



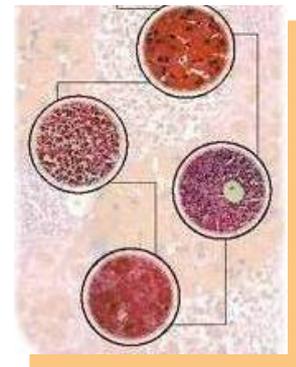
Bloodborne Pathogens

**Prevention or Infection....
Your Choice.**

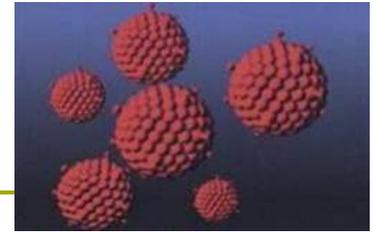
By: Janell Eastman, M.Ed, BSN, RN
Sevier School Nursing Services

What are Bloodborne Pathogens?

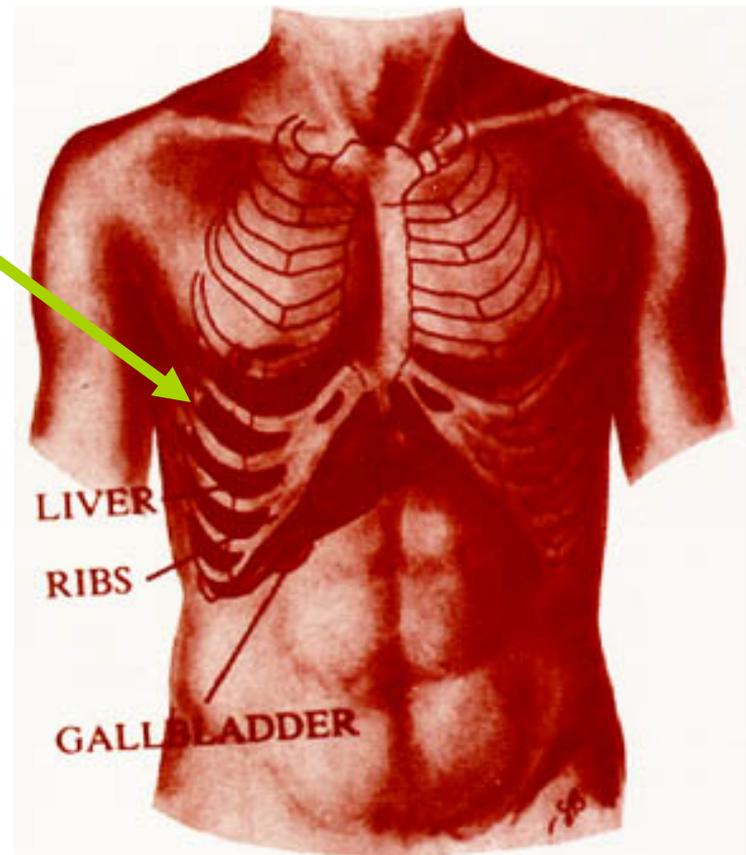
- ❑ Disease producing microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease.
- ❑ Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and HIV are examples of diseases contracted through exposure to bloodborne pathogens.
- ❑ Hepatitis A is not included in this list becauseit is not carried in the blood.



Hepatitis B: What is it?



- ❑ Liver is located behind the lower ribs on the right side of your abdomen.
- ❑ Weighs about 3 pounds and is roughly the size of a football.
- ❑ If infected with HBV, the liver often becomes tender and enlarged



Hepatitis B

Where does the virus hangout ?

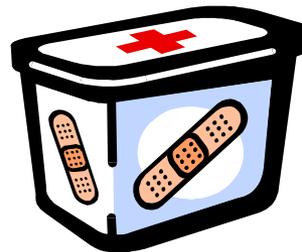
- ❑ Blood
- ❑ Urine
- ❑ Vaginal secretions, saliva, semen, sweat



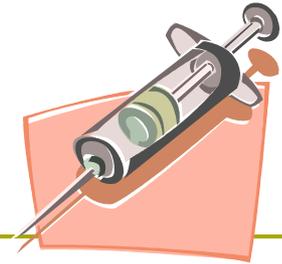
Hepatitis B

How do you get it at school?

- Blood or infectious material entering through an opening in your skin



How ?



❖ Exposure can take place either by getting stuck with a needle (or other sharp); from a splash of blood to the face, eyes, other mucous membranes; or exposure to the hands (when cut, scratched, chapped).

❖ Neither HIV nor any bloodborne Hepatitis can be caught by **casual** contact, such as from co-workers or students.



Hepatitis B--Who gets it?

- ❑ 1 in 20 Americans has or has had Hepatitis B
- ❑ More than 300,000 new infections each year in the United States
- ❑ Individuals employed as Healthcare workers are at high risk of contracting it.



Hepatitis B---

How does it feel ?

- ❑ Many symptoms are similar to other diseases and so are not diagnosed as Hepatitis B
- ❑ 50 % of all those infected are unaware and do not know that they may innocently infect others.



Hepatitis B ---

What are the symptoms?

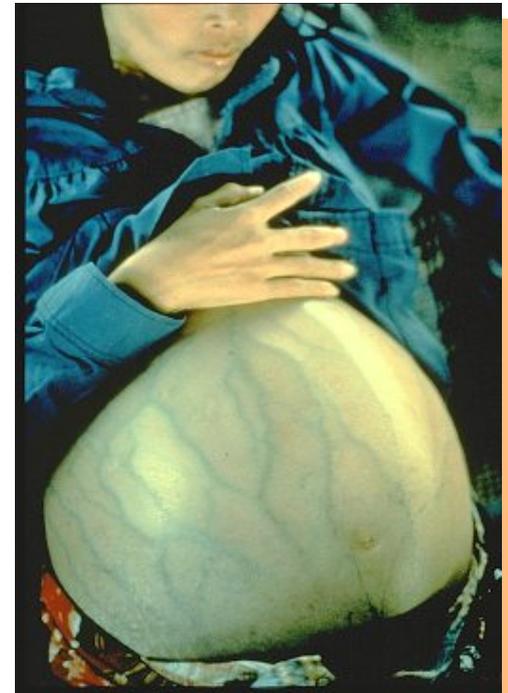
- Fatigue
- Abdominal pain
- Diarrhea
- Jaundice
- Vomiting
- Mild fever
- Muscle and joint aches
- Nausea



Hepatitis B---

What happens when you get it?

- ❑ 1% die of fulminant hepatitis
- ❑ 5% to 10% become carriers
 - ❖ 25% carriers develop chronic hepatitis B
 - ❖ 9% carriers develop liver cancer
- ❑ Many people require 6 months to recover fully



Hepatitis B

Annual deaths in U.S.

- ❑ 4,000 die from cirrhosis of the liver
- ❑ 800 die from liver cancer
- ❑ 250 die from fulminant hepatitis



Bloodborne Pathogens

How can you protect yourself?



Universal Precautions= Infection Control

- ❑ Assume all unknown fluids are contaminated.
- ❑ Alert appropriate personnel for clean-up.



Personal Protection Equipment Barriers to Infection

- ❑ Gloves
- ❑ Masks
- ❑ Lab Coats
- ❑ Gowns
- ❑ Resuscitation devices
- ❑ Face shields



How to Reduce Exposure

- ❑ Allow students to cleanse own wounds whenever possible
- ❑ Anticipate need for gloves, i.e. when giving first aid, field trips, playground duty, etc.



How to Reduce Exposure/ Infection





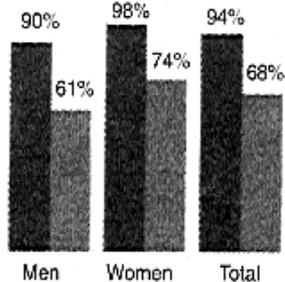
Our Dirty Little Secret

Dirty hands

When using public restrooms, nearly all adults say they *always* wash their hands. When observed, the percentage is much lower.

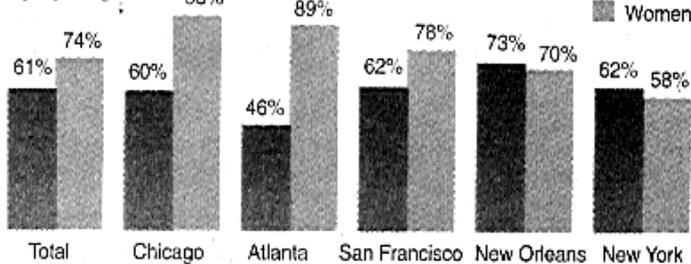
Percentage of U.S. adults who...

- say they wash their hands (1,004 surveyed)
- actually do (6,393 observed)



Percentage of people observed washing their hands in public restrooms

By city and gender



- After using toilet:
 - Women 74%
 - Men 61%
- New York City- 60%
- Chicago- 78%
- New Orleans- 69%
- Atlanta Braves Game-
 - Women 89%
 - Men 46%
 - Pass the popcorn!!

What is a Significant Exposure?

- ❑ Any puncture of the skin by a needle or sharp object that has had contact with blood or body fluids
- ❑ Blood or other infectious material splattered onto mucous membranes of nose, mouth or eyes.
- ❑ Contamination of open skin (cuts, abrasions, blisters, open rashes) with blood of other infectious material (bites).

How to Report an Exposure

- ❑ After washing exposed area with soap and water for 20 minutes; report your exposure to your supervisor, immediately
- ❑ Report claim within 24 hrs to GSD Risk Management
- ❑ Obtain initial treatment from Work Care Clinic, 2390 S. Redwood Rd, WVC, UT 975-1600



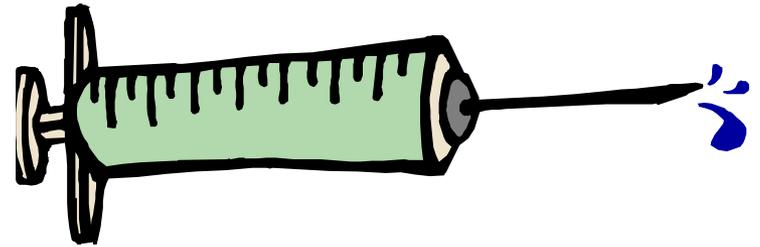
Vaccination---

A Good Choice

- ❑ No known treatment for Hepatitis B. Vaccination is over 90% effective
- ❑ No human products used in serum. It is impossible to get HIV or Hepatitis B from the vaccine.
- ❑ Intramuscular injection – first dose today, second dose, one month later, third dose five months later. **6 months to complete series**

Side Effects???

- ❑ Swelling, redness at injection site
- ❑ Fever
- ❑ Headache
- ❑ Muscle soreness



What's your Choice?



Questions?

Call your school nurse, or
Sevier School Nurse Services 435-896-8214