

M & M Daycare, Inc.
BBP QUIZ

1. A parent of a child with a BBP must inform the caregiver or school.
 True False
2. Should you assume that everyone's blood is infected with incurable virus?
 Yes No (Commonly known as? _____)
3. If you have a cut on your hand, should you wear gloves when changing diapers and even wiping noses?
 Yes No Sometimes
4. HepA is transmitted by putting something in the mouth contaminated with the stool of a person with HepA
 True False
5. Most kids under 6 yrs old will show symptoms if they are infected with HepA.
 True False
6. What is OPIM? _____
7. Hepatitis Virus can live in dry blood for:
 1-5 hours 3 days 7-10 days
8. Name 5 things you should disinfect in the room daily: _____

9. What is the number one way to prevent contamination? _____
10. After spraying cleaned area with disinfectant solution (bleach water or Lysol), should you:
 Dry immediately Allow to air-dry

Now, read the next two pages for a complete review. Sign below when you have completed this test and have read the following two pages.

Print Employee Name

Signature Date

Print Supervisor Name

Signature Date

BBP Work Practices Summary

Minimizing Exposure

The employer must minimize the exposure of students and employees to bloodborne pathogens whenever the potential for that exposure exists. OSHA has taken the position that there are no "risk-free" populations, and enforcement of OSHA's "general duty clause" implies that employers **must** be knowledgeable of and comply with the bloodborne pathogens standard. Risk is minimized through improved engineering design and work practices, through the use of protective equipment as appropriate and by addressing housekeeping issues in the following manner:

- **Universal Precautions**

Universal Precautions are the Center for Disease Control's (CDC) recommendations for handling body fluids and blood in the workplace. The CDC's position is that all body fluids and blood should be handled as if they were contaminated.

Engineering and work practice controls

Use autoclaves to sterilize all equipment and to treat infectious waste.

Use puncture resistant, labeled sharps containers for disposal of needles, razor blades, etc.

Do not break, bend or recap needles - place them directly in the sharps container.

Do not pick up broken glass with your hands - sweep it up.

Wash hands immediately after removing gloves and after any hand contact with blood contaminated surfaces.

Don't keep food or water in areas where blood is worked with.

Don't eat, drink, smoke or apply make-up in areas where blood is worked with.

Eliminate splashing of infectious materials when possible.

Protect open wounds from infectious materials.

Personal protective equipment

Employers must make available and employees must use personal protective equipment (PPE) when the possibility of exposure to blood or infectious materials exists.

Employees must be trained in the use of PPE.

PPE must be accessible and clean.

Disposable gloves must be replaced as soon as they are torn or punctured.

Eye protection must be worn if there is a chance for a splash to occur.

The level of protection required is dependent upon the task at hand.

Housekeeping issues

Clean up all blood or body fluid spills immediately.

Clean and decontaminate all surfaces and equipment which have been in contact with blood thoroughly.

Contaminated laundry must be handled with extreme caution and contact minimized.

Hepatitis B vaccine

Must be provided at no cost to at-risk personnel

85% to 97% effective

Exposure Response

Earlier, several scenarios were given that could occur in an academic environment. These are considered exposure incidents whenever the eyes, mouth, other mucous membrane or broken skin contacts blood or other infectious materials on the job. If an exposure occurs, arrange for an immediate medical evaluation that includes the following:

- document what happened
- identify and test the source individual if feasible
- test the exposed person's blood, if consent is obtained
- provide counseling
- evaluate any reported illness

Do's and Don'ts Checklist

Do these things:

- Use appropriate PPE when working with blood or infectious materials.
 - Check it first for damage.
 - Remove PPE carefully to avoid self-contamination.
 - Dispose of contaminated PPE correctly in leakproof containers for disposal or for decontamination.
 - Make sure you have been trained in the use of PPE and it is documented!
- Use good personal hygiene
 - Wash exposed skin immediately with soap and water.
 - Wash thoroughly after removing PPE.
 - Flush exposed eyes, nose or mouth quickly and thoroughly with water.
 - Cover open cuts.
- Use good work practices.
 - Minimize splashing of infectious materials.
 - Clean up spills immediately.
 - Clean and decontaminate all equipment and surfaces in contact with blood or other infectious material.
 - Dispose of sharps in a puncture-proof, labeled container.
- Know the proper response for accidental exposures.
 - Know the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard so you can respond without fear.
 - Report on-the-job exposures promptly and seek immediate medical attention.

Don't do these things:

- Don't have unprotected sex, use illicit drugs or share needles.
- Don't worry about getting one of these diseases through casual contact.
- Don't eat or drink, or keep food and drinks in areas where infectious materials are used.
- Never pipette by mouth.
- Never break, bend or recap contaminated needles.
- Don't clean up broken glass by hand, use a broom and dustpan.