



**EBBA-R -**



- Before handling clean equipment or utensils
- After handling soiled garments or diapers or assisting with toileting or diapering
- After contact with body secretions
- After removal of disposable gloves
- When in doubt!

## DISINFECTION

Two of the most common bloodborne pathogens hazards are the hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human deficiency virus (HIV). HBV is a highly stable virus. Unlike HIV, HBV can remain stable on environmental surfaces for up to seven days.

Bloodborne pathogens can also be transmitted on objects that have become contaminated with blood of other body fluids, such as broken glass.

## WORK SURFACES

Contaminated surfaces and non-disposable items should be washed with a standard disinfectant. Use an aerosol germicide cleaner.

Contaminated clothing should be removed and placed in a plastic-lined, covered container. Contaminated clothing and linen must be washed in hot water and detergent.

Contaminated tissues, paper towels, and other disposable items should be placed in plastic bags before discarded in a safe and practical manner.

Caution must be taken to avoid direct contact with items such as broken glass or tools which may be contaminated with blood. Broken glass should never be picked up but rather swept into a pan with a broom then disposed of in a safe manner. Gloves should be worn during this process.

Use individual judgment in determining when barriers are needed for unpredictable situations. It is strongly recommended that barriers be used when contact with body fluids or substances is anticipated.

Although HIV/AIDS has received a great deal of attention, there are other diseases more communicable than HIV/AIDS of which staff members also should be aware. The following page includes a table listing communicable disease and body substances sources of infection.



TRANSMISSION: Bloodstream inoculation through cuts and abrasions on hands

Direct bloodstream inoculation

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BODY SUBSTANCE SOURCE: \* Feces

- Incontinence

ORGANISM OF CONCERN: Hepatitis A virus

Salmonella bacteria

Shigella bacteria

TRANSMISSION: \*\* Oral inoculation from contaminated hands

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BODY SUBSTANCE SOURCE: \* Respiratory secretions

- Saliva

- Nasal discharge

ORGANISM OF CONCERN: Common cold virus

Influenza virus

\*\*\* Epstein-Barr virus

TRANSMISSION: \*\* Oral inoculation from contaminated hands

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BODY SUBSTANCE SOURCE: \* Vomitus

ORGANISM OF CONCERN: Gastrointestinal viruses (e.g., Norwalk virus)

TRANSMISSION: \*\* Oral inoculation from contaminated hands

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BODY SUBSTANCE SOURCE: \* Urine

- Incontinence

ORGANISM OF CONCERN: \*\*\* Cytomegalovirus

TRANSMISSION: Bloodstream inoculation through cuts and abrasions on hands

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BODY SUBSTANCE SOURCE: Semen/vaginal fluids

ORGANISM OF CONCERN: Hepatitis B virus

Hepatitis C virus

HIV/AIDS

Gonococcus bacteria

TRANSMISSION: Sexual contact (intercourse)

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\*There are no reported cases of HIV/AIDS suspected of having been transmitted by these sources. Wear gloves when exposed to body secretions, ESPECIALLY blood, urine, or feces.

\*\*HAND WASHING IS VERY IMPORTANT!

\*\*\*These agents cause mononucleosis