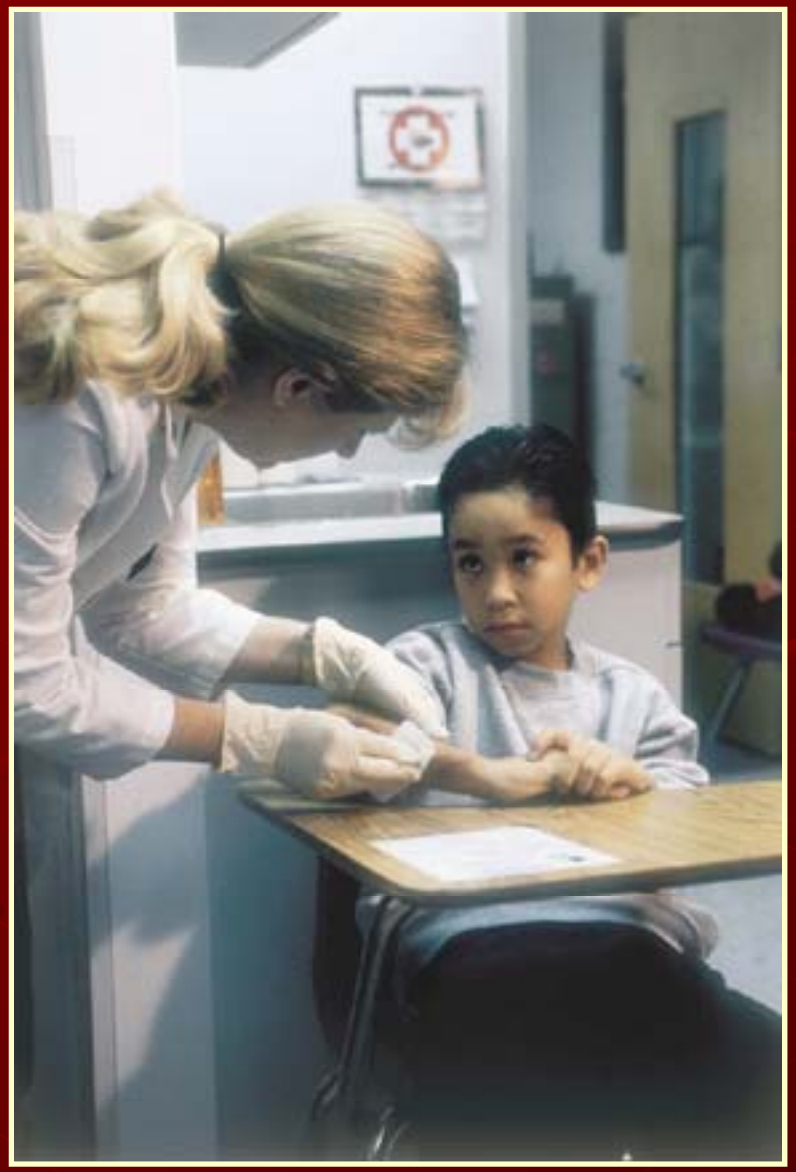
BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN EXPOSURE CONTROL TRAINING

The Wauwatosa School District, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration(OSHA), the Wisconsin Department of Commerce , and the Wisconsin Department of Education require initial training for safe handling of blood and other body fluids be given to all new employees, and refresher training be given annually to all employees. Any questions related to bloodborne disease should be directed to the District Nurse at 773-1039 or the District Safety Coordinator at 773-2840.



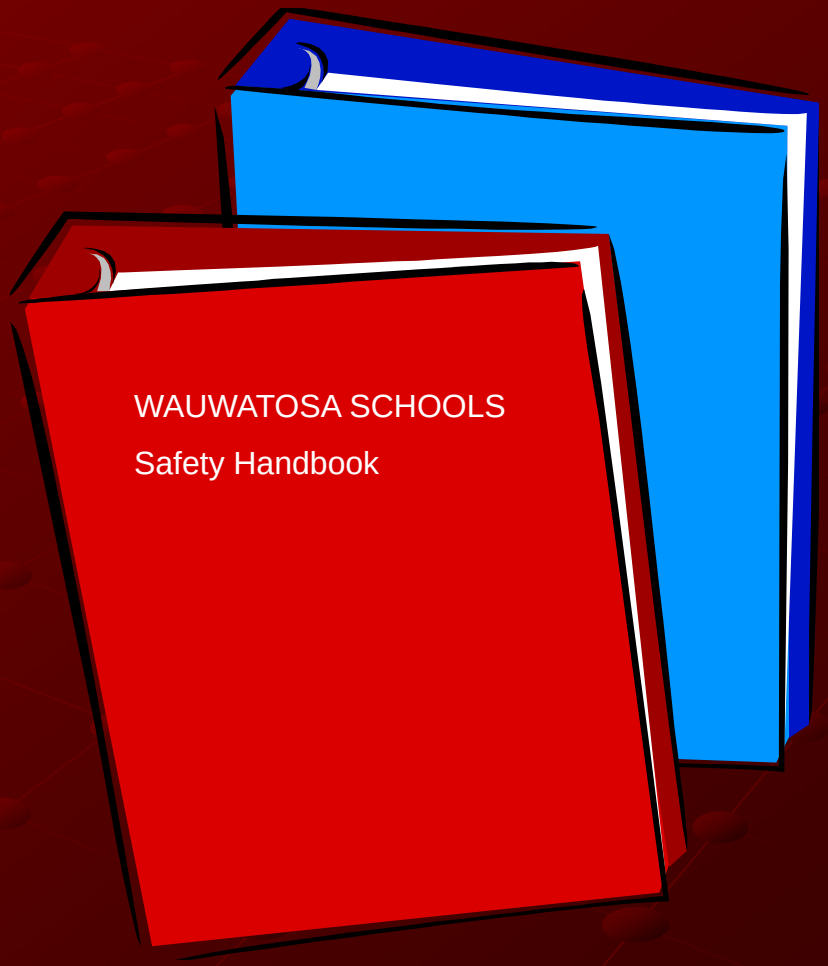
Bloodborne Pathogens are life-threatening and the possibility of infection at work should be taken seriously! However, there is no current data indicating that a BBP infection has originated from a contact in a school environment.

Required Elements of the Wauwatosa School District Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan

- Procedures for Cleaning and Handling Contaminated Materials
- Exposure Determination
- Provide Personal Protection Equipment
- Develop Procedures for Exposure Incidents
- Provide Color Coded and Labeled Containers for Bio-Waste
- Provide Training for All Employees
- Develop Record Keeping Procedures for Training and Exposure Documentation

The Written Plan

The Written Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan and the OSHA Regulations can be found in the red safety handbooks located in all the main offices at all of the schools. These are available for your viewing should you desire to read them.



Bloodborne Diseases

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)
Can lead to chronic liver disease or liver cancer.

Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)
Can lead to viral liver infection.

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
Attacks the immune system. The body is eventually unable to fight infection.

It is important to remember that many people infected with HBV, HCV and HIV show no symptoms at all. The only way to confirm infection is by blood test.

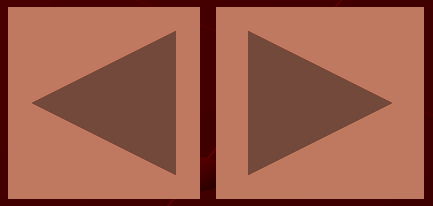
Hepatitis A (HAV)

- **Hepatitis A (HAV) <u>is NOT</u> a blood borne disease. HAV is transmitted by ingestion of fecal matter.**
- **You can get it through:**
  - **-Diapers or other clothing soiled by fecal matter.**
  - **-Food or water contaminated from poor personal hygiene or sanitary conditions.**
  - **-Oral-anal sexual contact**
  - **-Raw shellfish from sewage-contaminated water**
  - **-Contaminated water or food in countries where Hep. A is common and where clean water and proper sewage disposal are not available.**
  - **- Injecting drug use.**

Unlike Hep B and C, HAV does NOT cause long term liver damage.
A vaccine is available to prevent this disease

Hep B Vaccination

- Given in a series of three injections
- Injections are given at 1 month, 2 month, and six month intervals
- All three are necessary for complete coverage
- After an exposure a blood sample can be drawn to determine if you are still immune to Hep B



Getting the Vaccine

- Can be obtained from your own physician – cost usually covered by insurance
- If your insurance doesn't cover it – contact the HR Dept. @ 773-1040

Hepatitis B (HBV)

- Hepatitis B is a serious sometimes fatal disease that infects and damages the liver.
- It is transmitted through direct contact with infected blood, semen, vaginal fluid, or saliva.
- It is primarily spread through sexual contact but can also be transmitted by sharing needles or razor blades
- It can be spread indirectly because it can survive in dried blood on hard surfaces and at room temperatures for a least a week.

Symptoms of HBV

- Symptoms may include fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, stomach or joint pain, tenderness near your liver, jaundice (yellow eyes and skin), dark urine and light colored stools.

Hepatitis C (HCV)

- Hepatitis C is a serious often fatal disease caused by a virus that infects and damages the liver.
- It is primarily transmitted through blood-to-blood contact—most commonly through shared needles, and blood transfusions or organ transplants received before 1992.
- Roughly 60% of all cases of HCV are from blood exposure associated with injecting drug use.
- Risk of transmission of the disease through sexual contact is very low but precautions should be taken anyway.

How Common is HCV?

- Up to 180,000 people may become infected with HCV each year in the U.S.
- There are 10,000 deaths from HCV every year and this number is expected to triple in the next decade.

HIV

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus attacks the body's immune system causing a person to become vulnerable to infection. A person who is infected with HIV can remain healthy for a long time. But eventually the immune system is weakened and that person may develop other diseases or opportunistic infections. When this happens a person is diagnosed with AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)

HIV

- HIV is transmitted mainly through unprotected sex and sharing needles (blood to blood contact). HIV can be transmitted perinatally from a mother to her unborn baby, during childbirth or through breastfeeding.
- HIV can also be spread by contact with infected blood and body fluids.

HIV Symptoms

- Some people who become infected experience mild flu-like symptoms, within the first few months after exposure.
- As the body's immune system breaks down (over an average of 8-10 years) some people might develop more severe symptoms and infections.
- There is no vaccine to prevent HIV/AIDS.

Transmission

At work, you can be exposed to these viruses if a contaminated sharp punctures your skin, or if blood or other potentially infected material enters your body:

Routes

- Cuts
- Nicks
- Abrasions
- Burns
- Dermatitis
- Mucous membranes

Transmission

Reducing Risk

OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard provides various methods to reduce your risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens. These include:

- Engineering controls
- Work practice controls
- Personal protective equipment
- Housekeeping Procedures

One of the most important things any employee can do to protect themselves is:

- **Treat all body fluids as though they were infected. Use Universal Precautions.**
- **Wear gloves!**

Transmission

What To Do If Exposed

Do not panic if you are exposed to blood or other potentially infected material.

Act quickly.

- **Wash the exposed skin area with soap and water for 10-15 seconds..**
- **Flush eyes and exposed mucous membranes with clean water.**
- **Report the exposure to your administrator as soon as possible.**
- **Complete necessary post exposure paper work kept in the school office.**

IF THERE IS AN EXPOSURE INCIDENT

An exposure incident is defined as "contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials on an employee's non-intact skin, eye, mouth, other mucous membrane or by piercing the skin or mucous membrane through such events as needle sticks."

The employee must:

- **Report the incident to a supervisor immediately (not later than end of employee's shift.)**
- **Fill out the "School Exposure Incident Investigation Form." (District Safety Handbook, [BBP] Section, Appendix F.)**
- **Obtain the necessary papers for medical personnel. These include:**
  Original of the "School Exposure Incident Investigation Form" above, filled out.
  Hepatitis B Vaccination/Declination Form. (District Safety Handbook, BBP, Appendix H. *Note: two sided form.*)
- **We suggest you go to Aurora Medical Group at 4111 W. Mitchell St. Suite 300 (414-385-8850) for follow-up care as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours after the exposure incident. Take forms listed above with you. If you have questions please call Joanne Nordstrum at 773-1055.**

The Supervisor must:

- **Make three copies of the filled out "School Exposure Incident Investigation Form." Return original to the employee.**
- **Direct the employee to go to the Aurora Medical Group-New Berlin, or after hours/week-ends to West Allis Memorial Hospital Emergency Room, for medical follow up. Make sure employee takes the following forms:**
  Original of the "School Exposure Incident Investigation Form", filled out.
  Hepatitis B Vaccination/Declination Form.
- **Report the incident to the Human Resources Office (ext 1045) and to the District's Safety Supervisor in the Building and Grounds Office (ext. 2800). Forward the copies of the "School Exposure Incident Investigation Form" to both offices as soon as possible.**

The Human Resources Office will:

- **Receive and file any medical reports of the exposure incident.**

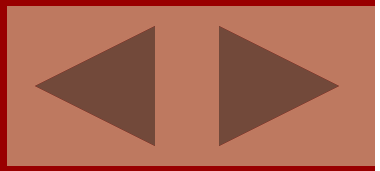
If you have any questions regarding bloodborne diseases or other health related issues please contact the District Nurse at Ext. 1039 or the District Safety Supervisor at Ext. 2840

OVERVIEW OF OUR BBP PLAN (1)

Bloodborne pathogens are microorganisms/viruses that are present in human blood or other potentially infectious body fluids and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogen Standard was enacted to minimize employee exposure to these pathogens.

Any Wauwatosa School District employee could, at one time or another, become involved in treating or helping someone with an injury or illness. Therefore it is necessary to use standard (or universal) precautions.

Standard Precautions (also referred to as Universal Precautions) is an approach to infection control. According to the concept of Standard Precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to contain HIV, Hepatitis A, HBV, HCV, and other bloodborne pathogens. With this concept in mind, all employees involved with treating injuries or illness should use every available means to avoid exposure to these pathogens.



OVERVIEW OF OUR BBP PLAN (2)

Listed below are work practice controls and the personal protective equipment, (PPE) that must be utilized by all employees to prevent contact with BBP's.

PPE's

Vinyl gloves must be worn at all times when handling any body fluid. Latex gloves may not be used in schools due to latex allergies that exist in students and staff members.

Face shields should be worn anytime there is a danger of splashing or spraying of body fluids into the face or onto mucous membranes. Face shields are located in the school health room or main office, and in the custodian's office.

Custodians should be called to clean up all major body fluid spills. They have the appropriate equipment and supplies for safely handling these spills.

Overview of Our BBP Plan (3)

Thorough hand washing practices are vital. Hand washing with dispensed soap and warm water must be done immediately after, or as soon as possible after exposure to body fluids. Even if gloves were worn, you should wash your hands immediately after removing your gloves. If hand-washing facilities are unavailable, disposable antiseptic towelettes and waterless hand cleaner are available and should be used until your hands can be properly washed. Towelettes and gel cleaner should be ordered through your school office.

Proper disposal of contaminated waste is also an important part of this plan. Any contaminated article that is caked or soaked with blood is considered a biohazard waste and proper disposal methods must be used. Each building has a biohazard bucket located in the office or health room. The head custodian should be notified if any articles are deposited in these buckets. There is a collection site at Wauwatosa East High School for biohazard waste. The head custodian should notify the Buildings and Grounds Department to make arrangements for transfer.

Uniforms or clothing owned by the District that become contaminated with blood or body fluids should be placed in a plastic bag to be laundered by our laundry contractor who will utilize standard precautions and who will properly sanitize the clothing article. You should not take District-owned contaminated clothing home to be laundered.

These procedures have been developed for your safety. Please ensure that standard precautions and personal protective equipment are used at all times.

Please click on the Bloodborne Pathogen Video
Link on the intranet to view the video