

Talk No: 54	Title: BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS
Introduction: Bloodborne Pathogens are infectious materials in blood that can cause disease in humans, including hepatitis B and C, and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Workers exposed to these pathogens risk serious illness or death.	
Main points: – Clean-Up and Safe Housekeeping. – Protect Yourself – Other Exposure Hazards – Common Sense Rules	
Discussion points: – After an incident where someone's bodily fluids remain, the entire area must be cleaned and disinfected, restrict access to the area until it has been properly clean and disinfected. – All equipment must be disinfected properly, if it cannot, then it must be properly discarded as biologically hazardous waste. – Remember to wear gloves and other protective equipment as appropriate; such as goggles, apron, protective clothing, if possible, use disposable towels and dispose of them properly. – When cleaning surfaces contaminated with blood, vomit, faeces ALWAYS wear gloves and protective apron or clothing – Be alert for sharp objects, broken glassware, used syringes in rubbish bins – Do not pick up broken glass – use brush or broom and dustpan – Dispose of glass, sharp objects safely – Wash your hands & remove protective clothing before eating, drinking, smoking, handling contact lenses, applying cosmetics – Keep hands away from eyes, nose, and mouth while cleaning – Protect skin from pathogens – cuts, dermatitis, chapping, small cracks will allow germs to enter the body – First aid – use gloves, have as little contact as possible with blood or bodily fluids – Wash hands with antibacterial soap after contact – After contact, flush eyes and face with fresh water for several minutes. – Report all exposures and hazards to your supervisor/line manager FREQUENT HAND WASHING IS THE BEST DEFENCE AGAINST SPREADING INFECTIONS.	
Notes:	