

# You WILL survive ...Blood Borne Pathogens



Joanne Hathorn RN IL/NCSN  
Sheri Boress RN IL/NCSN  
Health Services WPS 60

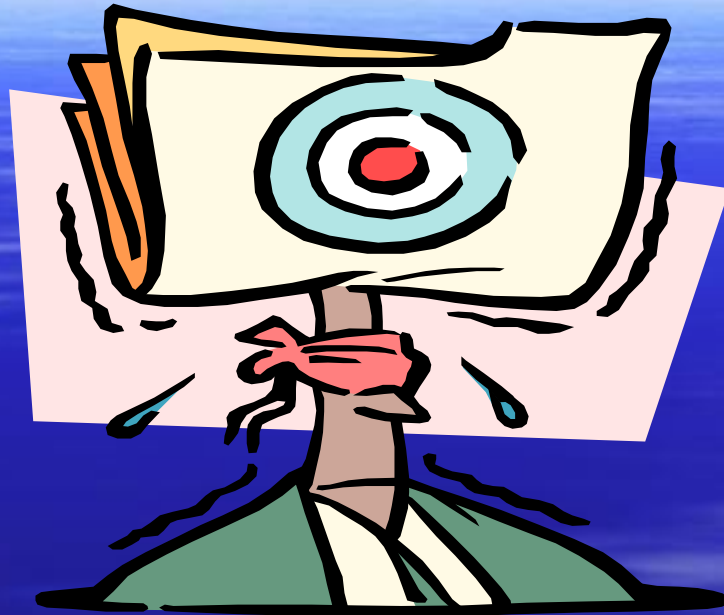


...At first you may be afraid



of children getting sick, bleeding knees and bloody  
noses in your classroom...

You may be PETRIFIED...



of getting HIV, AIDS, lice,  
hepatitis and other diseases!

You may think if you touch  
someone's blood  
or body fluids...





You will get sick and then die



... or spread a disease to your family.

You could spend many  
nights...



Worrying and wondering how  
you will protect yourself...



questioning whether a gas mask is REALLY  
necessary?

Today we will help you grow  
strong...



with vital information so you can easily  
and effectively protect yourself !!



# Prevention of HBV, HCV, and HIV

- Main principle: We do not know the bloodborne disease status of most people
- Usually there are no outward signs
- Therefore standard precautions are used with ALL people



# Standard Precaution Steps to protect yourself at home or at work

- Sexual abstinence, or sex with one faithful partner
- Safe sex –using a latex or polyurethane condom
- Do not share razors, toothbrushes, needles, syringes or any items that may contain blood
- Ask those that perform acupuncture, piercing or tattooing, if they use disposable equipment or use the autoclave method to sterilize equipment
- If you are pregnant, talk to your doctor about the need to be tested or treated for these viruses prior to delivery - if infected you can prevent infection or complication to your baby
- WASH HANDS FREQUENTLY – It is one of the most effective methods in preventing transmission of infectious disease
- Use Standard Precautions at home and on the job

# Hazards at work/school

- Please assume that any blood or body fluid you may come into contact can contaminate you
- Bloodborne Pathogens can cause infection by entering your body in a variety of ways: open cuts, nicks in the skin, abrasions, dermatitis, acne, and the mucus membranes of your mouth, eyes, and nose.



# Take precautions when working with students with special needs

- Cover any open sore or cut that you have.
- Cover any open sore or cut that any of your students have.
- Ask your School Nurse for assistance if you need help with this.
- Use gloves and protect your eyes from all body fluids.



# More steps:

- Wear gloves for any contact with blood or other body fluids that may contain blood such as urine, feces, saliva, or vomit.
- Wash your hands or any part of skin that gets contaminated immediately after contact with blood or body fluids.
- Disinfect surfaces that get contaminated.
- Cover any cuts, sores, or breaks in your skin and the skin of others until bleeding or oozing stops and a scab is formed.
- If blood borne exposure occurs - Report exposure promptly to the nurse and Principal, then complete all required forms and tests.

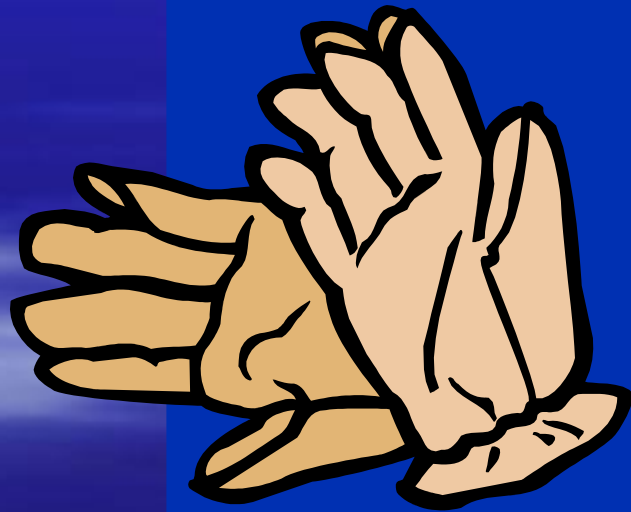
# Standard Precaution Kits

## Include:

- A pair of gloves to protect you from exposure.
- Disposable washcloth to help contain blood or fluid of the injured person.
- Paper towel to cover spills until the custodian arrives to clean it up.
- Plastic bag to dispose of contaminated materials .
- More kits can be supplied by nurse.



Once you learn about the  
importance of gloves and the  
use of standard precautions  
kits ...





You're back,



without fear of catching anything!

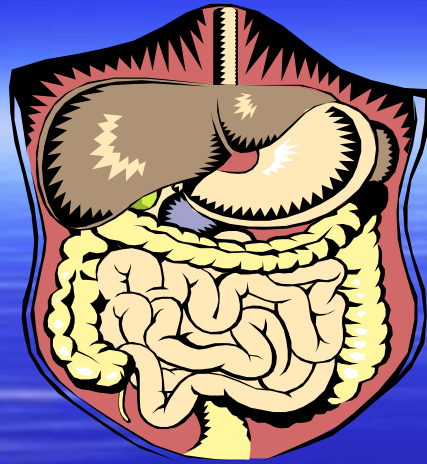
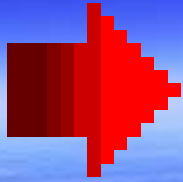




# Facts about the viruses



- HIV –attacks the bodies immune system (specifically the CD4 T cells) gradually destroying the bodies ability to fight infection.
- When CD4 T-cell count falls below 200 the infection becomes life threatening and is now called AIDS.
- Treatment can delay the length of time from infection to disease but cannot rid the body of the virus.



# Hepatitis

- Hepatitis or inflammation of the liver is caused by drugs, alcohol, and viruses.
- Inflammation can cause damage to the liver tissue which can decrease the liver's ability to remove toxins and waste from the body and decrease the ability to digest food.
- Symptoms of hepatitis include yellow jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, and joint pain.

# Hepatitis A, B, C

- Hepatitis A : Route of transmission fecal oral route – usually transmitted by sexual contact or through ingesting food that is contaminated with the virus. Does not become chronic, the infected person - gets very sick but usually gets over the infection in 4-6 months.
- Hepatitis B: Primarily transmitted through blood and sexual contact. People who are infected get very sick and 15%-30% become chronic carriers and never get over the infection
- There is a vaccine for Hepatitis B and district health insurance pays for it or, if you are in an “at risk position”, the district may arrange for you to receive it.
- Hepatitis B vaccine is a three shot series –you need all three shots for immunity



# Hepatitis A,B,C continued..

- Hepatitis C is primarily transmitted through direct blood contact. Although is not primarily transmitted through sexual contact it is considered a risk. Those infected get very sick and approximately 80% become chronic and never get over the infection.
- Treatment is available for HCV infection but it is very expensive, difficult and is only effective in eliminating the virus in approximately 20%-30% of the patients.
- **All** these infections can cause liver damage.



# Good News!!

- But NOW you know how to protect yourself!!



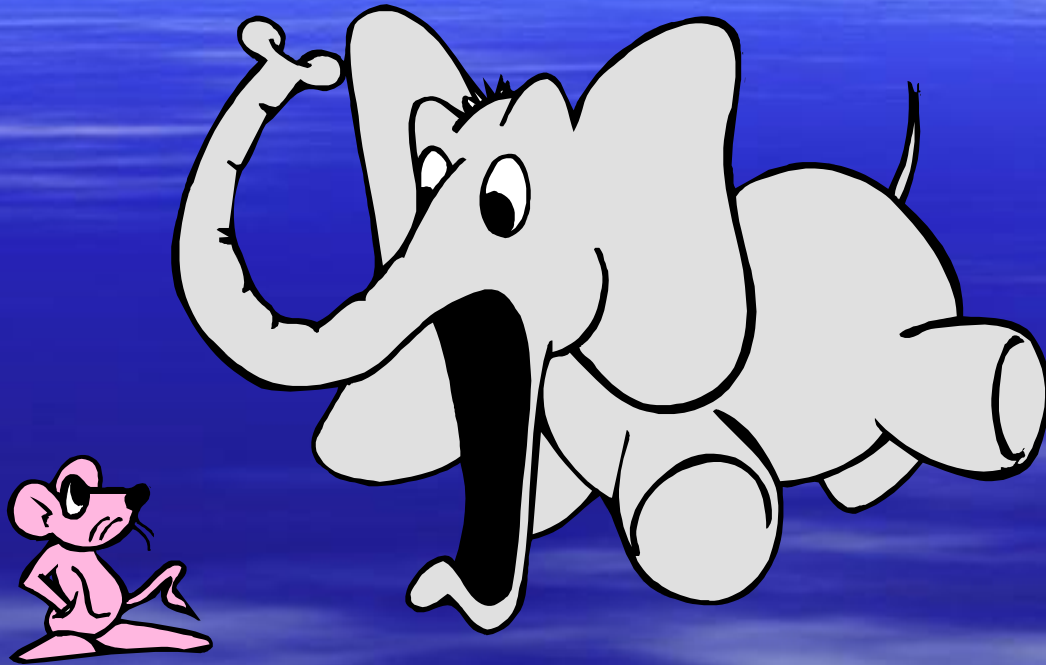
# Summer break is over...



You've just walked in to meet  
your students



And you're not afraid!



At least, not of catching anything from  
blood or fluids!



You know if any injury happens  
with blood .....



That everything will be okay!



As long as you use your  
Standard Precaution Kits,





...and the nurses are  
on the way



You can survive!  
Please get your Hepatitis B vaccine  
if you haven't already !!



# Things to remember...

- Always have standard precaution kits in your room and with you on field trips
- Children who are conscious can self pressure any bleeding with a Kleenex, paper towel or their hand
- Don't touch any body fluids if they're not your own
- Call the custodian for clean up
- Move your children out of the area if there is a large amount of fluid
- Treat all your children the same when considering standard precautions



# And Finally...

- When an injury or incident does occur stay calm, don't panic- you have the ability to protect yourself
- See the nurses for any questions or concerns about catching disease, especially if you're pregnant or have any health issues that a communicable disease may affect
- Please submit sign off page to document that you have reviewed this material