaccination without cost to the employee.

Post-exposure vaccination and testing will be based on the recommendation of the treating physician.

Hazard Communications

OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) is primarily an enforcement agency that promotes workplace safety and employee protection. The EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) was created to protect the safety of the public and provides technical support and grant programs.

Hazard Communication/Employee Right-To-Know
The law requires:
An inventory of potential hazards/workplace chemical list, readily accessible information about the hazards you may encounter, training for new hires or if a new potential hazard is involved in a job activity with annual reviews for all employees, and labeling of hazardous material.

The employer must determine hazards, have an MSDS for every hazardous chemical, keep MSDS's accessible to employees, label containers, inform employees of hazards, train employees regarding hazardous substances, and prepare a written hazard communication program.

Hazardous chemicals are those chemical substances that pose a physical or health hazard. They may be found in cleaning supplies, pesticides, solvents, soaps, detergents, gasoline, etc.

Hazards are of two types, *physical and health.* Physical hazards are broken down as *fire hazards, pressure hazards, or reactive hazards.* Health hazards are broken down as *acute or chronic.*

Physical Hazards

Fire Hazards include: combustible liquids like diesel fuel; flammable aerosols, flammable solids like phosphorus, flammable liquids like gasoline, and flammable gases like acetylene; oxidizers which give off oxygen or cause other chemicals to give off oxygen like full-strength hydrogen peroxide; and pyrophoric substances like white phosphorus.

Pressure Hazards include: compressed gases (in a container under pressure) and explosives (give off pressure, shock and heat when it explodes).

Reactive Hazards include: organic peroxides which release oxygen very fast (super saturated with oxygen), unstable materials which decompose very rapidly and polymerize in a chain reaction, and water reactive materials which release a gas when it reacts with water.

Health Hazards

Health hazards may be acute or chronic. Acute means symptoms result from a one-time exposure. Chronic means symptoms result from exposure over a long period of time. Routes of exposure include absorption through the skin, inhalation, injection (puncture), and ingestion (swallowing). Parts of the body most frequently affected are the eyes, lungs, skin, or mucous membranes.

Health hazards include: corrosives like battery acid or oven cleaner; sensitizers like formaldehyde and organic solvents; irritants like fiberglass or turpentine; toxic or highly toxic chemicals like cyanides; agents which act on blood like carbon monoxide; agents which damage lungs, skin, mucous membranes; neurotoxins which affect the nervous system like mercury; carcinogens like asbestos or benzene; teratogens/reproductive toxins like lead or toluene; hepatoxins which affect the liver; and nephrotoxins which affect the kidneys.

What can you do to protect yourself?

Plan your activities.
Provide for adequate ventilation.
Use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment.
Know about the chemicals used on your job.
Read labels carefully.

Avoid risk.

Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water (not solvents)
Use good hygiene.
Have emergency response materials available.
Have first aid material available.

MSDS—Material Safety Data Sheet

Always keep on hand a copy of the MSDS sheet for any chemicals used at your work site. A copy of each MSDS must be kept at the Administration Building as well as at the work site. Keep the list of MSDS's updated.

The MSDS contains information that tells how to use, store, handle and dispose of a hazardous chemical. It details the following:

Identification—manufacturer name, address and telephone number and the chemical name (both trade name and common name)
Hazardous ingredients
Physical/chemical characteristics like boiling point
Fire and explosive information (NFPA rating)
Reactivity data
Health hazards and emergency first aid
Personal protective equipment—goggles, gloves, apron
Spill, leak and disposal procedures
Transportation requirements
Special precautions or other regulatory controls

Chemical Signs and Labels

Every chemical container must be labeled. The labels must not be defaced. If a label is not legible, it must be replaced. Each label should have the chemical name, manufacturer's name and address, and specific hazard warning as to physical and/or health hazards. It is beneficial to include storage and handling instructions, PPE, an emergency phone number, emergency procedures, and emergency first aid advice.

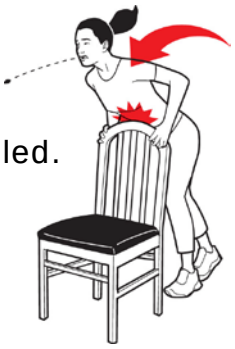
You should follow directions carefully when mixing chemicals. Some combinations are very dangerous such as (ammonia and bleach, which forms a toxic gas when combined). Also, remember, "more is not necessarily better."

AID FOR A CONSCIOUS CHOKING VICTIM:

You will receive training in providing aid to a conscious choking victim on an in-service day or at the first faculty meeting. Here is a quick overview:

The Heimlich Maneuver for CHOKING
When you choke, you can't speak or breathe and you need help immediately. Follow these steps to save yourself from choking:

1. Make a fist and place the thumb side of your fist against your upper abdomen, below the ribcage and above the navel.
2. Grasp your fist with your other hand and press into your upper abdomen with a quick upward thrust.
3. Repeat until object is expelled.



Alternatively, you can lean over a fixed horizontal object (table edge, chair, railing) and press your upper abdomen against the edge to produce a quick upward thrust. Repeat until object is expelled.

See a physician immediately after rescue.

CHECKLIST

_____ I completed the annual review of exposure to bloodborne pathogens and the use of personal protective equipment.

_____ I completed the required yearly review of HAZCOM.

_____ I received a review of first aid including aid for Obstructed Airway in a Conscious person.

_____ I am a new LISD employee & will see you for additional questions.

_____ I am returning an updated health card.

_____ I have CPR training --- Date _____ / _____

_____ I would like to receive CPR training.

_____ I received confidentiality training including HIPPA .

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