

Blood and Body Fluid Exposure Control Plans for Everyone

WorkSafeBC

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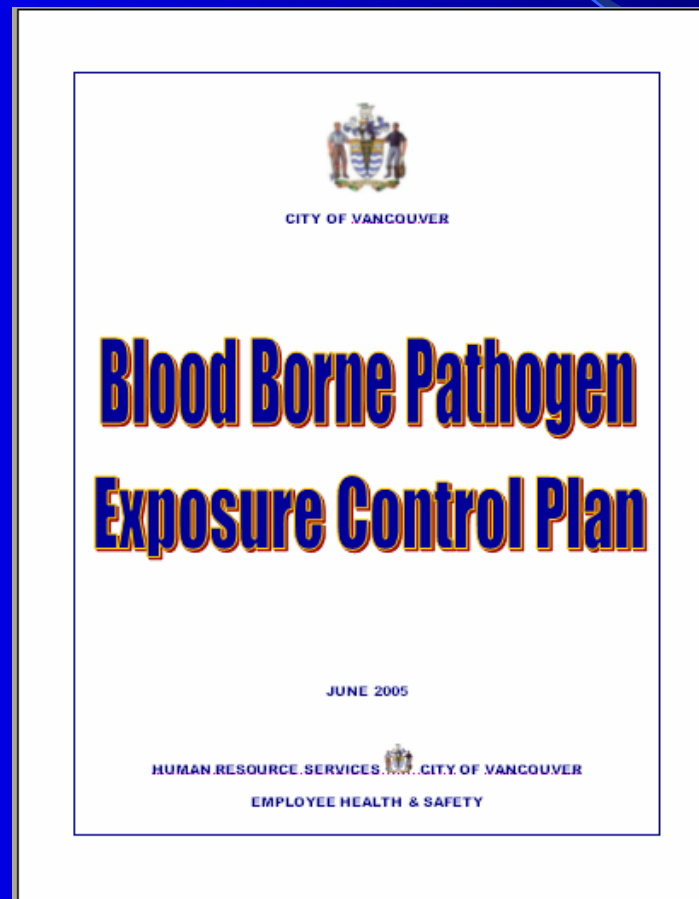
Today's Program

- What is a Blood and Body Fluid Exposure Control Plan?
- The WCB Regulation
- Risk Assessments
- Control Procedures
- What to do if you are exposed to blood

What is an Exposure Control Plan?

- Instruction manual
- Cook book
- It is an organized plan to minimize exposure

Blood Borne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan



WorkSafeBC OH&S Regulation

6.33 Definitions

6.34 Exposure Control Plan →

5.54 Exposure Control Plan

1 (a)(b)(c) not applicable

6.35 Risk Identification

2a purpose and responsibility

6.36 Control procedures

b risk identification,
assessment and control

6.37 Labels and identification

c education and training

6.38 Education and Training

d written work procedures

6.39 Vaccination

e hygiene facilities and
decontamination

6.40 Health Protection

f health monitoring

6.41 Records

g documentation

Purpose and Responsibility

- 5.54 (2)a

Purpose: why the document exists

Responsibilities: List everyone's responsibilities

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6.34 Exposure Control Plan → 5.54 Exposure Control Plan

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Risk Definition

Chance of injury or occupational
disease

Risk Identification Definition

The condition creating a chance
of injury

Risk Identification - Infection Risks

- **HEP B:** 5% to 30%
- **HEP C:** 3% to 10%
- **HIV:** 3 in 1000 – needle stick
9 in 10,000 - skin contact

Risk Identification - Exposure Risks

Skin Puncture:

- needle stick injury or other “sharps”

Splashed with blood or spit:

- Broken Skin: open wound, rash, chapped skin
- Mucus Membrane: eyes, nose, mouth
- Bitten by stranger

Risk Identification - Blood and Body Fluids

- **High Risk of Infectious Potential**
 - BLOOD
 - Sex organ fluids
 - Internal organ fluids
- **Minimal Risk unless Blood present**
 - Feces, snot, phlegm, tears, vomit, spit*, urine*

6.35 Risk Identification

Risk identification:

“The employer must maintain a list of all job classifications and must identify all tasks and procedures in which there is a potential for occupational exposure to a bloodborne pathogen, or to other biohazardous material specified by the board.”

Risk Identification - Jobs and tasks list

Job

Needle disposal expert

Tasks

Needle pickup

Tool and equipment
disinfection

Blood and body fluid clean up

Custodian

Needle pickup

Blood clean up

Body fluid clean up

Risk Assessment Definition

Chance of injury + examine critically and estimate the significance

Risk Assessment – Avoid this method

Probability x Consequence x Frequency

Low	x	Moderate	x	High
1	x	2	x	3

Risk Assessment

Job Title	Task	Risk Assessment
Needle Disposal Expert	Needle pickup Disinfecting tongs and equipment Cleaning up blood or body fluids	
Custodian	Needle pickup Cleaning up blood or body fluids	

Risk Assessment

Job Title	Task	Risk Assessment
Needle Disposal Expert	Needle pickup	Needle on door jam Needle under bin Needle in bin High traffic area In thick brush Among garbage Simple lying on ground
Custodian	Needle pickup	Needle in trash bags Needle on door jam Simple lying on ground

Purpose: Minimize risk of exposure and infection to blood borne pathogens

Responsibilities: Leader, Needle disposal expert, Custodian

Risk Identification and Assessment:

HIV, Hep C, Hep B in Blood and Body fluid

Needles>sharps objects>blood in cuts> blood in eyes> spit in cuts or eyes>bites

Job Title	Task	Risk Assessment
Needle Disposal Expert	1. Needle pickup at height	1. High
	2. Needle pickup	2. Moderate
	3. Disinfecting tongs and equipment	3. Low
	4. Cleaning up blood and body fluids	4. Low

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Exposure Control

Control order:

- Elimination
- ~~● Substitution~~
- Engineering Controls
- Administrative
- Personal Protective Equipment

Control Procedures - Standard Precautions

- Assume all items with blood, bodily fluids, or suspect fluids are **CONTAMINATED** with blood borne pathogens.



Control procedures – Needle pick up

- Put on Gloves
- Get tongs and sharps container
- Bring items to needle
- Place on ground
- Grab needle with tongs and insert sharp end first into sharps container – seal
- Disinfect tongs
- Remove gloves and wash hands



Control Procedures – Consider...

- Where are the gloves, tongs, sharps containers?
- How to disinfect the tongs, floor?
- What concentration of disinfectant?

Control Procedures – Consider...

- The sharps container is full, now what?
- How do I to take my gloves off?
- I was exposed to blood, what do I do now?



You are exposed-What to do

- First aid- needle stick or open wound
 - allow bleeding wash thoroughly with soap and water for 10 minutes
- First aid-mucus membrane
 - flush with water

You are exposed- What to do

- Report incident to supervisor
- Go to Hospital Emergency immediately.
- Contact family physician within three days of the exposure to plan 12 months of follow up

(6.64 Health Protection)

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Vaccination - Hepatitis B Immunization

- Worker at risk of blood + body fluid exposure
- Free of charge (paid by employer)
- Series of 3 shots and a titre (optional)

Education: Within 2 days of hire and then annually.

Controls: tongs, sharps container, gloves, alcohol gel

Written work procedures: see procedure binder

1. Needle recovery from heights or under bins
2. Needle recovery from ground
3. Taking gloves on and off
4. Cleaning needle recovery tools
5. Cleaning floors of blood and body fluid
6. Hand washing

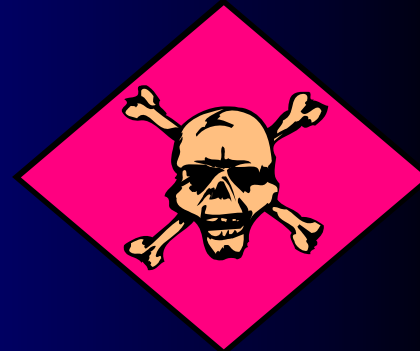
Health Monitoring:

Vaccinations are available from corner clinic

12 months health monitoring is required after an exposure from corner clinic or family doctor

Documentation: education, vaccinations

Summary



- Involve people
- Try to anticipate at risk scenarios
- Keep the exposure control plan simple
- Make sure everyone knows what to do

