

Bloodborne Pathogen Training for School Staff



Why do I need this training

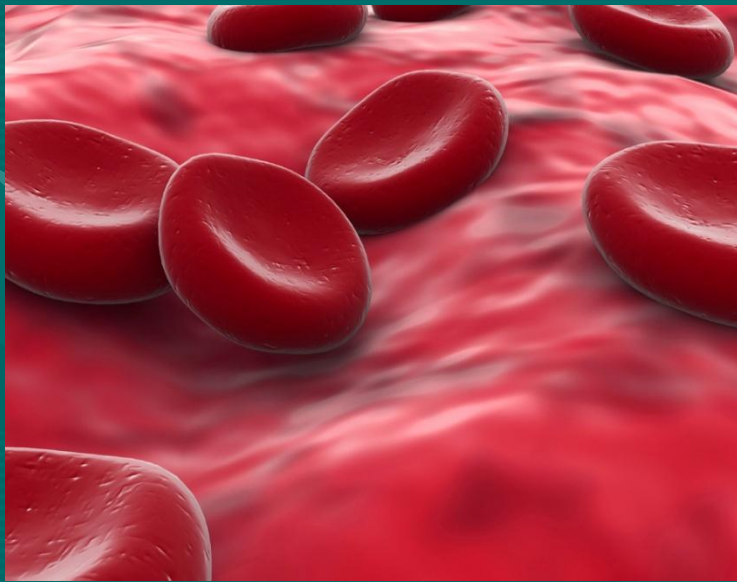


Schools are responsible for identifying and educating staff who could be “reasonably anticipated,” as a result of performing their job duties, to be in contact with bloodborne pathogens.

It is extremely important that you understand and can access our school’s Exposure Control Plan!

What are Bloodborne Pathogens?

Viruses, bacteria and other microorganisms that are carried in the bloodstream and can cause disease.



The most common bloodborne pathogens are:

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)

Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)

1. Hepatitis means “inflammation of the liver.”
2. Most infectious bloodborne hazard.
3. Can survive dried (flakey) outside the body for up to a week.
4. Symptoms can appear 2 to 6 months after exposure
5. Vaccination (series of 3) for HBV is available and very effective.



HBV Symptoms



If you become infected with HBV you may have:

1. Flu-like symptoms (fatigue, joint pain, N/V)
2. Pain on the right side of the abdomen.
3. A condition in which the skin and the whites of the eyes turn yellow in color (jaundice).
4. Dark urine (like cola or tea).
5. Pale stools.

30% of people have no symptoms at all!



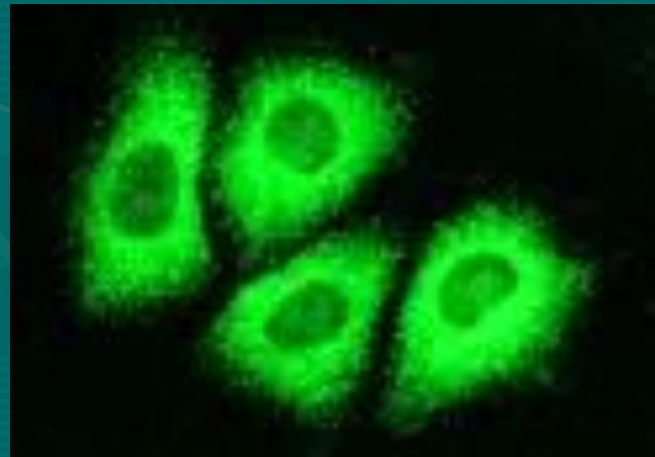
Hepatitis B Vaccine

Hepatitis B vaccine series must be offered at no cost to all staff who *are at risk of an occupational exposure* to blood or body fluids

1. Staff considered at risk should be notified by the district.
2. Vaccination is a series of three injections over seven months, with relatively few side effects.

Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

1. Long-term effects include chronic liver disease (70%) and death.
2. No treatment or vaccine is available for HCV.
3. Virus does not survive well out of the body.
4. Most HCV infections are due to illegal drug use.



HCV Symptoms

Hepatitis C symptoms are very similar to Hepatitis B symptoms:

1. Pain on the right side of abdomen.
 2. Jaundice.
 3. Fatigue, Appetite loss, Nausea.
 4. Dark-colored urine.
 5. Stools become pale in color.
 6. Incubation period is between 2 to 6 months
- 80% of infected have no signs or symptoms



Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

1. HIV attacks immune system & can cause the disease known as AIDS.
2. AIDS is the second-leading cause of death for age group 25-44 years.
3. Most commonly spread by unprotected sex, sharing needles or by contaminated blood left on needles then transferred to opening in skin



Symptoms of HIV

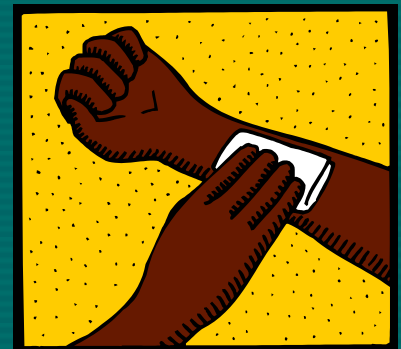
1. Night sweats or fever.
2. Weight loss.
3. Fatigue.
4. Swollen glands.
5. Flu-like symptoms.
6. May also develop AIDS-related illnesses including neurological problems and cancer.



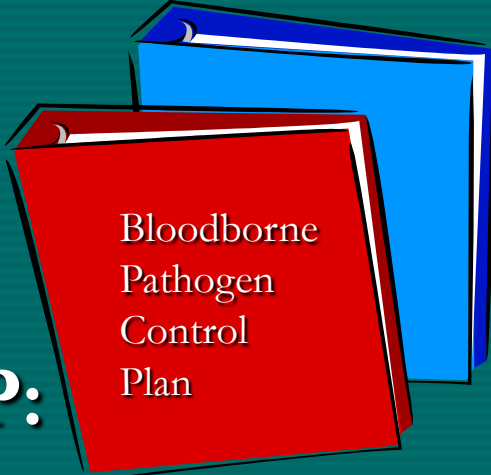
A person with HIV may carry the virus without developing symptoms for 10 years or more.

Transmission: How BBP's Enter Your Body

- Bloodborne pathogens can be transmitted when there is *direct contact* with blood or other body fluids of an infected person.
- An exposure incident must include both:
 1. Blood and/or other body fluids
 2. An entrance into the body (non-intact/open skin, eyes, mouth, nose, other mucous membrane)



Exposure Control Plan



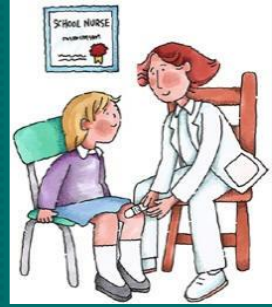
Bloodborne
Pathogen
Control
Plan

Written plan to protect staff from BBP:

1. Identifies staff at risk.
2. Identifies jobs and tasks at risk.
3. Vaccination program.
4. Work practice controls.
5. Use of personal protective equipment.
6. Post exposure incident procedure.

— *The plan must be accessible!*

Potential Risk of Exposure



JOB:

- 1. School Nurses
- 2. Secretaries
- 3. Teachers
- 4. Coaches & Athletic trainers
- 5. Custodians



TASKS:

Illness/injury care; sports injuries; cleaning up blood/body fluids; first aid

Methods to Reduce Exposures

- 1. Hand washing
- 2. Engineering control (sharps containers, etc)
- 3. Universal/Standard Precautions

What are Universal/Standard Precautions?

The practice of treating ALL human blood and body fluids as if it is infectious

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) must be used when a potential for exposure exists.

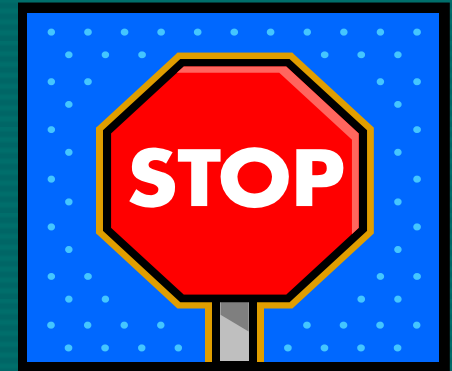


Cleaning Blood/Body Fluid Spills

- 1. Wear gloves & other PPE if needed
- 2. Absorb spill and place in plastic bag-then double bag to avoid leakage.
- 3. All contaminated surfaces/equipment cleaned with soap & water then decontaminated with appropriate cleaning solution (10% bleach solution or approved disinfectant).
- 4. Let solution sit on contaminated area for 15 minutes before wiping off.

See Policy for Carpet Cleaning

What to do if an Exposure Occurs



1. Immediately:
 - **Wash** the exposed area with soap & water.
 - **Flush** splashes to nose, mouth or skin with water.
 - **Irrigate** eyes with water or saline.
2. Report the incident according to your district plan.
3. The district will provide for additional medical evaluation and treatment, if needed, at no cost to the staff member.

WHAT IS MRSA?

- Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus
- MRSA is a specific type of “staph” bacteria that can cause a skin infection in an area of injured or open/cut skin.
- MRSA is not new....it is now starting to emerge in the community (CA-MRSA).
- Can only be proven by a culture and not by visually seeing an infected area!!

WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

- Most staph skin infections (including MRSA) appear as a bump or infected area on the skin that may be:
 1. red, swollen, painful
 2. warm to the touch
 3. full of pus or other drainage



VARIOUS DEGREES



How does it spread?

- Having direct contact with another person's infection
- Sharing personal items, such as towels or razors, that have touched infected skin
- Touching surfaces or items, such as used bandages, contaminated with MRSA.

SCHOOLS....WHAT ARE WE DOING FOR PREVENTION?

- Due to HPPA laws, parents & doctors are not required to inform us of students with MRSA.
- Best Control at school:
 1. Handwashing (best defense)
 2. all suspicious areas will be covered & remained covered while at school or participating in a school sport/function.
 3. all students sent home with a suspicious rash will be required to bring a note confirming that they went to the doctor before returning to school.
 4. Universal/Standard precaution cleaning will be done unless a confirmed outbreak is initiated by the Health Department.
 5. All students using the weight room/gym must have their own towel and wiping down seats, weight bars, all community touched areas with approved cleaner after each student's use.

