Recipes for success
with Bloodborne Pathogens

Bloodborne Pathogens Program

- It is an OSHA requirements for employers to establish a Bloodborne Pathogens Program if employees can potentially be exposed to blood
- The program protects employees from the health hazards associated with bloodborne pathogens and provide appropriate treatment and counseling should an employee be exposed to bloodborne pathogens
- Bloodborne pathogens (BBP) are microorganisms that can cause disease when transferred from an infected person to another person through blood or other potentially infected body fluids

Exposure

- Workers may become exposed at work while providing help to an injured co-worker and coming in contact with the injured person’s blood or body fluids
- Any kind of openings or break in the skin provides a place for infected blood or fluids to enter your body
- Scrapes, cuts, rashes, burns and other minor injuries that create an opening in the skin are entryways for bloodborne pathogens
- Eyes, nose, and mouth are also openings for diseases to enter

Prevention

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - to be used at all times to prevent skin or mucous membrane contact with bodily fluids
- Always inspect PPE for cracks, holes or other damage
- Never use damaged PPE
- Wash hands or other skin surfaces thoroughly and immediately if contaminated
- When using sharp items that may be potentially contaminated, a puncture resistant container must be used for storage and disposal after use

Emergency

- Stay calm, wash yourself thoroughly, and report to your supervisor right away
- Inform your supervisor of how, when, where and whose blood you can in contact with
- Seek medical attention