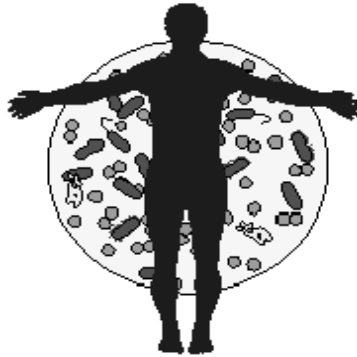


Bloodborne Pathogens are microorganisms such as viruses or bacteria that are carried in blood and can cause disease in people.

Types of bloodborne pathogens include:

Malaria
Syphilis
Brucellosis
Hepatitis B (HBV)
Human Immunodeficiency Virus



Transmission of Bloodborne Pathogens

Anytime there is blood-to-blood contact with infected blood or body fluids, there is a potential for transmission. Unbroken skin forms a generally good barrier against bloodborne pathogens. However, infected blood can enter your system through open sores, cuts, abrasions, acne, burns, open blisters.

Administrative controls

- Universal precautions
- PE selection
- Employee training
- Use of Blood Spill Kits
- Restricted access to waste collection points
- Waste disposal procedures.

Engineering Controls

- Proper storage facilities and containers
- Special syringes to prevent needle sticks
- Autoclaves & disinfectant equipment

Smart Safety Rules

Wash exposed areas with antibacterial soap

Use the required personal protective equipment

Treat all human body fluids & items soiled with human body fluids as contaminated

No smoking, eating, drinking or storage of food

Maintained facilities in a near sanitary condition at all times

Disinfect all Health Treatment Area at least once per shift

Pre-soak all contaminated clothing

Disinfect all spills of body fluid

Report any suspected exposure to HIV/HAV/HBV to your supervisor

Place all medical wastes in a red leak-proof container marked either *Biohazard* or *Medical Waste*.

Use personal protective equipment when handling medical waste

Sharp objects should not be handled by hand to prevent accidental punctures and lacerations