

Infection Control

Blood borne Pathogens
Universal Precautions
Hand washing

Catholic Schools
Diocese of Wheeling Charleston



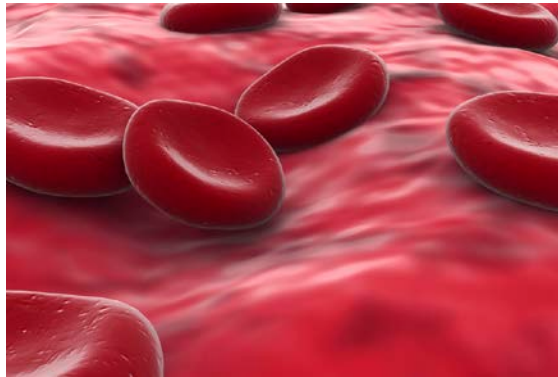
Have you ever:

- Come in contact with blood or other body fluids of another person?
- Shared a razor, earrings, or toothbrush
- Helped a small child blow his or her nose
- Helped a friend who was hurt and bleeding
- Helped clean up vomit
- Had a tattoo or body piercing?



You could be at risk to contract a...

- **BLOOD BORNE
PATHOGENS !!**



Here are 4 Diseases Spread through BLOOD

1. HIV
2. Hepatitis B
3. Hepatitis C
4. Hepatitis A



When germ relationships go bad

HIV

Human Immunodeficiency Virus

- Transmitted via:
- BLOOD
- SEXUAL FLUIDS
- SHARING NEEDLES (accidental needle stick)
- PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH
- *There are no documented cases of HIV caused by sweat, saliva, tears, food, air, of hugging and hand-holding.*



HBV

HBA HBC

Hepatitis Virus

- One in 20 people in the US will get Hepatitis B sometime in their life.
- 200,000- new HBV infections each year.
- 1.25 million people have CHRONIC HBV
- 4-5,000 people die each year

- Vaccines are available for Hepatitis A and B but not C.

Look who has HEPATITIS



Which body fluids are infectious?

- Almost **ANY BODY FLUID** has the ability to be contaminated with blood, which would make all body fluids potentially infectious.



Fluids that can transmit disease

- Urine and feces
- Saliva
- Sexual Fluid
- Pus
- Vomit
- Mucus Membrane
- Broken or non intake skin
- Mucus
- Breast Milk
- Amniotic Fluid (preg. Women)
- Pleural Fluid (in lungs)
- Cerebrospinal Fluid (in spine and brain)



What are **STANDARD (Universal) PRECAUTIONS?**

- Universal Precautions are basic procedures that protect against infectious diseases transferred by **DIRECT** contact through blood and body fluids.
- With this approach, all human blood and certain body fluids are treated as if they are infectious for.....
- **HIV** **Human Immunodeficiency Virus**
- **HBV** **Hepatitis B Virus**
- **Other bacteria and viruses that can cause diseases in humans.**



Why are Standard Precautions so **IMPORTANT**?

- It enables us to give help without putting ourselves at risk of getting a potentially life threatening disease.
- It helps us learn more about the transmission of disease.
- Knowledge= prevention of disease.



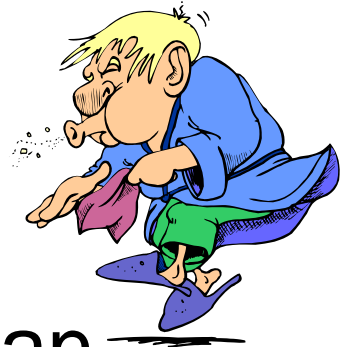
Portals of Entry

How germs or pathogens can enter your body.

- Open sores
- Cuts and scraps
- Acne
- Damaged or broken skin
- Dry, chapped, hands
- Hangnails
- Mucus Membrane (nose, mouth)
- Sexually transmitted



Types of Exposure

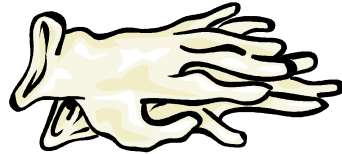


- **DIRECT-** touching body fluids from an infected person
- **INDIRECT-** touching objects that have touched body fluids of an infected person
- **VECTOR-** obtaining a bite from an infected animal or person
- **AIRBONE-** breathing in droplets when infected persons cough or sneeze

What is “Casual” contact?

- There are many infectious diseases that ARE spread through “Casual Contact”:
- Chickenpox, Conjunctivitis, Flu, Impetigo Staph Infections (MRSA VRSA)
- Hugs or handshakes
- Using the telephone or drinking fountain
- Using the toilet
- Sitting next to someone
- Touching tears or sweat

GLOVES



- Gloves are available in schools. But if in an emergency and unable to get to gloves use a plastic bag, gauze, paper towels or newspaper to serve as a barrier between your hands and the blood or body fluid.
- Inspect gloves for holes
- Wash hands after taking them off
- Do not reuse
- Change gloves between people
- Avoid handling personal items with gloves
- Never put your hand into a trash can without gloves.

Basic Guidelines for Handling *Blood or Body Fluids*

If you are assisting someone who is bleeding:
Control the bleeding with Direct Pressure to the
wound **using clean paper towels, tissues, or
cloth.**

Provide a Barrier between their blood and your
skin with **latex gloves or plastic material.**

Never let another person's blood make contact with your body.



Taking Gloves OFF

- When removing disposable gloves, care must be taken not to allow the outside surfaces to come into contact with bare skin. A good procedure to follow is:
- Grasp the top or wrist of one glove, being careful not to touch anything but the glove.
- Pull the glove off, turning it inside out. Continue holding the glove.
- Insert a finger into the top of the other glove, being careful not to touch its outside surface.
- Pull the glove off, turning it inside out and pulling it over the first glove. Both gloves should now be inside out, one inside the other.
- Discard both gloves into an approved waste container.



CLEAN UP of Blood or Body Fluids



- Wear gloves
- Mop up spill with paper towels or other absorbent material.
- Clean area with bleach product. Spray products are handy. (1 part bleach to 10 parts water if mixing)
- All items used should be disposed of in plastic bags and tied.
- If there are any sharp objects they should be disposed of in a metal can or sharps approved container.
- Feminine hygiene products, soiled facial tissues, band aids, etc. are not considered a biohazard but gloves should be used to get rid of these items.
- If clothes become soiled, place all items in a doubled plastic bags and send home with the student.

HANDWASHING

Your **BFF** in preventing the spread of disease.

- Germs can be transmitted from UNCLEAN HANDS to food, another person, or a surface.
- Studies by the CDC found that:
- Only 2 out of 3 American adults wash after using the toilet.
- Women wash more than men.
- One in four adults do not wash after changing a babies diaper.
- Fewer than half wash after handling pets.
- One in three E.Coli outbreaks is caused by poor personal hygiene by food handlers.

Hand Washing Technique

- Approach the sink standing away so to prevent your clothing from getting contaminated.
- Turn on the water, wet hands
- Apply soap (rinse bar soap off before returning to dish)
- Wash for 15 seconds using rotary motion, interlacing fingers
- Rinse allowing the water to flow off of the fingertips
- Dry hands well
- Turn off running water using a paper towel.

- **Alcohol Hand Rub**

- Apply to palm of one hand
- Rub hands together until dry



Don't "Roll the Dice" with your health!



Have a great and healthy school year!