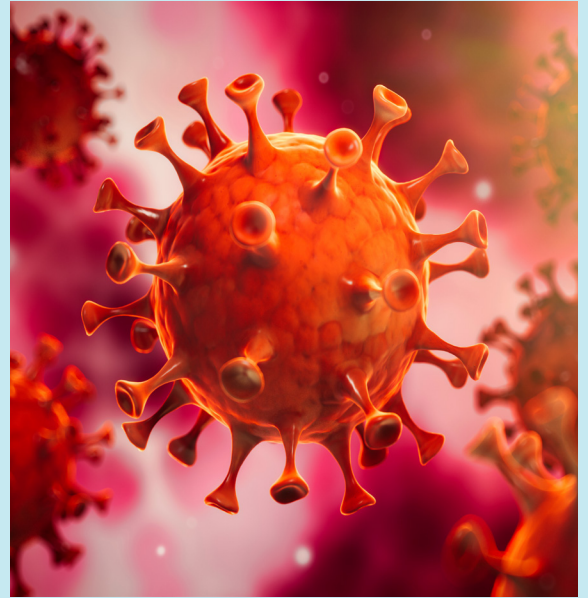


Bloodborne Pathogens

Bloodborne Pathogens are microorganisms such as viruses or bacteria that are carried in blood and can cause disease in people. These include Malaria, Syphilis, Brucellosis, Hepatitis B (HBV), and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

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



Basic Bloodborne Pathogen Safety Rules

- Use personal protective equipment
- Treat all human body fluids and items soiled with human body fluids as contaminated
- Disinfect all spills of body fluid
- Pre-soak all contaminated clothing
- Place all medical wastes in a red leak-proof container marked Biohazard/Medical Waste
- Do not handle sharp objects by hand to prevent accidental punctures and lacerations
- Wash exposed skin with antibacterial soap
- Keep facilities in a sanitary condition at all times
- Report any suspected bloodborne pathogen exposure to your supervisor

You Can Decrease Exposure Odds Before an Incident Happens!

Administrative Controls

Proper Employee Training
Universal Precautions
Waste Disposal Procedures
PPE Available to Staff
Restricted Access to Waste Collection Points



Engineering Controls

Storage Facilities & Containers
Special Syringes to Prevent Needle Sticks
Autoclaves and Disinfectant Equipment

