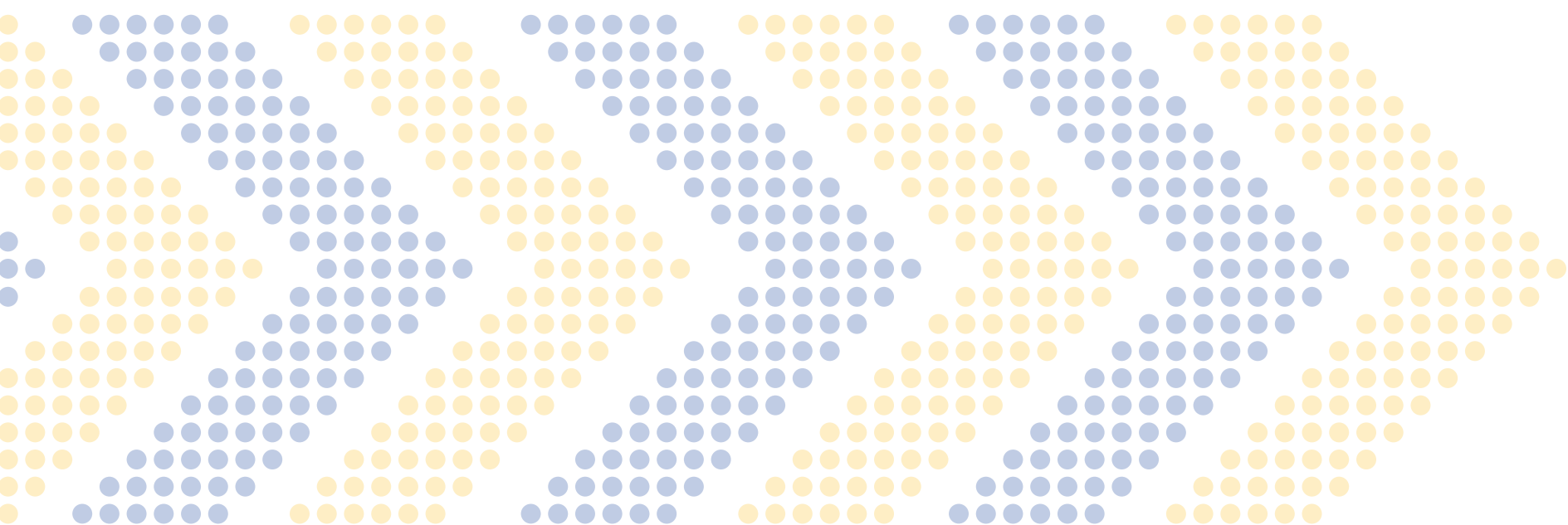


**SerenaGroup**  
Building the Nation's Leading Wound Care Team

# EDUCATION SERIES



# OSHA

## Occupational Health & Safety Administration

*Presented by: SerenaGroup Education Committee*

**MAY 2023**

# TODAY'S Agenda

- What is OSHA?
- Bloodborne Pathogen
- Important Terms to Know
- Hazardous Waste

- Personal Protective Equipment
- Exposure
- Hepatitis B Virus Vaccine
- Quiz

# What is OSHA?

With the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Congress created the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

The purpose of OSHA is to assure safe and healthy working conditions for working men and women by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education and assistance.



# TRAINING

- Facilities are required to provide OSHA training to a new hire within 10 days of starting the position and annually to all employees.
- This training is often provided by the Hospital partner during new hire orientation as well in the yearly certification.
- Serena Group provides OSHA training for employees who do not operate within a partnered organization as well as a courtesy to the hospital partners.



# Bloodborne Pathogens

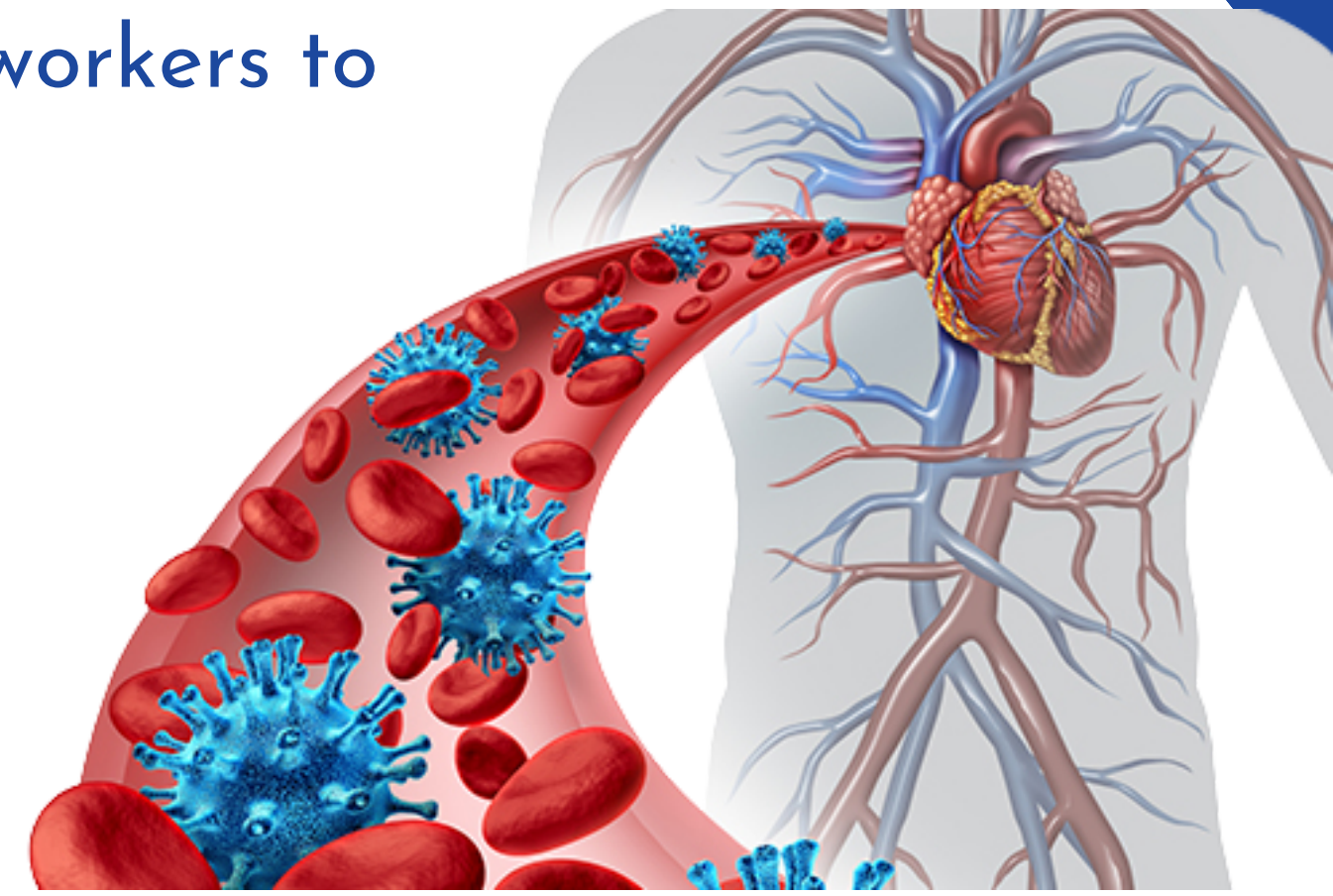
Bloodborne pathogens are infectious microorganisms in human blood that can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to:

Hepatitis B (HBV)

Hepatitis C (HCV)

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Needlesticks and other sharps-related injuries may expose workers to bloodborne pathogens.



# Definitions

Other Potentially Infectious Material (OPIM)- The following human body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, CSF, synovial fluid, pleural, pericardial, peritoneal, amniotic, saliva (dental procedures), any bodily fluids contaminated with blood, any fluid that cannot be differentiated between fluid types. Any unfixed tissue or organ from a human (living or dead)

Exposure Incident- specific eye, mouth, mucous membrane, non-intact skin or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM) that results from the performance of a clinician's duties

Parenteral- piercing mucous membranes or the skin barrier through such events as needle sticks, human bites, cuts, and abrasions

Universal Precautions- an approach to infection control where all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious

# Definitions

Body Substance Isolation (BSI)- a form of infection control based on the presumption that all body fluids are infectious. BSI calls for always using appropriate barriers to infection at an emergency scene, such as gloves, goggles, face shields, gowns, and protective eyewear.

Exposure Control Plan (ECP)- agency's written plan to eliminate or minimize exposure

Contaminated Laundry- laundry which has been soiled with blood or OPIM or may contain sharps

Contaminated Sharps- any contaminated object that can penetrate the skin including needles, scalpels, broken glass, broken capillary tubes, and exposed ends of dental wire

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)- specialized clothing or equipment worn by a clinician for protection against a hazard. General work clothes (uniforms, jumpsuits, etc.) not intended to function as protection against a hazard are not PPE.

# Bloodborne Pathogen Standard- OSHA

## Mandates:

- Training of employees
- Exposure Control Plan (ECP) prevention program- written plan of steps taken by the Hospital to recognize and minimize potential exposures in the workplace. This is reviewed annually
- Exposure determination, methods of compliance, communication of hazards: Universal Precautions, Workplace Engineering, Signage, Labels, PPE
- Sharps container, eyewash stations, hand washing areas etc.
- Hepatitis B vaccine provided by Serena Group or by the Hospital Partner
- Medical evaluation/follow up
- Record keeping



# Hazardous Waste



- Infectious materials go in a red bag according to Hospital policy
- Infectious sharp instruments (disposable) are placed in the red plastic sharp container
- Re-usable instruments are to be transported in hard sided containers, appropriately labeled as a biohazard, to the appropriate location for sterilization and re-packaging
- Hand washing after patient care or after handling potentially contaminated material is required

\*Never remove anything from biohazard bags or sharps containers



# Personal Protective Equipment

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is protective clothing, helmets, goggles, or other garments or equipment designed to protect the wearer's body from injury or infection. The hazards addressed by protective equipment include physical, electrical, heat, chemicals, biohazards, and airborne particulate matter.

- There are minimum standards for PPE (see hospital policy) however, an employee may wear as much as they feel the situation dictates.

PPE commonly used in the wound clinic: gloves, face shields, glasses and gowns.

**\*\*Follow your hospital policy for requirements on hand washing and alcohol sanitizer after glove changes.\*\***

# Preventing Exposure

- Follow proper hand hygiene
- Use hard sided cases when transporting soiled instruments
- Do not hand-off sharp instruments
- Use retractable safety blades/needles to avoid sticks
- Use disposable sharp instruments whenever possible
- Use appropriate receptacles for disposable instruments
- Properly dispose of biomedical waste
- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) during ALL patient examinations.
- Use gloves at all times
- Protective eyewear and face shields for irrigations and debridement's



# Exposure

If you are exposed to a BBP, experience a needle stick, are cut by a sharp instrument, or have a splash to your face, you may have been exposed:

- Wash your hands and cleanse the area immediately
- If the exposure was to the eyes or face, seek an eyewash station immediately
- Inform your supervisor and file the appropriate incident report per hospital policy
- Wait for guidance from employee health department on when and where to seek a medical evaluation and follow-up



## Remember: Don't Panic

Infection due to exposure is not automatic

HBV infected blood exposure risk is between 6-30%

HCV infected blood exposure risk is 1.8%

HIV infected blood exposure is 0.3%

# Hepatitis B Vaccine

- Organizations are required to provide the HBV vaccination for any employee who has been exposed to a bloodborne pathogen or other infectious material.
- Many hospitals offer this service through the employee health department. If the Hospital does not offer this service “in-house” they are responsible for the outsourcing of the expense.

Vaccine must be provided within 10 days of exposure

Vaccination includes 3 IM injections (day 1, 1 month, 6 month)

A signed declination is required if an employee refuses the vaccine

In addition to the HBV vaccine, the organization is responsible for the medical evaluation and follow-up care for the employee who was exposed to a BBP or OPIM.

# Record Keeping

## Training Records

- Organizations are required to keep record of all employees who have completed the OSHA safety training
- Must include a list of trainers and a summary of the material

## Medical Records

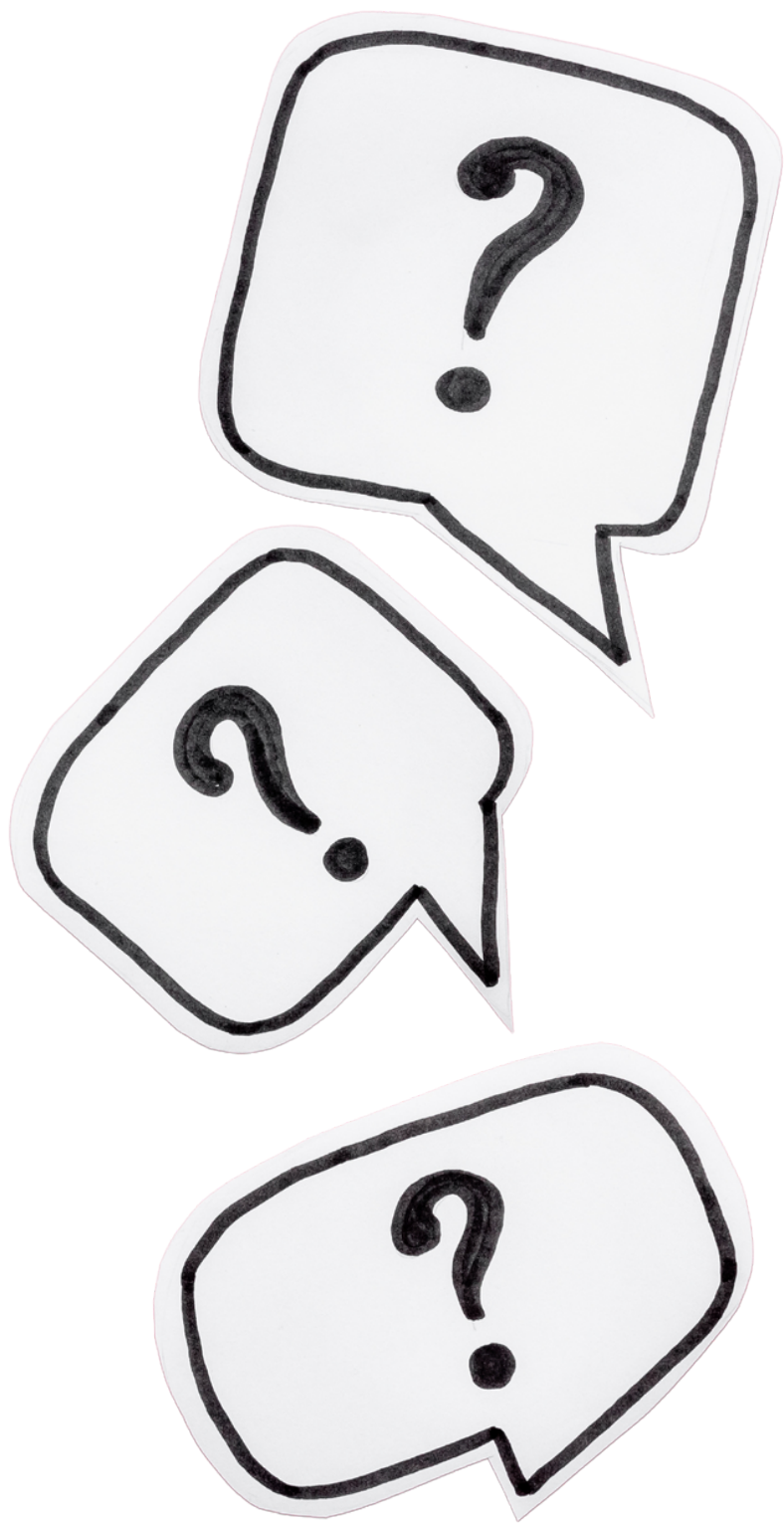
- Medical records must be maintained for all employees who have been exposed to a BBP or OPIM

## OSHA Records

- Facilities review all incidents to determine if they require reporting to OSHA
- All percutaneous injuries from contaminated sharps are logged, reviewed annually and maintained for 5yr

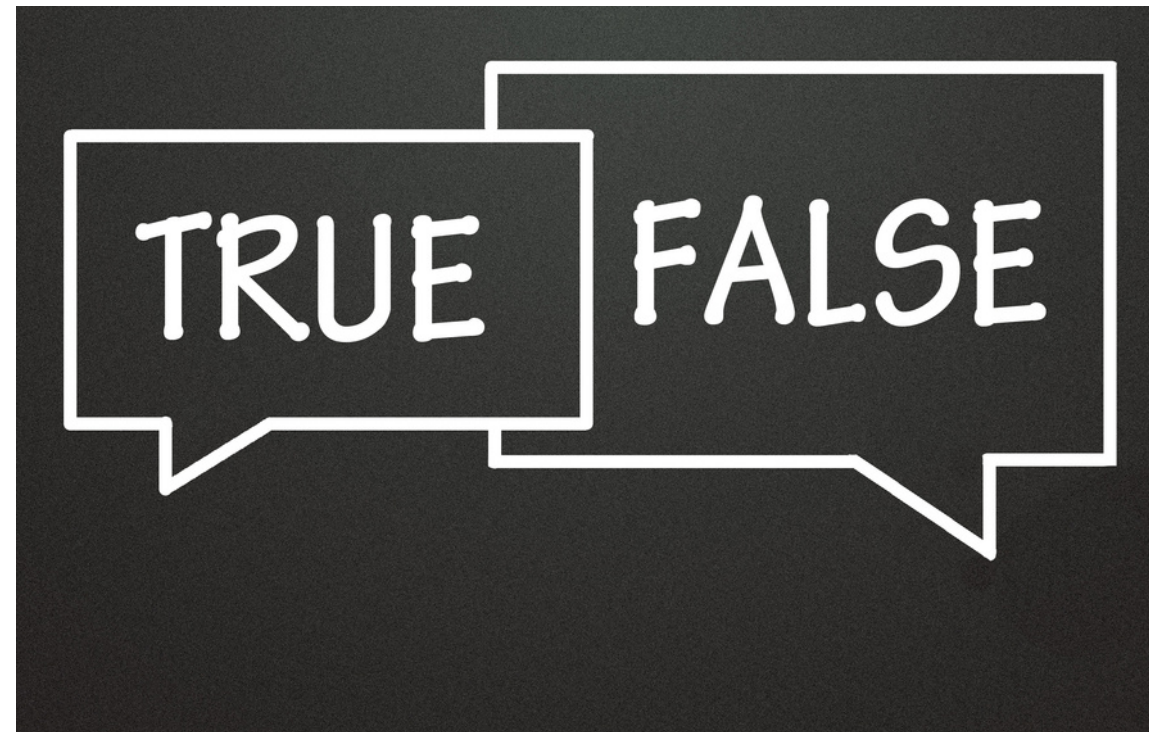


# QUIZ TIME



# QUESTION ONE

If you are exposed to a bloodborne pathogen or other potentially infectious material, you are guaranteed to contract a disease.





# ANSWER ONE

## FALSE!

Infection due to exposure is not automatic!

HBV infected blood exposure risk is between 6-30%

HCV infected blood exposure risk is 1.8%

HIV infected blood exposure is 0.3%

# QUESTION TWO

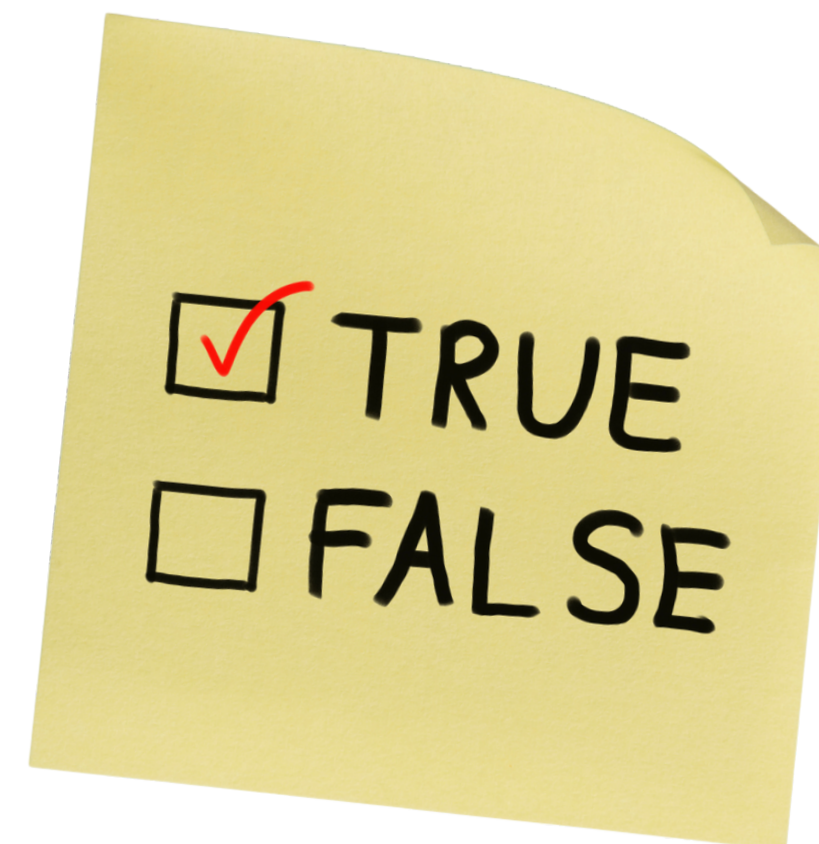
Soiled sharp instruments should always be transported in a hard sided container which has been labeled as biohazard, even if it is only from the exam room to the soiled utility room.



# ANSWER TWO

**TRUE!**

Always transport soiled, sharp instruments in a hard sided container labeled Biohazard



# REFERENCES

[www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)

[www.usa.gov](http://www.usa.gov)

# THANK YOU

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