



## **BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS MODULE 2**



This module is the second of three modules for this topic. During the modules you will answer Quick Quizzes to help you review and test your understanding; these are not scored.

There is also a short Final Quiz at the end of the third module, which will be scored. It is necessary to pass with a score of 80% or better to receive credit for these modules. This module takes 20 minutes to complete.



Here's what we will cover for Module 2 -

## **Work Practice Controls:**

1. Universal Precautions
2. Implementing Work Practice Controls
3. Sharps Safety
4. Working with Blood and OPIM
5. Biohazards
6. Housekeeping
7. Spill Clean Up
8. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
9. Hand Washing
10. Handling Laundry



**Following universal precautions is an integral part of preventing exposure to bloodborne pathogens.**

Using universal precautions involves:

- Treating all human blood or OPIM as contaminated with Bloodborne Pathogens.
- Treating all materials that have been contaminated with human blood or OPIM as potentially infectious with Bloodborne Pathogens.
- Minimizing handling and manipulation of materials contaminated with human blood or OPIM.



### Implementing work practice controls:

These are steps to take in order to complete job tasks safely by reducing the likelihood of exposure through choices. Recommended controls include:

- Covering any cuts or abrasions, especially those near your hands.
- Not touching the face or mouth when a potentially infectious material is present.
- Not eating, drinking, smoking or applying cosmetics, including lip balm when a potentially infectious material is present.
- Following universal precautions: employees should assume that **all** human blood is infectious.



### **Sharps safety:**

- Do not bend or break needles.
- Do not recap or re-sheath needles.
- Place needles in a sharps container as soon as possible.
- Use forceps or another device to pick-up sharps, such as broken glass or a loose needle. Never use your hands.

**If a sharps injury does occur, report it to your supervisor immediately.**



### **When working directly with human blood or OPIM:**

- Food and drinks must be stored in a separate refrigerator and work space from specimens, with access limited to those who are trained on how to work human blood and OPIM.
- The storage location of the specimens must be labeled with the biohazard symbol.
- Procedures must minimize the creation of droplets, splash or spray.
- Secondary, leak-proof containers must be used for the storage and transportation of containers of human blood or OPIM.
- Equipment that may have come into contact with human blood or OPIM must be decontaminated prior to shipping or servicing.



### **Biohazard warning labels must be placed on:**

- Containers of regulated waste.
- Containers used to store, transport or ship blood or other potentially infectious materials.
- Refrigerators, freezers and other storage locations that contain blood and other potentially infectious materials.
- Laundry containers being sent for cleaning.
- Sharps containers.







Choose the correct answer.

When handling sharps, you should

- A. Report any sharps injury immediately
- B. Place sharps in any container
- C. Use your hands to pick-up sharps, as long as you wear gloves
- D. None of the above



Choose the correct answer.

When handling sharps, you should

- A. **Report any sharps injury immediately**
  - B. Place sharps in any container
  - C. Use your hands to pick-up sharps, as long as you wear gloves
  - D. None of the above
- 
- ▶ **Remember:** Place needles in a sharps container as soon as possible and use forceps or another device to pick-up sharps, such as broken glass or a loose needle.



### Housekeeping:

An assessment should be conducted to determine the appropriate cleaning and decontamination materials. Housekeeping measures, chemicals and responsibilities must be included in the exposure control plan.

A written schedule must be developed for cleaning and decontamination at the work site based on:

- The location within the facility.
- The type of surface to be cleaned.
- The type of soil present.
- The tasks or procedures being performed.





### Housekeeping (continued):

- Work surfaces must be decontaminated with an appropriate hospital grade disinfectant:
  - After the completion of procedures.
  - When surfaces are contaminated.
  - At the end of the work shift.
- Follow instructions on the product label for dilution, contact time on the surface and required personal protective equipment (PPE).
- A diluted bleach solution, 1% household bleach, is considered to be an effective disinfecting agent.
- Many decontamination chemicals have associated health and physical hazards. All chemicals hazards, including the chemical labels and safety data sheet, should be reviewed prior to working with the chemical.





Choose the most correct answer.

When should work surfaces be decontaminated with an appropriate disinfectant?

- A. After completion of procedures.
- B. When surfaces are contaminated.
- C. At the end of the work shift.
- D. All of the above.



Choose the most correct answer.

When should work surfaces be decontaminated with an appropriate disinfectant?

- A. After completion of procedures.
- B. When surfaces are contaminated.
- C. At the end of the work shift.
- D. All of the above.**

Let's take a look at **Spill Clean Up**.

Remember: **ONLY** employees who have taken and passed the **BBP Cleanup** training, can cleanup medical waste.

**For a BBP Trained employee, if a spill occurs:**

- Cordon off the area.
- Put on the required personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Place absorbent materials, such as paper towels, on the spill.
- Pour disinfectant on and around the spill area, allowing the disinfectant to flow into the spill.
- Allow the disinfectant to sit for the required contact time.
- At the end of the contact time, collect the absorbent material.
- Wipe up excess disinfectant with absorbent material.
- Place absorbent material and disposable PPE in a red bag or bag with a biohazard symbol to be disposed of as regulated waste.





### Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Personal protective equipment (PPE) is specialized clothing or equipment that is worn by an employee for protection against infectious materials.

- Always wear personal protective equipment (PPE) in potential exposure situations.
- Replace PPE that is torn, punctured or soiled.
- Reusable PPE must be properly cleaned, laundered, disinfected, repaired and disposed of at no cost to employees.
- Always wash hands immediately after removing PPE.







### Examples of PPE:

- Gloves
- Gowns or laboratory coats
- Face shields
- Eye protection
- Boots
- Mouth barriers

**Employees must receive training on the use, maintenance, care and limitations of the PPE that they are expected to use.**





### Proper procedures when using PPE:

- Remove PPE prior to leaving the work area.
- Follow universal precautions when removing PPE, being careful to not contaminate other areas.
- Wash hands immediately after removing PPE.





### Hand washing

Hand washing is one of the most important (and easiest) practices used to prevent the transmission of Bloodborne Pathogens. Here's some guideline for proper hand washing:

- Wash hands or other exposed skin thoroughly as soon as possible following an exposure incident.
- Wash hands after removing gloves.
- Use antimicrobial soap.
- Do not use harsh or abrasive soap.





Hand washing is one of the most important and easiest practices used to prevent the transmission of Bloodborne Pathogens.

- A. True
- B. False



Hand washing is one of the most important and easiest practices used to prevent the transmission of Bloodborne Pathogens.

- A. True**
- B. False**

### Laundry

There are several precautions to follow when handling laundry:

- Remove clothing that is contaminated with blood as soon as possible.
- Use universal precautions when handling contaminated laundry by handling laundry as little as possible and protecting yourself with the proper PPE.
- Place clothing in approved and labeled bags or containers with the biohazard symbol.
- If the laundry will soak through the container, place in a secondary container and label with the biohazard symbol.
- Water soluble bags provide the greatest protection; they dissolve in laundry to minimize handling of contaminated items.
- Sorting or rinsing before transportation is not allowed.
- Never take laundry home to be cleaned in domestic washing machine.



