KSU Facilities Safety Bulletin

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What Are Bloodborne Pathogens?

Bloodborne Pathogens:

- Are microorganisms that are carried in human blood and other potentially infectious material (OPIM) and can cause disease; they may be viral, bacterial, or fungal
- Include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B (HBV), hepatitis C (HCV), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), malaria, syphilis, dengue fever, methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), tuberculosis (TB), and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)
- Are transmitted when an individual is directly exposed to infected blood, infected body fluids, or other infectious material through routes such as an open wound or sore, or one of the body's mucous membranes, such as the eyes, nose, or mouth
- Are NOT transmitted via casual contact, such as touching an infected person, or using the same equipment, materials, toilets, water fountains, or showers as an infected person
- Are NOT transmitted through the air, such as through coughing or sneezing.

February HSI/Vivid Course

All:

Bloodborne Pathogens Overview

Login with your KSU eid and Password: https://otis.osmanager4.com/KSU

Universal Precautions

Universal precautions are an approach to infection control in which all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if they are known to be infectious.

Apply universal precautions by:

- Washing your hands frequently
- Wearing surgical quality, disposable, vinyl or nitrile gloves when at risk of exposure
- Wearing PPE, such as protective glasses, a face mask, or protective clothing
- Using a disposable mouthpiece or other resuscitation device to perform mouthto-mouth resuscitation
- Wearing protective glasses, a face mask, or protective clothing, as needed based on the situation
- Washing and disinfecting all work and equipment surfaces before using them
- Disposing of potentially contaminated waste in a plastic-lined, punctureresistant container that displays a biohazard symbol

Source: hsi.com