

Bloodborne Pathogens Annual Training

Information about Precautions to Prevent Spread of Infectious Diseases

Federal OSHA requires that employees be protected from exposure to Bloodborne pathogens. In the school setting, it is not possible to know whom maybe a carrier of an infectious disease and what germs may be present. Persons with infections do not always have outward signs and often are not aware of being infected themselves. However, you can take "UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS" while you are at work and in other situations that will help protect you from ALL infectious diseases. UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS include the actions below:

1. Wash your hands with soap and running water at regular times during your workday. Common infectious diseases may be contracted from dirt and waste encountered in the workplace. Blood is the single most important source of HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection, AIDS, and Hepatitis B (HBV).
2. Avoid punctures with objects that may contain blood of others.
3. Handle discharges from another person's body (particularly body fluids containing blood) with gloves and wash hands thoroughly with soap and running water when you are finished.
4. Carefully dispose of trash that contains body wastes and sharp objects. Use special containers with plastic liners (red) for disposal of refuse that contains blood or for any body spills that may contain blood. For disposal of sharp objects, use containers that cannot be broken or penetrated. Do not bend, break or recap needles or multiple puncture scarifiers used in tuberculin testing; put in puncture proof hazardous waste container.
5. Promptly remove another person's blood and body wastes from your skin by washing with soap and running water.
6. Clean surfaces that have blood or body fluids containing blood on them with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved disinfectant or a 1:10 solution of bleach and water mixed fresh daily.
7. Have a vaccination for protection from Hepatitis B if you are a health-care worker. Other people in casual contact with Hepatitis B carriers in schools are at minimal risk of HBV infection and vaccine is not routinely recommended for them. Staff in programs for the severely developmentally disabled have a risk of HBV infection comparable to that among health-care workers, and should be vaccinated. Other employees routinely exposed to blood when providing first aid may be recommended for Hepatitis B vaccination. Contact the Exposure Control Officer for questions regarding HBV vaccination.
8. If you are responsible for administering first aid to others or may be placed in a position where you may give first-aid, obtain current instruction in first-aid and CPR. Current instruction will include modification of first aid needed to protect the rescuer from infection.

"UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS," as defined by the *Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control*, are a set of precautions designed to prevent transmission of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), and other Bloodborne pathogens when providing first aid or health care. Under universal precautions, blood and certain body fluids of all patients are considered potentially infectious for HIV, HBV and other Bloodborne pathogens.

MAINTAIN CONFIDENTIALITY of all medical information concerning students and co-workers, especially if the individual has either HIV infection or AIDS. With few exceptions, sharing information about someone who has either HIV infection or AIDS without permission, is prohibited by law and will result in disciplinary procedures. Refer to the Administrative Procedures on Infectious Disease Control for further information about confidentiality.

PRECAUTIONS YOU CAN TAKE TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM HIV INFECTION AND HEPATITIS B IN NON-WORK SETTINGS

HIV INFECTION, AIDS, and HEPATITIS B are most commonly spread through sexual intercourse and by sharing needles with others to inject illegal drugs. By abstaining from these activities, the major risk of exposure to these viruses is eliminated. Sexual intercourse is safe if both partners are uninfected and mutually monogamous. The proper use of condoms with water-based lubricants containing spermicides can greatly reduce the risk of exposure to HIV infection and Hepatitis B from a partner who is infected.

I have completed the Bloodborne Pathogens annual class and have been informed about protection from infectious diseases and understand the precautions that have been recommended.

Print Name	Signature	e-number
Job Title	Worksite	Date
		Trainer Signature