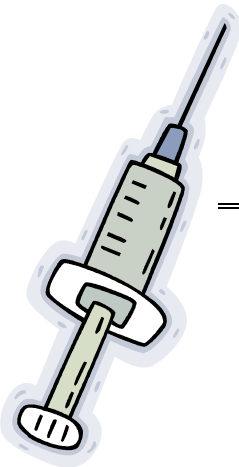
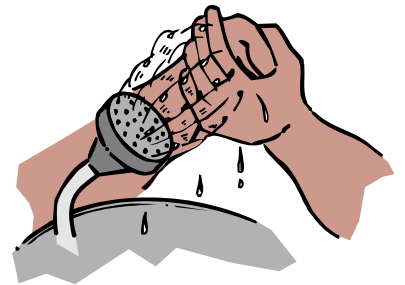


DENAIR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT



CONTROL PROGRAM FOR OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS



Edward E. Parraz, Superintendent

AS MANDATED BY: 29 CFR 1910.1030 and
CCR TITLE 8, GISO 5193



Prepared in Coordination with the Central Region Schools Insurance Group
by
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DENAIR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

Table of Contents

Purpose	2
Objectives of the Plan	2
Responsibilities	2
Review Requirements	3
Hazard Exposure Determination	3
Methods of Compliance	5
Universal Precautions.	5
Engineering Controls	6
Work Practice Controls	6
Medical waste and Disposal Procedures.....	6
Personal Protective Equipment	8
Housekeeping	8
Hazard Communication	8
Training	9
Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Vaccination Program	10
Post Exposure Treatment and Notification	11
Reporting and Recordkeeping	12
Accessibility of Standard and Plan	12
Definitions	12
HEPATITIS B VACCINE INFORMATION	14
Training Evaluation	15
TRAINING DOCUMENTATION	17

DENAIR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

Remember, as an employee of Denair Unified School District, you must:

1. Use Universal Precautions whenever you perform a task involving blood or other potentially infectious body fluids.
2. Report all incidents of exposure to blood or other body fluids.

Examples of these are:

Getting someone else's blood into your blood through a cut or open wound.

Getting stuck with a needle or other blood/body fluid contaminated sharp.

Getting splashed in the face with body fluids.

Any chance exposure that results in blood or body fluid getting into your blood.

3. If you need personal protective equipment please notify your supervisor or site secretary.

Available PPE includes:

Latex gloves

Spill Kits

First Aid Kits with CPR masks

If you have a blood or other body fluid spill

CALL A CUSTODIAN.

They have the right equipment for the job.

If you have any questions see your Supervisor or the District Safety Officer – Floyd Wilson

DENAIR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

The Denair Unified School District recognizes the Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1030 and Title 8 GISO 5193, as promulgated by the United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Cal-OSHA. Denair Unified School District, during the course of operations, has procedures and controls to reduce the exposure to occupational incidents involving bloodborne infectious disease in general and both Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) in particular.

I. Purpose

The purpose of the bloodborne pathogens standard is to reduce occupational exposure to Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and other bloodborne pathogens that employees may encounter in their workplace.

Employees should follow good general principals when working with bloodborne pathogens. These include:

- Minimize the potential for exposure to bloodborne pathogens.
- Never underestimate the risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens.
- Institute work practice and engineering controls to eliminate or minimize exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

II. Objectives of the Plan

- A. To protect Denair Unified School District employees from the health hazards associated with bloodborne pathogens.
- B. To provide appropriate treatment and counseling should an employee be exposed to bloodborne pathogens.

III. Responsibilities

- A. The Superintendent is responsible for exposure control for Denair Unified School District employees.
- B. Supervisors will be responsible for providing information and training to all employees who have the potential for exposure. Supervisors will enforce the use of all procedures to control exposure to bloodborne pathogens, and when necessary, utilize disciplinary action procedures for non-compliance.
- C. It is important that employees:
 - 1. Know what tasks they perform that may have occupational exposure.
 - 2. Attend training sessions.
 - 3. Plan and conduct all operations in accordance with work practice controls.
 - 4. Develop good personal hygiene habits.
- D. The District Safety Officer will be responsible for:
 - 1. Assisting in determining hazard exposure and affected employees.
 - 2. Providing personal protective equipment to reduce the chances of exposure.
 - 3. Providing necessary supplies for sanitation and waste disposal.
 - 4. Communicating hazards to employees through the use of labels, signs, etc.
 - 5. Training custodial staff in proper waste disposal procedures.

DENAIR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

IV. **Review Requirements.** This plan will be reviewed annually and updated under the following circumstances:

- A. Annually, on or before June 30th of each year.
- B. Whenever new or modified tasks and procedures are implemented which affect occupational exposure of Denair Unified School District employees.
- C. Whenever jobs are revised such that new instances of occupational exposure may occur.
- D. Whenever new functional positions are established that may involve exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

Note: Any and all of the above tasks and responsibilities may be performed by independent contractors.

V. **Hazard Exposure Determination**

Denair Unified School District may perform medical procedures as outlined in the California Department of Education's published **Guidelines and Procedures for Meeting the Specialized Physical Health Care Needs of Pupils**. In addition to these procedures, exposure to bloodborne pathogens is determined to be from routine and emergency first aid treatment of common workplace and classroom injuries.

Bloodborne pathogens are defined as microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to Immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis A (HAV) and hepatitis B (HBV) that can be transmitted through human body fluids such as blood, blood products, semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, pericardial fluid, amniotic fluid, and saliva (in dental settings) and other media if contaminated with HIV/HAV/HBV. **Note: Feces, urine, nasal secretions, sputum, sweat, tears or vomitus may be disposed of in the usual manner unless they contain visible blood.** However, all body fluids should be treated as if contaminated.

DENAIR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

The primary exposures to bloodborne pathogens, other than sexual, pre-natal transmission and sharing of intravenous drug use equipment is unprotected contact with body fluids. Casual contact, such as interviewing, sharing restroom facilities, handshaking or embracing does not provide a significant exposure.

Employee groups not specifically designated by the District as affected employees may use the **Hazard Determination Worksheet** form to petition to be included as having potential occupational exposure. The petition should be submitted to the District Safety Officer in writing. The District Safety Officer will evaluate the request and notify the employee of the District's decision within 10 working days.

Denair Unified School District has determined that the following job classifications and responsibilities include employees with potential occupational exposure:

Job Classifications	Associated Tasks/Procedures
Nurse Special Education Teachers Special Education Aides	Administration of emergency and routine first aid procedures. Care of Special Education Students, Developmentally Disabled, Infants and other students requiring medical care.
Clerical staff who give first aide Site First Aid Designees	Administration of emergency and routine first aid procedures. Dispensing of medication to students.
Coaches Walk-on Coaches PE Teachers PE Technician	Administration of emergency and routine first aid procedures including CPR
Bus Drivers Mechanic/Bus Driver	Administration of emergency and routine first aid procedures including CPR Clean up of blood, saliva, vomitus or semen. Handling, repair, or maintenance of any equipment or tools that may be contaminated with blood, saliva or vomitus.
Campus Supervisor All Site Administrators, including: -Assistant Principals	Administration of emergency and routine first aid procedures including CPR Breaking up fights and dealing with violent and difficult students or situations. Clean up of blood, saliva, vomitus or semen.
Custodians	Clean up of blood, saliva, vomitus or semen. Handling, repair, or maintenance of any equipment or tools that may be contaminated with blood, saliva or vomitus.

DENAIR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

VI. **Methods of Compliance**

- A. Universal Precautions. The following universal precautions and general safety rules have been established for preventing the spread of viral and bacterial organisms (namely: HIV/HAV/HBV). In all cases, the Universal Precautions and General Safety Rules should be followed. Remember, under Universal Precautions, all blood and certain body fluids are assumed to contain bloodborne pathogens.
1. Before and immediately after providing patient care, wash exposed areas (hands, arms, etc.) with anti-bacterial soap.
 2. Wear the required personal protective equipment for the medical care given.
 3. Treat all human body fluids and items soiled with human body fluids, (blood, blood products, semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, pericardial fluid, amniotic fluid, concentrated HIV/HBV/HAV, and saliva (in dental settings) and other media if contaminated with HIV/HAV/HBV. **NOTE: FECES, URINE, NASAL SECRETIONS, SPUTUM, SWEAT, TEARS OR VOMITUS NEED NOT BE TREATED AS CONTAMINATED UNLESS THEY CONTAIN VISIBLE BLOOD.** However, all body fluids should be treated as if contaminated.
 4. No smoking, eating, drinking or storage of food products are permitted in patient treatment areas. Non medical items, such as clothing and personal effects should not be stored in the treatment facility
 5. Patient treatment areas will be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times. Patient treatment areas will be disinfected daily with anti-bacterial/viral solution (at least 10% Chlorine Bleach or equivalent). The 10% chlorine bleach solution should be made fresh at least monthly and should be stored in an opaque container to prevent degradation. All contaminated equipment will be disinfected before being used again.
 6. To avoid special handling, all clothing contaminated with human body fluid will be presoaked (sprayed on the effected areas) with the anti-bacterial/viral solution before being sent to the laundry. (Note: Gloves and eye protection should be worn when handling contaminated clothing until presoaked for 10 minutes)
 7. Any spills of body fluid will be presoaked (sprayed on the effected areas) with the anti-bacterial/viral solution before being removed (Note: Gloves and eye protection should be worn when handling contaminated clothing).
 8. Medical wastes (those soiled with covered human body fluids) will be treated following the **Medical Wastes Treatment and Disposal Procedures** (see section VII, part C), before being discarded as ordinary wastes.
 9. Any suspected exposure to HIV/HAV/HBV by human body fluid contact (via needle sticks etc.) should be reported to the District Safety Officer immediately.
 10. The Universal Precautions must be observed throughout the different areas of the District to prevent contact with blood and other potentially infections materials.

DENAIR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

- B. Engineering Controls. The following engineering controls will be used throughout Denair Unified School District facilities:
 - 1. Hand washing facilities (or antiseptic hand cleansers and towels or antiseptic towelettes) will be made readily accessible.
 - 2. Concentration of bleach and water should be 1 to 10 for decontamination purposes.
 - 3. Mechanical means (dustpan, brush, tongs or forceps, etc.) will be made readily accessible to all employees who have potential exposure.
 - 4. First aid kits will be equipped with gloves, hand wipes and CPR masks.

- VII. **Work Practice Controls.** In addition to engineering controls, Denair Unified School District facilities use a number of work practice controls to help eliminate or minimize employee exposure.
 - A. Supervisors are responsible for overseeing the implementation of work practice controls.
 - B. Denair Unified School District will adopt the following work practice controls as part of its compliance program:
 - 1. Employees will wash their hands immediately, or as soon as possible after removal of potentially contaminated gloves or other personal protective equipment.
 - 2. Following any contact of body areas with blood or any other infectious materials, employees will wash their hands and any other exposed skin with soap and water as soon as possible. They should also flush exposed mucous membranes with water.
 - 3. Eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics or lip balm and handling contact lenses is prohibited in work areas where there is potential for exposure to bloodborne pathogens.
 - 4. Equipment which becomes contaminated must be examined prior to servicing or shipping, and decontaminated as necessary.
 - 5. When a new employee is hired or an employee changes jobs, that employee will be trained in the tasks/procedures pertaining to their new job classification and any work practice controls that the employee is not experienced with.

 - C. Medical waste and Disposal Procedures
 - 1. All medical wastes (those soiled with covered human body fluids) will be placed in a red, leak-proof container marked either Biohazard or Medical Waste. All other wastes will be discarded following customary procedures. (Note: soiled feminine hygiene/sanitary napkins, soiled facial tissues etc. are not considered a biohazard or medical waste. Pre-treatment is not necessary; however, employees should wear personal protective equipment and wash hands with anti-bacterial soap.)
 - 2. Don and use the required personal protective equipment for the medical care given.

DENAIR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

3. At the end of each day, all accumulated medical wastes will be treated to remove biohazards using the following procedure:
 - prepare a solution of 10 percent chlorine bleach to water (approximately 2 cups of chlorine bleach to 1 gallon of water.
 - Pour solution over the medical wastes and thoroughly saturate.
 - Let stand for 10 minutes and then drain into the sink
 - Discard as ordinary waste.

(Caution: Sharp objects (broken glass, hypodermic needles etc. should not be handled by hand to prevent accidental punctures and/or lacerations)

4. Decontaminate medical wastes container with appropriate cleaning methods and return for use again.
5. Wash hands and exposed areas with anti-bacterial soap.
6. Regulated waste (including used bandages, feminine hygiene products and other potentially infectious materials) will be discarded or bagged in containers that are:
 - closable
 - constructed to contain the contents and prevent fluid leakage
 - red in color or labeled with an appropriate biohazard warning label
 - a. If outside contamination of a regulated waste container occurs it also must be placed in a secondary container and the aforementioned procedures followed. As with primary containers, the secondary container must be closed prior to handling, shipment or storage.
 - b. The disposal of all regulated waste will be in accordance with applicable Federal, State and Local regulations
 - c. Contaminated laundry including stretcher covers, uniforms, smocks etc. will be prohibited from rinsing or sorting in its originating location.
 - d. Bag contaminated laundry at the location where it is used. The containers must be red in color or properly labeled with the biohazard warning.
 - e. Employees who have contact with contaminated laundry must wear appropriate gloves and any other personal protective equipment that is needed.

DENAIR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

- VIII. **Personal Protective Equipment.** Personal protective equipment is the employee's last line of defense against bloodborne pathogens. Because of this, Denair Unified School District will provide (at no cost to employees) the personal protective equipment that they need to protect themselves against such exposure.
- A. This equipment includes, but is not limited to gloves, safety glasses, goggles and face shields/masks.
 - B. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that all departments and work areas have appropriate personal protective equipment available to employees.
 - C. All personal protective equipment will be inspected periodically and repaired or replaced as needed to maintain its effectiveness.
 - D. Reusable personal protective equipment will be cleaned, or decontaminated.
 - E. Personal protective equipment that cannot be decontaminated will be disposed of according to biohazard rules and regulations.
 - F. Any garments penetrated by blood or other infectious materials are to be removed immediately, or as soon as possible.
 - G. All potentially contaminated personal protective equipment must be removed prior to leaving a work area.
 - H. Gloves will be worn in the following circumstances:
 - 1. Whenever employees anticipate hand contact with potentially infectious material.
 - 2. When handling or touching contaminated items or surfaces.
- IX. **Housekeeping.** Maintaining facilities in a clean and sanitary condition is an important part of the bloodborne pathogens compliance program.
- A. Decontaminate all contaminated work surfaces with 10% Chlorine bleach or another appropriate disinfectant.
 - B. Remove and replace all protective coverings (plastic bags or wrap, aluminum foil, absorbent materials) which has been used to protect or cover equipment (such as trash containers, first response stretchers, etc.) and environmental surfaces.
 - C. Inspect and decontaminate all trash containers, bins, pails and similar receptacles which have a reasonable likelihood for becoming contaminated.
 - D. Make sure broken glassware which may be contaminated is cleaned using "mechanical means" such as a brush and dust pan, tongs, forceps etc. It must not be picked up directly with the hands.
- X. **Hazard Communication.** One of the most obvious warnings of possible exposure to bloodborne pathogens are biohazard labels. Because of this, Denair Unified School District will implement a comprehensive biohazard warning labeling program using labels or red color coded containers. The following items shall be labeled:
- * Containers of regulated waste
 - * Sharps disposal containers
 - * Other containers used to transport other infectious materials
 - * Contaminated equipment.

DENAIR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

XI. **Training**

- A. Training will be provided at the time of initial assignment and at least annually thereafter.
- B. Training records will be maintained for 3 years from the date on which the training occurred.
- C. The content of the training program will include as a minimum:
 - An accessible copy of the standard and an explanation of its contents
 - Explanation of the epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne diseases
 - Modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens
 - Explanation of Denair Unified School District Exposure Control Plan and how to obtain a copy
 - Recognition of tasks and activities that may involve risk of exposure
 - Use and limitations of methods that will reduce or prevent exposure
 - Universal precautions
 - Engineering controls
 - Explanation of signs, warning labels and/or color coding
 - Work practices
 - Housekeeping practices
 - Personal protective equipment - types, selection, use, location, removal, handling, decontamination, and disposal
 - HBV vaccine - efficiency, safety, method of administration, benefits and cost
 - Procedures to follow if an exposure occurs - reporting and medical follow-up
 - Post exposure evaluation and follow-up
- D. Training will be documented on the **Control of Bloodborne Pathogens Training Documentation** form and will contain the following information:
 - Date of training session
 - Contents / summary of the training sessions
 - Names and job title of employee attending the training session
 - Name of instructor

DENAIR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

- XIII. **Post Exposure Treatment and Notification.** An occupational exposure is defined as blood or body fluid contact from a known or unknown HIV/HAV/HBV carrier to the affected employee through an open sore or injury by a contaminated sharp object. Should an employee be occupationally exposed, Denair Unified School District will provide for the employee to be tested for HIV/HAV/HBV at Denair Unified School District expense. Following the report of exposure, Denair Unified School District will contact the exposure source and request that the person be tested for HIV/HAV/HBV at District expense. The request is not mandatory and if refused, will not affect that employee's future employment or that student's class enrollment.

The exposed employee will be directed to a Health Care Professional (HCP). The HCP will receive from the district:

1. A copy of the District Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan
2. The job description of the employee.
3. An incident report that explains the route of exposure and circumstances associated with the exposure.
4. Source individual's HIV/HBV status.
5. Employee's Hepatitis B vaccine status and other relevant medical information.

The HCP will:

1. Evaluate the exposure incident.
2. Arrange for testing of the employee and the source individual.
3. Provide counseling.
4. Evaluate any reported illnesses.

NOTE: DURING ALL PHASES OF POST EXPOSURE, THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE AFFECTED EMPLOYEE AND EXPOSURE SOURCE WILL BE MAINTAINED.

The HCP will send a written evaluation to the employer including:

1. Documentation that the employee was informed of evaluation results and the need for further follow up.
2. Indication of whether the hepatitis B vaccine is indicated and if the vaccine was received.

The District will then send a copy of the HCP's written evaluation, within 15 business days of the receipt, to the exposed employee and the exposure source including:

1. The results of any HIV/HAV/HBV test conducted.

Following the initial blood test at time of exposure, seronegative employees will be re-tested again at 6 weeks, 12 weeks and 6 month intervals to determine if transmission has occurred. During this period, the employee will follow the recommendations provided by the doctor, U.S. Public Health Service, or local Health Department.

DENAIR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

Denair Unified School District will use the **Record of Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure and Treatment** form to document the exposure and offer of medical assistance to the affected employee and use the **Medical Consent for Bloodborne Pathogens Testing** form for the exposure source.

XIV. **Reporting and Recordkeeping.** Any reports required by the OSHA/Cal-OSHA will be maintained by the Denair Unified School District Personnel Office. All reports (medical records, notice of HBV vaccinations, results of medical testing and follow-up procedures, and exposure reports) will be maintained for the duration of employment plus 30 years. Training records will be maintained for 3 years from the date on which the training occurred. Occupationally contracted HBV or HIV will be recorded by the Risk Management Office on the OSHA 200 log of Occupational Injuries and Illness form if treatment such as gamma globulin, hepatitis B immune globulin or hepatitis B vaccine is prescribed by a physician.

XV. **Accessibility of Standard and Plan.** Employees may request a copy of the Exposure Control Plan by submitting a written request to the Denair Unified School District Safety Officer.

XVI. **Definitions:**

BIOHAZARD LABEL: A label affixed to containers of regulated waste, refrigerator/freezers and other containers used to store, transport or ship blood and other potentially infectious materials. The label must be fluorescent orange-red in color with the biohazard symbol and the word "biohazard" on the lower part of the label.

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS: 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).

CONTAMINATED: The presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.

CONTAMINATED LAUNDRY: Laundry which has been soiled with blood or other potentially infectious materials or may contain sharps.

CONTAMINATED SHARPS: Contaminated objects that can penetrate the skin including, but not limited to needles, scalpels, broken glass or broken capillary tubes and exposed ends of dental wires.

DECONTAMINATION: The use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate or destroy bloodborne pathogens on a surface or item to the point where they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and the surface or item is rendered safe for handling, use or disposal.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Controls (e.g., sharps disposal containers, self-sheathing needles) that isolate or remove the bloodborne pathogens hazard from the workplace.

EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN: A written program developed and implemented by the employer which sets forth procedures, engineering controls, personal protective equipment, work practices and other methods that are capable of protecting employees from exposures

DENAIR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

to bloodborne pathogens and meets the requirements spelled out by the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard.

EXPOSURE INCIDENT: A specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that results from the performance of an employee's duties.

HAV: Hepatitis A virus

HBV: Hepatitis B virus.

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency virus.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE: Reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee's duties.

PARENTERAL: Piercing mucous membranes or the skin barrier through such events as needle sticks, human bites, cuts, and abrasions.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Specialized clothing or equipment worn by an employee for protection against a hazard. General work clothes (e.g., uniforms, pants, shirts or blouses) not intended to function as protection against a hazard are not considered to be personal protective equipment.

REGULATED WASTE: Liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps; and pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS: An approach to infection control. According to the concept of Universal Precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, and other bloodborne pathogens.

WORK PRACTICE CONTROLS: Controls that reduce the likelihood of exposure by altering the manner in which a task is performed (e.g., prohibiting recapping of needles by a two-handed technique).

HEPATITIS B VACCINE INFORMATION RECOMBIVAX HB

THE DISEASE

Hepatitis B is a viral infection caused by hepatitis B virus (HBV) which causes death in 1-2% of patients. Most people with hepatitis B recover completely, but approximately 5- 10% become chronic carriers of the virus. Most of these people have no symptoms but can continue to transmit the disease to others. Some may develop chronic active hepatitis and cirrhosis. HBV also appears to be a causative factor in the development of liver cancer. Thus, immunization against hepatitis B can prevent acute hepatitis and also reduce sickness and death from chronic active hepatitis, cirrhosis and liver cancer.

THE VACCINE

Hepatitis B vaccine is harvested and purified from germination cultures of a recombinant strain of yeast. This vaccine may contain up to 4% yeast protein. **THIS VACCINE AGAINST HEPATITIS B IS FREE OF ASSOCIATION WITH HUMAN BLOOD OR BLOOD PRODUCTS.**

A high percentage of healthy people who receive three doses of vaccine achieve high levels of surface antibody (anti-HBS) and protection against hepatitis B. Persons with immune-system abnormalities, such as dialysis patients, have less response to the vaccine, but over half of those receiving it do develop antibodies. **FULL IMMUNIZATION REQUIRES THREE DOSES OF VACCINE OVER A SIX-MONTH PERIOD**, although some persons may not develop immunity even after three doses. There is no evidence that the vaccine has ever caused hepatitis B. However, persons who have been infected with HBV prior to receiving the vaccine may go on to develop clinical hepatitis in spite of the immunization. The duration of immunity is unknown at this time. The first dose is at a time you wish to start. The second dose is one month later. The third dose is five months after the second dose.

POSSIBLE VACCINE SIDE EFFECTS:

The incidence of side effects is very low. No serious side effects have been reported with the vaccine. A few persons experience tenderness and redness at the site of injection. Low-grade fever may occur. Rash, nausea, joint pain and mild fatigue have also been reported. The possibility exists that more serious side effects may be identified with more extensive use. Anyone who has had a previous reaction to Hepatitis B Vaccine, is allergic to yeast, is pregnant, nursing, has a febrile illness (fever) or an active infection should delay the vaccination and consult their private physician.

DENAIR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

Training Evaluation

Name _____

Job Title _____

Please print

Place the letter of the most correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 1. What is a bloodborne pathogen?
a. laboratory where blood is tested
b. microorganism found in blood of infected individuals
c. bacteria carried by mosquitoes
- _____ 2. Which of the following diseases are transmitted by blood?
a. HIV- AIDS
b. pneumonia
c. chicken pox
d. rheumatic fever
- _____ 3. HIV symptoms may include:
a. fever
b. diarrhea
c. fatigue
d. all of the above
- _____ 4. How can someone can become infected with HIV-AIDS, or Hepatitis B?
a. sexual intercourse with an infected person
b. exposure to blood and body fluids of a someone who has the disease
c. using or sharing infected needles for drug use or tattooing
d. all of the above
- _____ 5. Which bloodborne disease is "easier" to catch?
(That is, occurs in a higher frequency in the population?)
a. HIV - AIDS
b. Hepatitis B
- _____ 6. Which of the following tasks in your job is **NOT** likely to expose you to bloodborne pathogens?
a. giving first aid to other employees
b. eating in the lunch room
c. decontaminating equipment used to clean up after a body fluid spill
d. emptying trash containers
- _____ 7. Which of the following will prevent or reduce your risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens like HIV or HBV?
a. washing hands with soap and water after exposure
b. wearing protective gloves when exposure is possible
c. being given Hepatitis B vaccination series
d. treating all blood products and body fluids as if infected.
e. all of the above will reduce your risk of exposure.

DENAIR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

- _____ 8. Warning labels used to identify materials contaminated with potentially infectious material will be marked with orange labels that say:
- a. Danger
 - b. Biohazard
 - c. Infectious Material

True or False? Answer the following by placing a T or F in the blank provided:

9. _____ Hepatitis B Virus has been shown to survive on environmental surfaces dried at room temperature for at least two weeks.
10. _____ Universal Precautions requires that you consider every person and all blood to be potentially infectious.
11. _____ You can throw blood soaked materials into any trash container without decontaminating it first.
12. _____ You must wear personal protective equipment each time you perform a job that involves blood or other potentially infectious body fluids.
13. _____ Always wear gloves and use care when reaching into trash cans or areas that you cannot see.
14. _____ You do not have to wear personal protective equipment when working with contaminated equipment.
15. _____ Only hospital workers should be vaccinated against HBV.
16. _____ You should not have the HBV vaccination if you are pregnant.
17. _____ You can refuse HBV vaccination now and still receive it at a later date.
18. _____ The recommended anti-viral cleaning agent to be used for decontamination of blood or body fluid soaked surfaces or materials is a solution of 10% chlorine bleach

Fill in the blanks:

19. Who would you report the incident to if you got another person's blood into your body through a cut or open wound? _____
20. What personal protective equipment will be provided to you by your employer?

I have received, read and understand the Hepatitis B vaccination information sheet.

Employee Signature

Date

DENAIR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN FOR BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

TRAINING DOCUMENTATION

Name _____ Social Security Number _____
Print

Job Title _____ Campus _____


Trainer Terri Prichard Are you a Coach? _____
Which Sport? _____

I have received training on the Denair Unified School District Exposure Control Plan for Bloodborne Pathogens. The contents on this training included:

- An accessible copy of the standard and an explanation of its contents
- Explanation of the epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne diseases
- Modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens
- Explanation of DUSD Exposure Control Plan and how to obtain a copy
- Recognition of tasks and activities that may involve risk of exposure
- Use and limitations of methods that will reduce or prevent exposure
- Universal precautions
- Engineering controls
- Explanation of signs, warning labels and/or color coded
- Work practices
- Housekeeping practices
- Personal protective equipment - types, selection, use, location, removal, handling, decontamination, and disposal
- HBV vaccine - efficiency, safety, method of administration, benefits and cost
- Procedures to follow if an exposure occurs - reporting and medical follow-up
- Post exposure evaluation and follow-up

Employee's Signature

Date



Trainer's Signature