

Topic: Bloodborne Pathogens

Bloodborne pathogens are microorganisms such as viruses or bacteria that are carried in blood or other body fluids. Examples include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B (HBV), hepatitis C (HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). They can be transmitted through contact with the eyes, nose, mouth or an opening in the skin.

General Safety Tips

- Treat all blood and bodily fluids as if they were infectious
- Whenever possible, avoid handling potentially infectious materials
- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (e.g., gloves, face/eye protection, protective sleeves)
- Spills should be contained, then cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible
- Clean up broken glass with a brush and dustpan
- Discard needles and other sharp objects in a properly labeled sharps container

According to OSHA, if you are struck by a needle/sharp objector get blood or other potentially infectious material in your eyes, mouth, nose or on broken skin, immediately flood the area with water and clean any wound with soap and water or a skin disinfectant if available. Seek immediate medical attention and report the incident to your employer.

Topics to Discuss

- **Emergency procedures**
- Exposure control plan
- Identifying related risk exposures (e.g., bloody nose, vomit)
- Personal protective equipment
- Proper disposal of contaminated materials
- Post-exposure evaluation and follow up procedures

Resources

For more information about this topic, visit:

- Sample Safety Program: Bloodborne Pathogens
- **Sharps Safety**
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration Bloodborne Pathogens: OSHA.gov
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Bloodborne Pathogens: CDC.gov



Topic:	Bloodborne Pathogens		Organization Name
Date:			
Location:			
Meeting Organizer:			
Items Discu	issed:		
items bisec	isseu.		
Problem Areas or Concerns:			
Attendees (Names/Signatures):			
Comments:			