

# Bloodborne Pathogens Training

**SAFETY TRAINING SERIES**



Enterprise Business Center of Louisiana

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# What Are Bloodborne Pathogens?

- Microorganisms found in human blood that can cause diseases.
- Examples: HIV, Hepatitis B (HBV), and Hepatitis C (HCV)
- Can be transmitted through contact with infected blood and bodily fluids.



# Modes of Transmission

Direct contact with infected blood or bodily fluids

Needlestick injuries or cuts from contaminated objects

Mucous membrane exposure (eyes, nose, mouth)

Unprotected exposure through open wounds



# Workplace Risk Factors

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01

Healthcare workers (nurses, doctors, EMTs).

02

Janitors and custodial staff handling biohazard waste.

03

Laboratory and research personnel.

04

First responders and law enforcement officers.



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# Universal Precautions

Treat

Treat all blood and bodily fluids as if they are infectious.

Wear

Always wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Follow

Follow proper hand hygiene and disinfection protocols.



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# Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



Gloves- Wear when handling blood and contaminated items.



Goggles/Face Shields- Protect eyes and face from splashes



Gowns/Lab Coats- Prevent contamination of clothing.



Masks/Respirators- Use when there is a risk of airborne exposure.



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# Safe Work Practices



Avoid eating, drinking, or applying cosmetics in areas with potential exposure.



Use proper handwashing techniques after handling potentially infectious materials.



Dispose of contaminated sharps in designated puncture-resistant containers.





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## Proper Disposal of Biohazard Waste

- Use red biohazard bags for contaminated materials.
- Label all biohazard waste correctly
- Follow OSHA and facility-specific disposal protocols.



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# Post-Exposure Procedures

- Immediately wash exposed area with soap and water.
- Flush eyes, nose, or mouth with water if exposed.
- Report the incident to a supervisor and seek medical evaluation.
- Follow post-exposure treatment



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# Conclusion & Safety Commitment

Awareness and prevention are key to reducing exposure risks.

Always use PPE and follow universal precautions.

Report and respond to exposure immediately.

Safety is a shared responsibility!

