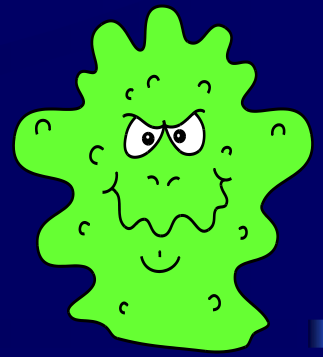


# Universal Precautions

Bloodborne Pathogen  
Exposure Plan

# Bloodborne Pathogens



- are microorganisms carried by human blood and other body fluids that cause disease.

**Hepatitis B**

**HIV**

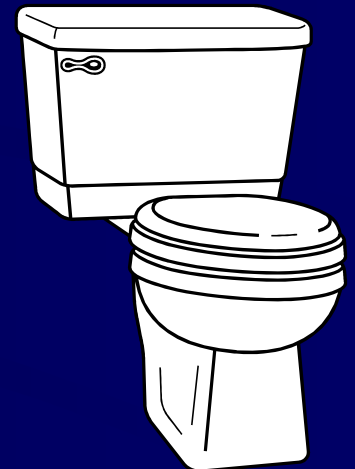
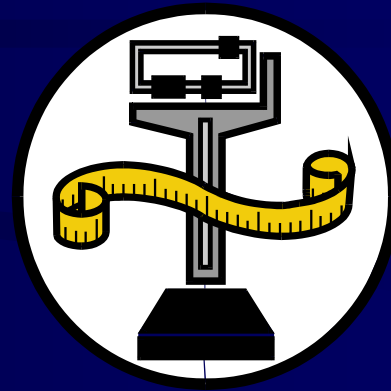
**AIDS**

# Hepatitis B

- 200,000 new infections every year in the U.S.
- Causes inflammation of the liver.
- This inflammation causes cell damage that increases your chance of getting cirrhosis (scarring) of the liver and liver cancer.
- Blood tests will always show that you have had hepatitis B.
- Most people clear the virus within 6 months, *but up to 10% of adults and 50% of children will become chronic carriers for life.*

# Symptoms of Hepatitis B

- Fatigue
- Weight loss
- Fever
- Diarrhea
- Jaundice

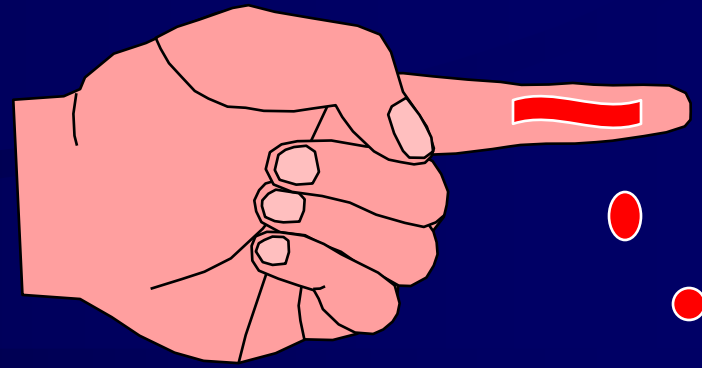


– Severity of symptoms differ among individuals. An infected person may NOT appear ill!

# HIV

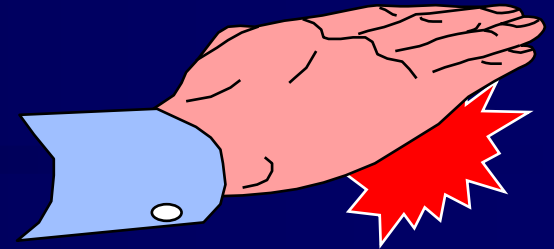
- Is a virus that attacks the immune system causing the disease AIDS.
- Also causes flu-like symptoms: fever, diarrhea, fatigue and night sweats.
- Fastest growing population in the US are heterosexual females of child-bearing age.

# TRANSMISSION

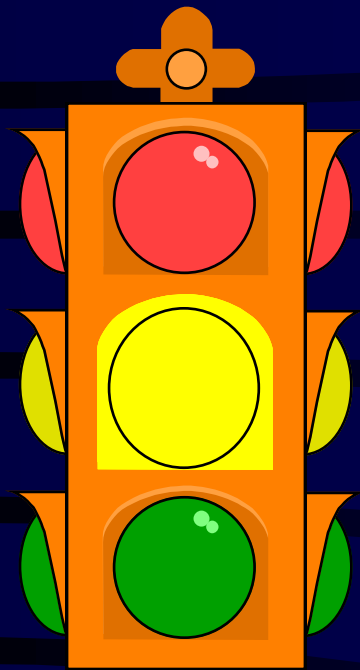


- Direct Transmission- HIV and Hepatitis B are present in the blood, semen , vaginal secretions, and other body fluids visibly contaminated by blood. They can enter your body through...
  - sexual intercourse
  - open cuts, nicks and abrasions
  - skin inflammation and acne
  - Contact with mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and mouth

# Indirect Transmission



- Occurs when you touch a contaminated surface and then transfer the virus to your mouth, nose, eyes or non-intact skin.
- Hepatitis B can live on surfaces or in dried blood for up to 1 week. HIV lives only a short time apart from a host.



# Universal Precautions

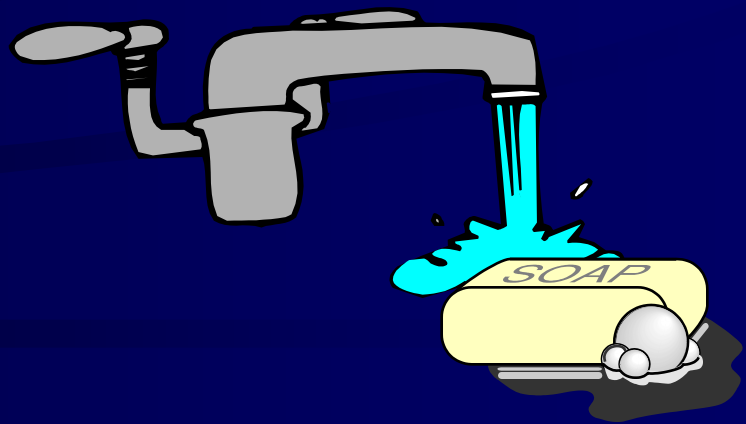
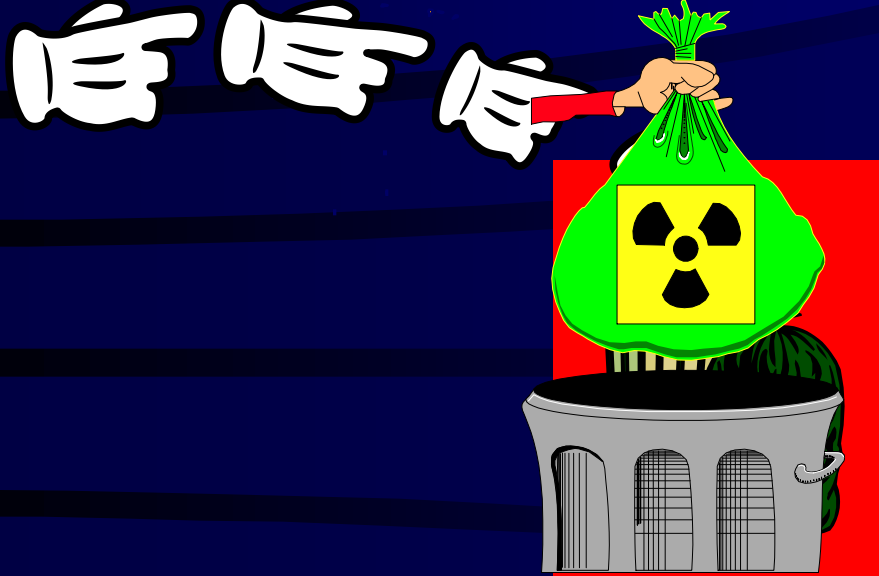
- Since it is **impossible** to know by appearance alone if a student or coworker is infected with HIV or Hepatitis B, it is best to **treat all blood and body fluids as though they are infected.**

# Universal Precautions

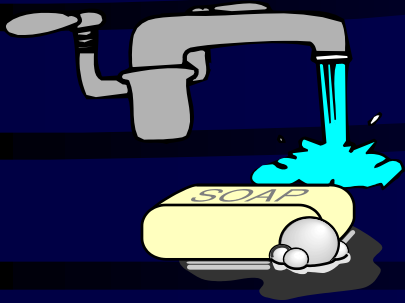


- **PUT ON GLOVES!!**
- Use disposable towels to do clean up and place in plastic bag.
- Clean area with 1:10 fresh bleach solution or tuberculocidal agent.





- Remove gloves by turning inside out and place in plastic bag along with towels and debris.
- Wash hands with soap and water for at least 15 seconds



# Employee Exposure

- Wash the area with soap and water.
- Report the incident to your school principal or nurse.
  - You must fill out an Employee Injury Report AND a Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Report!
- Call School Nurse immediately for evaluation if you have a break in your skin, blood splashes on a mucous membrane of eye, nose or mouth, or if you are uncertain if your skin is intact.



# Ongoing Care

- Irregardless of the outcome of the student's blood testing, you will be given the option to continue the 3 shot series for Hepatitis B **AND** you can be tested for HIV at 3, 6, and 9 month intervals.



3 months



6months



9months

# Medical Confidentiality

- Medical confidentiality protects the privacy of each of us regarding health matters. Parents are not required to tell the school if their child is HIV positive. It would also protect you if you were tested and found infected.

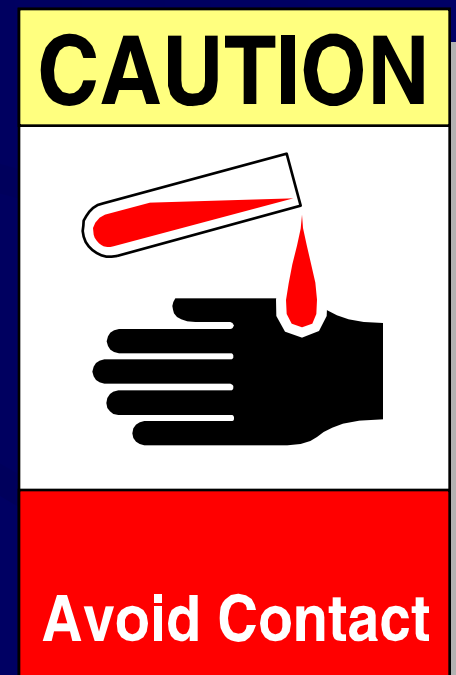


# Remember...

- You must react to medical emergencies in a responsible way. Protect yourself as you render aid to others.

1. UTILIZE UNIVERSAL  
PRECAUTIONS

2. FOLLOW THE EXPOSURE  
CONTROL PLAN THAT HAS  
BEEN DEVELOPED



- To receive credit for this in-service, please just reply to the e-mail as you would any other. Your message can be as short as “I got it”.
- Due to the length of this topic, there are no questions.

~When you have finished viewing the info on Universal Precautions, email Lisa Letsinger at [lletsinger@plymouth.k12.in.us](mailto:lletsinger@plymouth.k12.in.us) ~