

BLOODBORNE INFECTIONS/INFECTION CONTROL EDUCATION FOR NURSES

A. INTRODUCTION

The following materials will assist you in teaching the information about Bloodborne Pathogens for Health Care Workers (HCW) as required in the OSHA plan. This document serves as an introduction to you as the teacher/trainer. The course materials include general information as well as multiple resource materials that are useful for teaching and in the daily provision of health care in the institution.

For each section of the outline found below, the objectives are listed first. Then the next row describes the points to cover in the class. The curriculum itself, titled the Annotated Training Outline, provides information needed to teach the class, as well as references and attachments that provide backup information about the topics of each section of the presentation.

Some of the listed resource materials are found in the teaching materials that will be sent to each institution. Others will be materials that are available at the institution such as OHS Health Services Bulletins and Procedures.

Central office personnel (Chief of Nursing Services and/or Clinical Contract Monitor-Public Health) will provide a yearly update. This updated information may be used to guide the educational presentation for the annual review of bloodborne pathogens. During the annual review, it is suggested that the basic information about the course be available to all students for review, as necessary, while the presentation focus on new information that is pertinent to health care workers in this setting.

Extra materials such as current data about bloodborne pathogen exposures in FDC personnel or rates of HIV/AIDS cases or deaths may be available through the central office Clinical Contract Monitor-Public Health and Mortality Review Coordinators. In addition, any questions that occur when providing the class or at any other time may be directed to the central office Clinical Contract Monitor-Public Health or the central office Environmental Health and Safety.

B. TRAINING OUTLINE FOR HEALTH CARE WORKERS

[Refer to Occupational Safety and Health Administration \(OSHA\) Standard Bloodborne Pathogens 1910.1030.](#)

1. Bloodborne Infections
 - a. Discussion:
 - (1) Name three (3) bloodborne viruses that pose a risk to health care workers
 - (2) List the symptoms and effects of each infection.
 - (3) Describe the risk of being infected with these viruses.

b. Review of diseases included:

- (1) Hepatitis B
- (2) Hepatitis C
- (3) HIV

For each disease include causative agent, course of the infection, symptoms, outcome of disease.

c. Risk of spread:

- (1) Difference between diseases
- (2) What affects the risk in HIV

2. Transmission

a. Discussion:

- (1) List examples of the body fluids that contain enough of HIV, HBV or HCV to transmit infection.
- (2) Name the modes of transmission outside the workplace.
- (3) Describe and three (3) major modes of bloodborne transmission in the workplace.

b. Provide information on sources and modes of transmission for bloodborne pathogens.

- (1) List body fluids which are sources of bloodborne pathogens
- (2) List body fluids which are NOT sources of bloodborne pathogens
- (3) List modes of transmission inside and outside of the workplace.
- (4) Give examples of workplace risks for transmission:
- (5) List ways bloodborne pathogens are not spread.

3. Exposure Control

- a. Explain which health care workers should be immunized against Hepatitis B.
- b. Define universal precautions
- c. Describe the appropriate use of protective gloves.
- d. Demonstrate how to take off gloves that are contaminated.
- e. Describe the appropriate use of face masks and protective eyewear.
- f. Describe the appropriate use of protective clothing.
- g. Describe the methods of preventing infection transmission
- h. Information on Hepatitis B vaccine and the consent form for taking vaccine for HB.
- i. Describe when universal precautions are used. Compare to Standard Precautions. Compare to Isolation Precautions.
- j. Review procedures for personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, gowns, masks and goggles

4. Work Practice Controls

- a. Describe ways to avoid puncture wounds with contaminated sharps.
- b. List precautions that must be taken when working with lab materials
- c. Describe decontamination procedures for blood spills
- d. Describe decontamination procedures of the patient care areas and for equipment and instruments.
- e. Explain how to safely dispose of waste.
- f. Describe precautions that you should take with your personal hygiene and health.
- g. Describe work practice controls:
 - (1) Handling sharps—disposal and management of disposal containers
 - (2) Working with lab materials
 - (3) Decontaminating work areas
 - (4) Managing contaminated instruments and equipment
 - (5) Disposal of waste
 - (6) Separation medical care and eating areas.

5. Management of Exposures

- a. List the steps that should be taken after an exposure incident to prevent infections.
- b. Describe your rights in cases of exposure and infection.
- c. Provide for appropriate follow-up of other employees who have blood borne pathogens exposures.
- d. List and describe the steps that need to be done when an exposure occurs
- e. Explain procedure for follow up including what the employee may expect to be done.
- f. Procedures for follow-up of employees with exposures.

6. Questions and Answers

Answer questions posed by the participants.

The central office Clinical Contract Monitor-Public Health may be consulted when needed at 850-717-3236.

C. INFECTION CONTROL EDUCATION FOR NURSES

Infection control is involved in all health care activities. Education for Infection control will be provided for all new nursing employees. Annual reviews will be provided. The following lists those topics that are covered in orientation of new employees and in annual training.

1. Objectives
 - a. The student will:
 - (1) Describe important steps in hand washing.
 - (2) List two actions each health care worker can do to assist the Infection Control Coordinator.
 - (3) Identify the most frequent source of infection in patient.
 - (4) Identify the one difference between standard and universal precautions.
 - (5) Locate the department guidelines that relate to infection control.
2. Outline
 - a. Hand washing—the most important was to prevent infection.
 - b. Role of all health care workers in infection control.
 - c. Sources of infection.
 - d. Prevention of infection—isolation.
 - e. Department guidelines that assist in infection control.
3. Questions and Answers

Teaching materials will be provided to each institution. A basic course for new employees will include the information in the outline above. The teaching materials for this new employee course will be made available to all current employees at all times. New materials will be provided to the institution each year by the central office Clinical Contract Monitor-Public Health.