

Lesson Plan

Course Title: Bloodborne Pathogens
Time: Approximately 45 minutes
Objective: To inform employees of the requirements under OSHA Standard CFR 1910.1030 Bloodborne Pathogens.

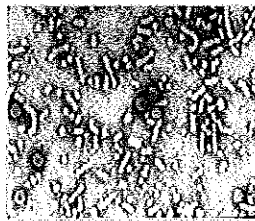
Teaching Aids Required:

- Overhead Projector
- Pointer
- Copy of OSHA Standard CFR 1910.1030 Bloodborne Pathogens.
- Examples of personal protective equipment used to prevent exposure to bloodborne pathogens (ex: latex gloves, protective eyewear etc.).
- Knowledge of Company bloodborne pathogen plan, specifically who to contact in an emergency and where to go if you are exposed to a suspected bloodborne pathogen fluid.

| Slide # | Information | Time Per Area |
|---------|---|---------------|
| 1 | Bloodborne Pathogens | 1:00 |
| 2 | Introduction to Bloodborne Pathogens What is a Bloodborne Pathogen? Why is it important? Who is covered by this standard? My Background | 3:00 |
| 3 | OSHA Standard CFR 1910.1030 What does employee training include? Where do I find a copy of the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard? What signs and labels should I be aware of? | 5:00 |
| 4 | Bloodborne Pathogens What should I know about the Hepatitis B vaccine? | 5:00 |
| 5 | Bloodborne Pathogens (cont'd) What are the modes of Bloodborne Pathogen transmission? What activities should I watch out for? Use and limitations of methods that will prevent exposure? | 5:00 |
| 6 | Bloodborne Pathogens (cont'd) How to select and use personal protective equipment? Epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne disease. | 5:00 |
| 7 | Bloodborne Pathogens (cont'd) Who do I contact and what can I do in an emergency involving infectious materials? Who would I see for a post-exposure evaluation and follow-up? | 5:00 |
| 8 | Discussion Please share experiences you have had in this area. Give two examples of where you witnessed actions that put employees at risk. Why is this more than just another Government rule? Who is responsible for a safe working environment? | 5:00 |
| 9 | Play videotape "Bloodborne Pathogens for Non-Healthcare Workers" | 12:00 |

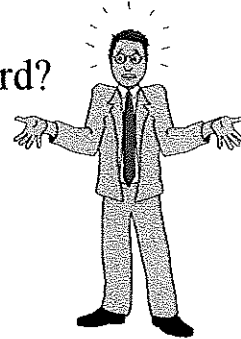


Bloodborne Pathogens



Introduction to Bloodborne Pathogens

- What is a Bloodborne Pathogen?
- Why is it important?
- Who is covered by this standard?
- My Background



What is a Bloodborne Pathogen?

-means pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

Why is it important

-To prevent exposure of employees to blood or other potentially infectious materials.

Who is covered by this standard?

-This applies to all occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials.

My Background

- How long I have worked here
- My role and responsibilities
- How this standard impacts my job
- Personal reasons why this is important

OSHA Standard CFR 1910.1030

- What does employee training include?
- Where do I find a copy of the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard?
- What signs and labels should I be aware of?



What does employee training include? Knowledge of:

- Access to a copy of the regulations
- signs and labels relating to bloodborne pathogens
- epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne diseases
- modes of transmission
- recognition of activities that may involve exposure to blood
- use and limitations of methods that will prevent exposure
- how to select and use personal protective equipment
- Hepatitis B vaccine
- who to contact and what to do in an emergency involving infectious materials.
- who to see for a post-exposure evaluation and follow-up

Where do I find a copy of the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard?

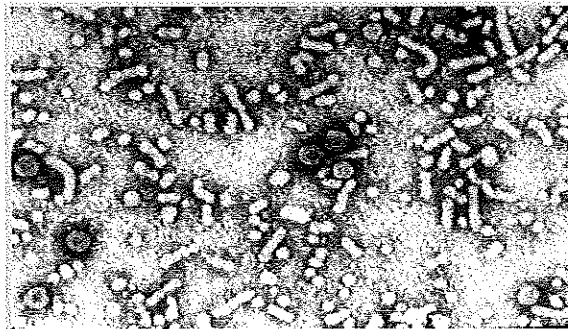
- Tell class where CFR 1910.1030 can be found normally.
- Show the copy of the standard you brought to class.

What signs and labels should I be aware of? Show students either the:

- red or orange red Biohazard labels used on site-or-
- the red Biohazard bags used.

Bloodborne Pathogens

- What should I know about the Hepatitis B vaccine?



What should I know about the Hepatitis B vaccine?

-There is a safe and effective vaccine against hepatitis B. You can protect yourself and your loved ones by getting the vaccine and telling others to get the vaccine.

WHAT'S THE VACCINE MADE OF?

In 1981, the Food and Drug Administration approved the first vaccine for hepatitis B. The current vaccine is made from yeast and is one of the safest vaccines available.

ARE THERE SIDE-EFFECTS?

The common side-effects that have been reported from the vaccine include soreness, swelling and redness at the injection site. You can not get hepatitis B from the vaccine.

HOW IS IT GIVEN?

The vaccine is given in a series of three injections. The first injection may be received at any time. The second

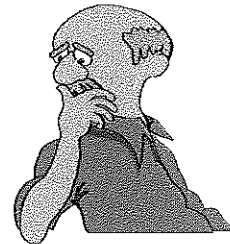
one is given one month after the first. And the third injection is given six months after the first injection.

1. First Injection - At any given time.
2. Second Injection - One month after the first.
3. Third Injection - Six months after the first.

The injection is given intramuscularly.

Bloodborne Pathogens (cont'd)

- What are the modes of Bloodborne Pathogen transmission?
- What activities should I watch out for?
- Use and limitations of methods that will prevent exposure?



What are the modes of Bloodborne Pathogen transmission?

-Physical contact of open flesh with infected body fluids.

What activities should I watch out for?

-Any activities that put you in contact with any kind of exposure to infectious blood or body fluids from persons who have either acute or chronic HBV infection. The highest concentrations of virus are in blood; lower concentrations are found in semen, vaginal fluid, and saliva. HBsAg has also been detected in low concentrations in other body fluids, including tears, sweat, urine, feces, breast milk, cerebrospinal fluid, and synovial fluid; however, these fluids have not been associated with transmission.

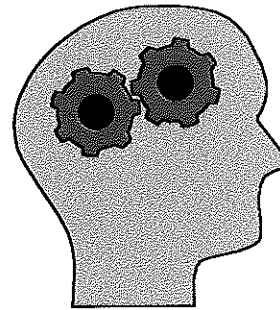
Use and limitations of methods that will prevent exposure?

-Discuss pros and cons of:

latex gloves, sharps containers, red plastic bags, red solid plastic containers, as well as engineering controls put in place to eliminate contact with body fluids.

Bloodborne Pathogens (cont'd)

- How to select and use personal protective equipment?
- Epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne disease.



How to select and use personal protective equipment?

-Take students step by step through the selection of the right protection for the right task. Also explain the proper use and any likely misuse of the personal protective equipment.

Epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne disease.

- **HBV causes no symptoms at all in about 50 percent of cases.** Approximately 49 percent of the people who are infected will have some symptoms. The usual signs and symptoms of HBV may include fever, fatigue, muscle or joint pain, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting. When infected with HBV, many people think they have the flu and do not attribute their symptoms to HBV infection. About 90 percent of the total number of people infected with HBV will develop antibodies against the disease and will totally clear the virus from their bodies. Although they may experience some symptoms, these people will recover without complication.

Keep in mind Hepatitis B is a serious liver infection that can result in cirrhosis and liver cancer.

Bloodborne Pathogens (cont'd)

- Who do I contact and what can I do in an emergency involving infectious materials?
- Who would I see for a post-exposure evaluation and follow-up?



Who do I contact and what can I do in an emergency involving infectious materials?

-Inform employees of who is going to be the point person in the event of an emergency. Typically this person is either in a Safety position or one of the managers.

Who would I see for a post-exposure evaluation and follow-up?

-Inform employees of which medical professionals they will be sent to in the event of an exposure or suspected exposure to a bloodborne pathogen.

Discussion

- Please share experiences you have had in this area.
- Give two examples of where you witnessed actions that put employees at risk.
- Why is this more than just another Government rule?
- Who is responsible for a safe working environment?

Please share experiences you have had in this area.

- close calls
- mishaps at other facilities
- news reports

Give two examples of where you witnessed actions that put employees at risk.

- cleaning up spills
- handling unknown fluids

Why is this more than just another Government rule?

- what makes this important
- what can happen if disregarded
- why is it just good business sense

Who is responsible for a safe working environment?

- each person at this facility
- we are all responsible