

Wrentham Public
Schools
ANNUAL
BLOODBORNE
PATHOGENS
TRAINING

HEPATITIS B ***and*** ***HIV/AIDS***

Are the two diseases specifically
addressed by the OSHA Bloodborne
Pathogen Standard

(Be aware of **Hepatitis C** as it is
becoming more and more of a concern
in the world infectious disease)

Hepatitis B- HBV

- Hepatitis means 'inflammation of the liver' and is caused by a virus that infects the liver.
- Hepatitis B is transmitted through 'blood to blood' contact- *and not by contaminated food*
- Hepatitis B causes inflammation of the liver and can lead to cirrhosis and liver cancer.



Hepatitis B- HBV

- 300,000 people will be infected each year in the United States & 5000 people die from HBV
- There is no 'cure' for HBV but many people who contract the disease will develop antibodies which will help them get over the infection and protect them from getting it again.

Hepatitis B is very durable and can survive in dried blood for many days. For this reason, the virus is of primary concern for people who may come in contact with blood or other infectious materials.



SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

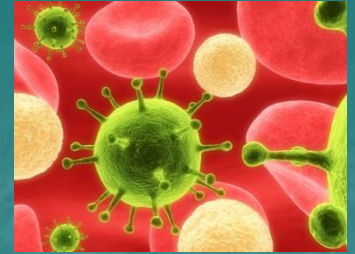
- Initial symptoms are like a mid flu with fatigue, stomach pain, loss of appetite and nausea.
- As the disease continues, jaundice and dark urine will often occur.
- People infected with HBV often show no symptoms for some time.
- After exposure, it can take one to nine months before symptoms become noticeable.

HIV/AIDS

- AIDS=Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- HIV -Human Immunodeficiency Virus- is the virus that causes AIDS.



HIV/AIDS



- Once a person has been infected with HIV, it may be years before AIDS actually develops. The disease develops in essentially three stages beginning with initial infection and ending with total destruction of the immune system.
- HIV attacks the Immune System and weakens it so it can't fight off other diseases.
- AIDS remains a fatal disease and there is still no cure

- Quite different than HBV, the **HIV** virus is very fragile and does not survive long outside the human body.
- It is of great concern to employees who may provide first aid or medical care involving situations with fresh blood. Because it is a devastating disease, all precautions must be taken to avoid exposure.



- Estimates vary but it is believed there are over 1 million people living with HIV/AIDS in the U.S.



- Symptoms of HIV infection vary but often include weakness, fever, sore throat, nausea, headaches, diarrhea, weight loss and swollen lymph glands.

HBV and HIV are most commonly transmitted through....

- Sexual Contact



- Sharing IV Drug Needles



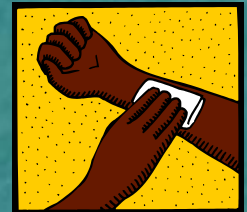
- From mothers to babies at or before birth



- Accidental puncture from contaminated needles, broken glass or other sharps



- Contact between broken or damaged skin and infected body fluids



- Contact between mucous membranes and infected body fluids.



However.....

There is no known risk of HIV transmission to co-workers, clients or consumers when routine precautions are followed.

These diseases just are not spread casually.

Your own carelessness could be your biggest risk.

It is your responsibility to protect yourself...

There are no OSHA Police looking over your shoulder....

Universal Precautions

are your protection when handling
blood or body fluids.

If it's wet (& not yours),
DON'T TOUCH IT!



Your best practice is to treat
everyone as if infectious

Universal Precautions include:

WEARING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)



- Gloves (Vinyl, Nitrile)
- In some cases, PPE could also include masks, lab coat, etc.
- Use of barrier material if gloves not available, ex: plastic bag

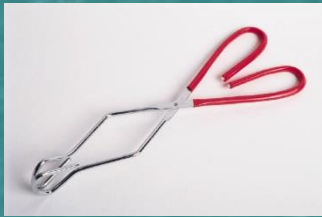


WASHING YOUR HANDS!



Using appropriate PPE to dispose of materials used to clean up blood/body fluids in plastic bags

- Tongs, dustpan, disinfectant



Use of SHARPS CONTAINER to dispose of used sharps (needles).



If soap & water is not available,

- Hand Sanitizer is the next best option



After Caring for Student who is bleeding:

- Carefully remove gloves (don't touch outside of gloves with skin)
- Dispose of gloves in plastic bag
- Wash hands properly (soap and water as long as it takes to sing the ABC song).
You are a role model for good hand washing technique.



Handling or Clean Up of Hazardous Materials

If you find hazardous materials – such as blood, sharps, broken glass:

- Assure that no one will handle it without appropriate PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) such as utility gloves, tongs, broom.
- Call appropriate personnel to handle i.e., custodian
- Dispose of materials in approved receptacle
- Clean up with proper disinfectant

What is an Exposure Incident?

This means contact with blood or other potentially infectious body fluids to broken skin, eyes or mucous membranes resulting from the performance of an employee's duties.

Wash your hands ASAP



Wash with soap and warm water every time
Use friction and wash for 15 seconds.

Rinse eyes with lots of water



If you have an exposure you
must **REPORT** it
IMMEDIATELY!!!!!! *

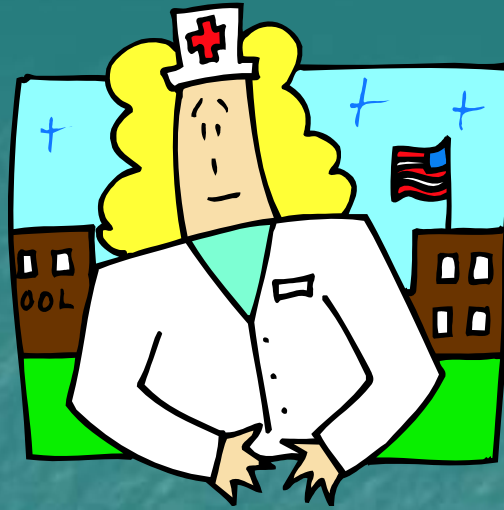
- Report to your building administrator
- Fill out an accident report
- Go directly to your physician for follow-up. Your doctor will decide on treatment

***** Within 24 hours.

GET YOUR

HEP B VACCINE!!!

*An ounce of prevention
is worth a pound of cure*



See your
School Nurse
for Paperwork
for Hep B Shots

CONFIDENTIALITY

IS NO LAUGHING MATTER...

NO PERSON MAY DISCLOSE THE
IDENTITY OF ANY PERSON WHO MAY
HAVE BEEN INVESTIGATED,
CONSIDERED, OR REQUESTED A
TEST FOR ANY SEXUALLY
TRANSMITTED DISEASE

**THE FINE FOR A BREACH OF
CONFIDENTIALITY HAS
INCREASED FROM \$5,000 TO
\$10,000!!!!**

DON'T TAKE A CHANCE..

KEEP IT TO YOURSELF.....



YOU ARE ON THE FRONTLINE
WHEN DEALING WITH HEALTH
AND SAFETY ISSUES IN THE
SCHOOL.

TAKE YOUR ASSIGNMENT
SERIOUSLY..... DON'T ASSUME
ANYTHING. YOU CAN'T
TELL BY LOOKING IF
SOMEONE IS INFECTIOUS.....



Resources

School Nurses:

Delaney- Kerry Richardson- x1050

Julie Cashman

Roderick- Christina Monti- x3050

