



# Bloodborne Pathogen Training Operation Strong Safety

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# Bloodborne Pathogens



# Bloodborne Pathogens

A bloodborne pathogen is a microorganism such as a virus or bacteria that is carried in most body fluids and can cause a variety of diseases in people.



They include:

- Malaria,
- Syphilis,
- Brucellosis,
- Hepatitis B & C (HBV, HCV), and
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)



# Hepatitis B and C (HBV and HCV)

- About 300,000 people are infected with HBV or HCV each year worldwide.
- Hepatitis infects the liver first.
- Hepatitis is normally transmitted through "blood to blood" contact.



**Hepatitis viruses can survive in dried blood up to 7 days.**



# Symptoms of Hepatitis:

Mild flu-like symptoms: fatigue, stomach pain, loss of appetite, and nausea.

Hepatitis infected people may not show symptoms for 1-9 months.



# Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

- AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is caused by HIV. They are not the same.
- HIV attacks the body's immune system, weakening it so that it cannot fight other deadly diseases.





## Symptoms of HIV:

Symptoms of HIV infection include weakness, fever, sore throat, nausea, headaches, diarrhea, a white coating on the tongue, weight loss, and swollen lymph glands.



**HBV, HCV and HIV are transmitted through:**



# HBV, HCV and HIV are transmitted through:

- Sexual Contact
- Sharing of infected needles
- From mothers to their babies at or before birth
- Accidental puncture from contaminated needles, broken glass, or other sharps
- Contact between broken or damaged skin and infected body fluids



Skin forms an impervious barrier against bloodborne pathogens. However, infected blood can enter your system through:

- Open sores
- Cuts
- Abrasions
- Acne
- Any broken skin: sunburn or blisters



Bloodborne pathogens can also be transmitted through the mucous membranes of the:

- Nose
- Mouth
- Eyes



# Universal Precautions

**Treat all blood, body fluids and potentially infectious materials as if they are infectious!**



If it is wet, and not yours:

Don't touch it!









## Rules to follow:

- Always wear PPE in exposure situations.
- Remove and replace PPE that is torn or punctured.
- Remove PPE before leaving the work area.



# Gloves

- Should be made of latex, nitrile, rubber or other water-impervious materials.
- Double glove if you feel more comfortable doing so.
- Cover cuts or sores on your hands with a bandage before putting on your gloves.
- Inspect your gloves for tears or punctures.
- If a glove is damaged, don't use it!





*Always*

Check your gloves  
for damage  
before using them.



- Anytime there is a risk of splashing of contaminated fluids, goggles and/or other eye protection should be used to protect your eyes.
- Splashing could occur while cleaning up a spill, during laboratory procedures, or while providing first aid or medical assistance.



- Face shields can be worn in addition to goggles to provide additional face protection.
- A face shield will protect against splashes to the nose and mouth.



**Gowns can be worn to protect your clothing and to keep blood or other contaminated fluids from soaking through to your skin.**







- Handwashing is one of the most important (and easiest) practices used to prevent transmission of bloodborne pathogens.
- Hands should also be washed immediately (or as soon as feasible) after removal of gloves or other personal protective equipment.



If there is a chance of exposure to a bloodborne pathogen, DO NOT...



If there is a chance of exposure to a bloodborne pathogen, DO NOT...

- Eat
- Drink
- Smoke
- Apply cosmetics or lip balm
- Handle contact lenses



Clean and decontaminate all equipment before servicing or putting back into use.

Decontamination can be done by using a solution of 5.25% bleach diluted between 1% and 10% bleach to water. Remember, just use at least a quarter cup of bleach to each gallon of water.





- Protect yourself - on and off the job - know the facts
- Practice good personal hygiene
- Follow work rules, use gloves and protective clothing
- Wash your hands often, after work or exposure