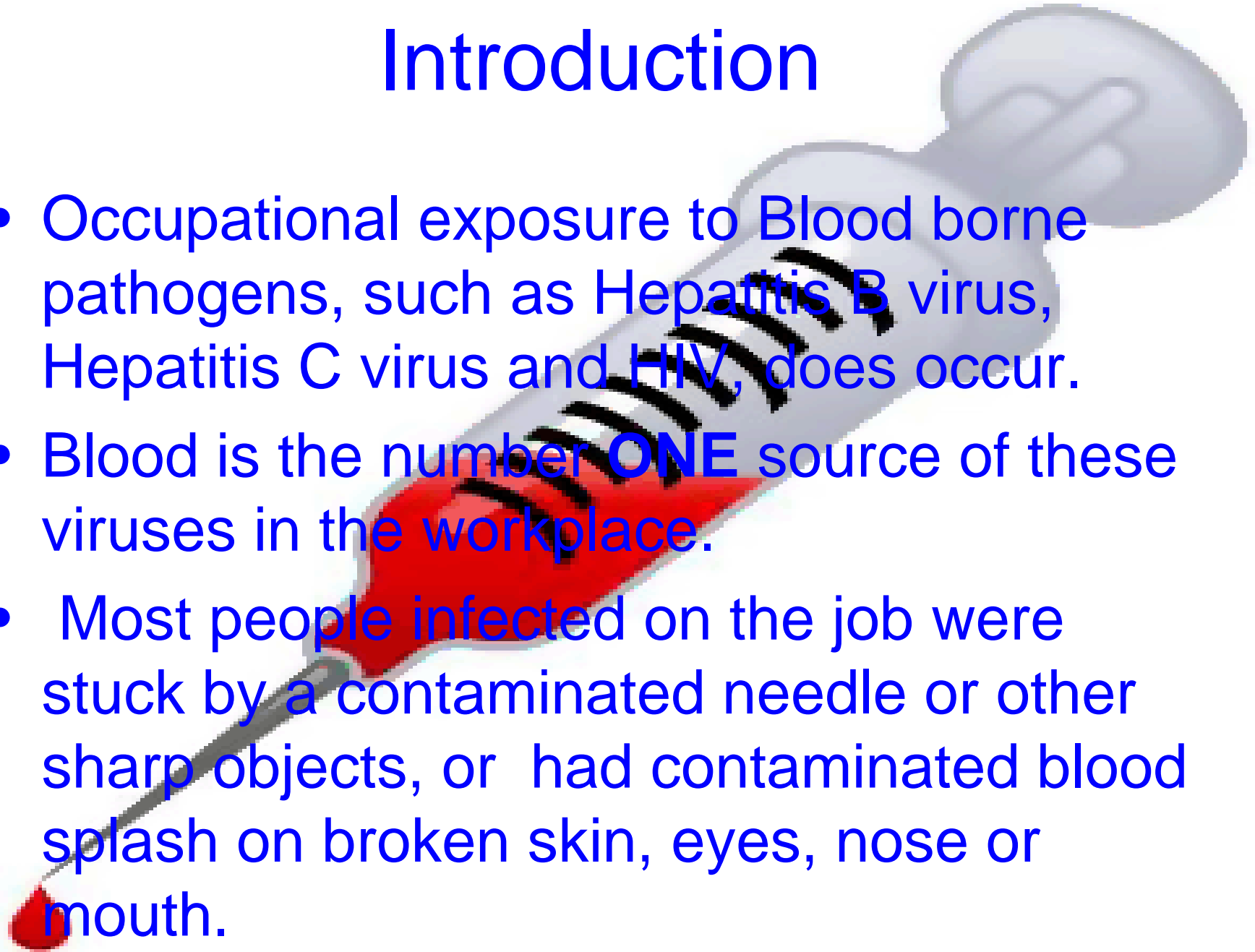


Blood Borne Pathogens

A 3D illustration of a blood vessel. The vessel is shown as a curved, reddish-brown tube. Inside the vessel, there are several red blood cells, which are depicted as biconcave discs with a darker red center and a lighter red outer edge. There are also several white blood cells, which are smaller and more spherical. The background is a dark red color, suggesting the interior of the blood vessel. The title 'Blood Borne Pathogens' is written in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font across the top of the image.

Introduction

- Occupational exposure to Blood borne pathogens, such as Hepatitis B virus, Hepatitis C virus and HIV, does occur.
- Blood is the number **ONE** source of these viruses in the workplace.
- Most people infected on the job were stuck by a contaminated needle or other sharp objects, or had contaminated blood splash on broken skin, eyes, nose or mouth.



What Puts you at Risk?



- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)

Your Risk at Work

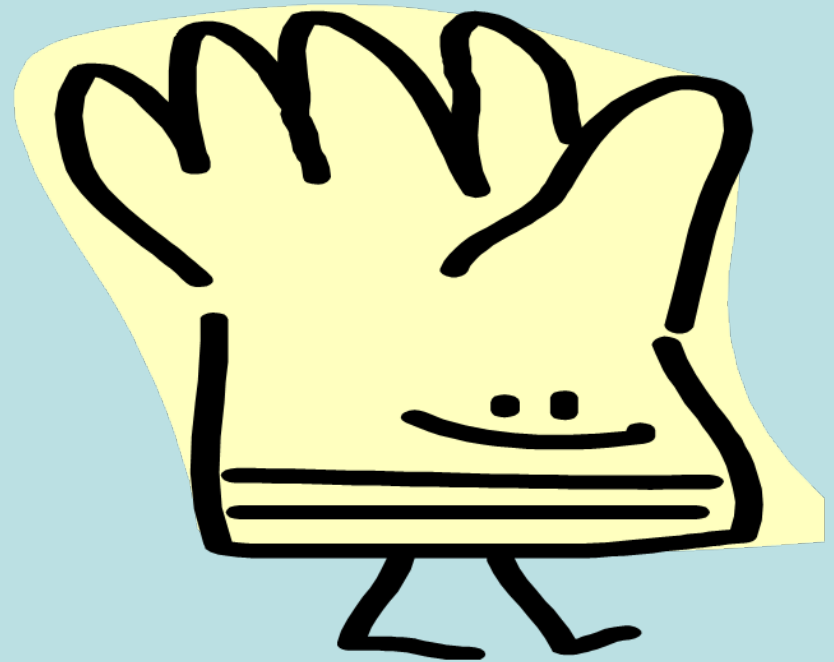
A red schoolhouse graphic with a yellow bell in the belfry and the word 'School' written on the front.

School

- Risk of contracting one of these viruses at school is low since your contact with blood is infrequent.

Precautions

- Always use barrier protection such as gloves when you anticipate touching blood, bodily fluids or contaminated surfaces.
- Universal precaution kits are available in the health office.
- Keep the kit readily available in your room.
- Never reuse gloves.



Guidelines for Hand Washing

- Wash with non-abrasive soap for at least 15 seconds, preferably liquid soap as it doesn't house contaminants.
- Rinse thoroughly and dry with a paper towel.
- Discard paper towel.
- Turn off faucet with a clean paper towel.
- Hand sanitizer is ok, but use soap and water when available.



PREVENTION

- *Hand washing is your main protection against contracting infection or transmitting to others.*



PREVENTION

- Disinfect any contaminated surfaces with an appropriate germicidal agent – custodians have these products.
- Hepatitis B can survive in dried blood for ONE WEEK, so clean thoroughly – contact custodian.
- ALWAYS wear gloves.
- Disposable gloves should be worn, but if heavy utility gloves are used to clean, throw them out after decontamination.



How to Handle Risky Situations

- **Bloody noses:** Keep their heads slightly forward, pinch the nostrils at the bridge to stop the bleeding, and hold a tissue under the nose to catch blood. **WEAR GLOVES** when assisting. Have student wash hands afterward.
- **Athletic Injuries:** Athletes should bandage existing cuts or scrapes before participation. A wound should be cleaned and bandaged securely. All equipment should be disinfected as per system protocol – custodians and Athletic Director know protocol.
- **Human Bites:** Immediately wash area with soap and water. Both people should seek medical attention.
- **Body Fluids:** If you deal with bodily fluids in classroom or restroom wear gloves.



What to Do if Exposed

- If you are exposed, **immediately** wash affected skin with soap and warm water.
- Flush eyes and exposed mucous membranes with large amounts of water.
- Report your exposure!
- Remember most exposures do not result in infection.



SUMMARY



- Fortunately, your risk of exposure to blood borne pathogens at school is low.
- Remember to treat all blood and body fluids containing visible blood as though infected with blood borne pathogens.
- Follow simple safety guidelines, you can deal with blood safely while treating the person in need with compassion.





THANK YOU

ANY QUESTIONS SEE YOUR
SCHOOL NURSE