



# Blood Borne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan

SONOMA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
DETENTION DIVISION



# Learning Objectives:

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What is the County BBP Program?

How does that impact Sheriff's Dept. procedures?

Who is responsible for Sheriff's program implementation?

How do we control our potential exposures?

What are the procedures if an employee reports an exposure?

# Purpose

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The purpose of this Exposure Control Plan is to minimize and eliminate employee occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious body fluids as required by CCR Title 8, Section 5193. The objective of this Plan and its implementation is two fold:

To protect employees from occupational exposure to blood, body fluids, and the potential hazards of blood borne pathogens.

To provide effective post-exposure treatment, follow-up, and counseling should an employee become exposed to blood borne pathogens.

# Scope

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This program applies to all County of Sonoma operations where employees are Occupationally exposed to blood or other potentially infectious bodily fluids as required by the California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 5193 “Blood borne Pathogens”.

# Job classifications with reasonably anticipated exposures:

- Category A: Job classifications in which all employees may be exposed to blood borne pathogens, regardless of frequency.
  - Correctional Deputy, Patrol Deputy, Sergeants, Janitorial Staff, Detention Assistants, Detention Specialists.
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- Category B: Job classifications in which some of the employees may be exposed to blood borne pathogens.
  - Sheriff, Asst. Sheriff, Captain, Lieutenant, Volunteers, etc.



# What are **blood borne pathogens**?

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Pathogenic microorganisms present in human blood that can lead to diseases

Examples of primary concern

- Hepatitis B (HBV)
- Hepatitis C (HCV)
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

# Statistics

# 1981

**1 in 8**  
people with  
**HIV**  
don't know  
**THEY**  
have it.




**Get the facts. Get tested. Get involved.**  
Find out more about HIV, including where to get tested, at [gettested.cdc.gov](http://gettested.cdc.gov)




# 2014

## Facts *about* **Ebola** in the U.S.


You **CAN'T** get Ebola through **AIR**



You **CAN'T** get Ebola through **WATER**




You **CAN'T** get Ebola through **FOOD** grown or legally purchased in the U.S.



**You can only get Ebola from**

- The body fluids of a person who is sick with or has died from Ebola.
- Objects contaminated with body fluids of a person sick with Ebola or who has died of Ebola.
- Infected fruit bats and primates (apes and monkeys).
- And, possibly from contact with semen from a man who has recovered from Ebola (for example, by having oral, vaginal, or anal sex).



# 2016

## TOP 5 THINGS EVERYONE NEEDS TO KNOW ABOUT **ZIKA**



- 1** **Zika primarily spreads through infected mosquitoes. You can also get Zika through sex.**  
Many areas in the United States have the type of mosquitoes that can spread Zika virus. These mosquitoes are aggressive daytime biters and can also bite at night. Also, Zika can be passed through sex from a person who has Zika to his or her sex partners.  

- 2** **The best way to prevent Zika is to prevent mosquito bites.**
  - Use insect repellent. It works!
  - Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants.
  - Stay in places with air conditioning or window and door screens.
  - Remove standing water around your home.
- 3** **Zika is linked to birth defects.**  
Zika infection during pregnancy can cause a serious birth defect called microcephaly that is a sign of incomplete brain development. If you have a partner who lives in or has traveled to an area with Zika, do not have sex, or use condoms every time you have sex during your pregnancy.  

- 4** **Pregnant women should not travel to areas with Zika.**  
If you must travel to one of these areas, talk to your healthcare provider first and strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites during your trip.  

- 5** **Returning travelers infected with Zika can spread the virus through mosquito bites.**  
If you get infected with Zika and a mosquito bites you, you can pass the virus to the mosquito. The infected mosquito bites other people, who get infected. Returning travelers should also use condoms or not have sex if they are concerned about passing it to their partners through sex.  

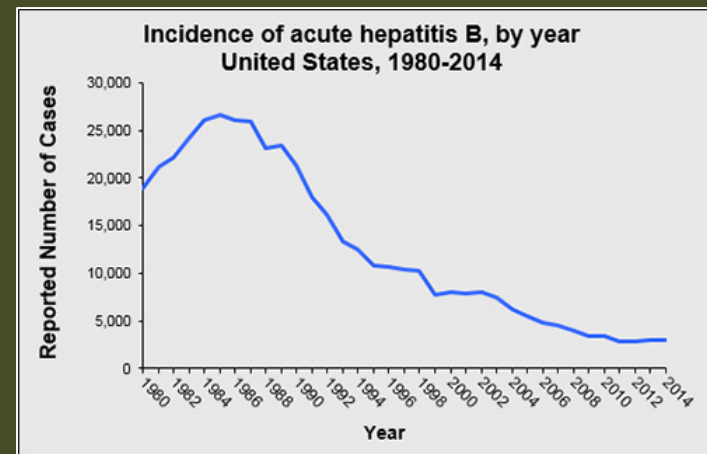

[WWW.CDC.GOV/ZIKA](http://WWW.CDC.GOV/ZIKA)



# Hepatitis B (HBV)

- Over 12 million Americans are infected (1 in 20)\*
- Silent infection; symptoms include jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, intermittent nausea, vomiting; may lead to chronic liver disease, liver cancer, and death
- HBV can survive for at least one week in dried blood
- Up to 40,000 people in US will become newly infected each year\*

\*Source: Hepatitis B Foundation



Reported cases of hepatitis B in the U.S. have generally declined from 1980 to 2014.  
Source: CDC



# Hepatitis C (HCV)

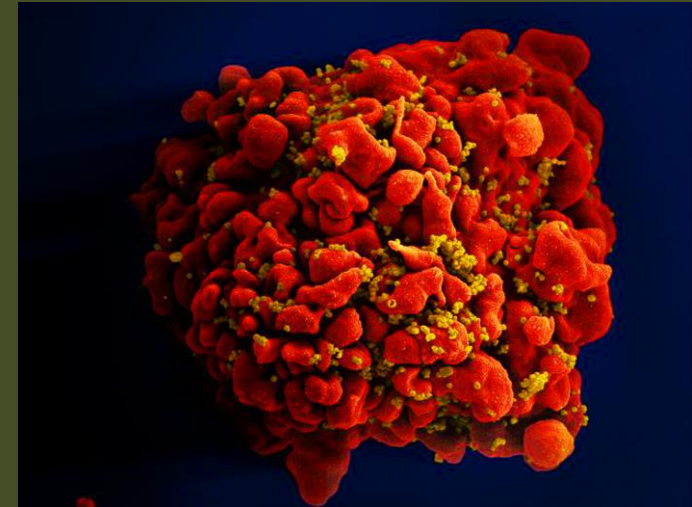
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- Hepatitis C is the most common chronic blood borne infection in the U.S.
- Symptoms include: jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, intermittent nausea, vomiting
- May lead to chronic liver disease and death

# Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

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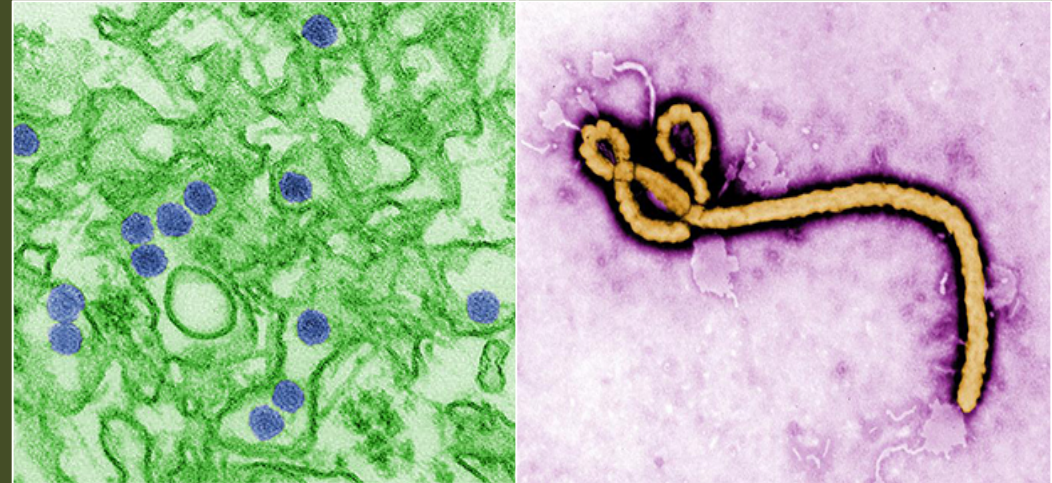
- HIV is the virus that leads to AIDS
- HIV affects the body's immune system
- HIV does not survive well outside the body
- Estimated >1.1 million people living with HIV
- Infected for life



Single, red-colored H9-T cell infected by numerous mustard-colored HIV particles which are attached to the cell's surface membrane. Source: NIAID.

# Other blood borne diseases

- Caused by viruses or bacteria
- Circulate in blood at some phase; capable of being transmitted
- Most are rare in the U.S.



Zika Virus (left) and Ebola Virus (right) can be spread to workers through contaminated blood or infectious body fluids.

# Blood Borne Pathogen Examples

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- Hepatitis D (HDV)
- Syphilis
- Malaria
- Babesiosis
- Brucellosis
- Leptospirosis
- Arboviral Infections
- Relapsing fever
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease
- Human T-Lymphotropic Virus Type I
- Viral Hemorrhagic Fever

# Contamination sources:

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Blood

Other potentially infectious materials (OPIM)

- Human body fluids
- Any unfixed tissue or organ from human
- Cultures, culture mediums, or other solutions
- Tissues, or organs infected with HIV or HBV



# Spread of blood borne pathogens occurs through:

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- Direct contact
- Indirect contact
- Respiratory transmission
- Vector-borne transmission
- “Sharps” injuries
  - Contaminated needles, razors, broken glass, knives penetrate the skin
  - Human bites that break the skin



Source: NIOSH

# BBP Exposure Control Plan

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Establish an Exposure Control Plan

Review and update plan

Required elements of Exposure Control plan include:

Exposure determination


Schedule and method of implementation

Procedure for evaluation of exposure incidents



# Universal Precautions

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A biohazard symbol, consisting of a stylized 'B' with three curved lines extending from it, is centered in the background of the text box.

**Treat all blood and bodily fluids as if they are infectious for HIV, HBV, HCV and other bloodborne pathogens**

**BIOHAZARD**



# Sheriff's Control Methods

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**Universal Precautions approach to infection control** - Individuals are assumed to be infectious for HIV, other BBP

Uncontrolled emergency situations, or encounters with combative suspects

Unable to determine if body fluids (saliva, vomit, feces) are contaminated with blood

Assume potentially infectious – wear gloves or equipment where possible, follow up on exposures

# PPE examples

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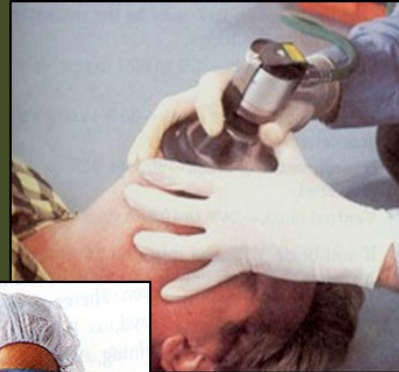
Gloves

Masks

Aprons/Smocks/Gowns

Face shields

Safety glasses



Source: OSHA DTE



Source: OSHA DTE



Source: NIOSH

# PPE Selection

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## PPE selection

- Safe design and construction
- Fit comfortably

## Required PPE training

- When it is necessary
- What kind is necessary
- Proper donning, adjusting, wearing, doffing
- Limitations
- Proper care, maintenance, disposal



Source: CDC

# Sheriff's Control Methods

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## Cal/OSHA Definition of Regulated Waste

Liquid or semi-liquid blood or OPIM

Items contaminated with blood or OPIM that would release these substances in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed

Items that are caked with dried blood or OPIM and are capable of releasing these materials during handling

# EPA Registered Disinfectant



# Regulated Waste Disposal:

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**Sharps Disposal:** Stericycle contract for sharps containers at all Sheriff's facilities picked up at Coroner's and Detention

Close container during transport, ensure BIOHAZARD label in place

**Other Regulated Wastes:** Close inside leak proof containers, BIOHAZARD label on all bags and containers



# Sharps Handling & Containers

## Handling

- Location
- Immediately put in container
- Replacement

## Containers

- Rigid
- Puncture Resistant
- Leak proof
- Portable
- Labeled
- Closable/ Sealable



# Sharps Injury Log

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- California Sharps Injury Control program
- Records incidents for analysis and preventive action
- Only required for injury by a sharp (cuts with knives, broken glass, razors, needle sticks or human bites)
- Do not include individuals name or other personal information



# Hepatitis B Vaccination:

- All personnel in Category A will be offered Hepatitis B vaccinations
- Available at no cost within 10 days of initial assignment
- Vaccination authorizations / declinations kept in Personnel files in Sheriff's Admin.
- Kaiser Occupational Health administers HBV vaccination program

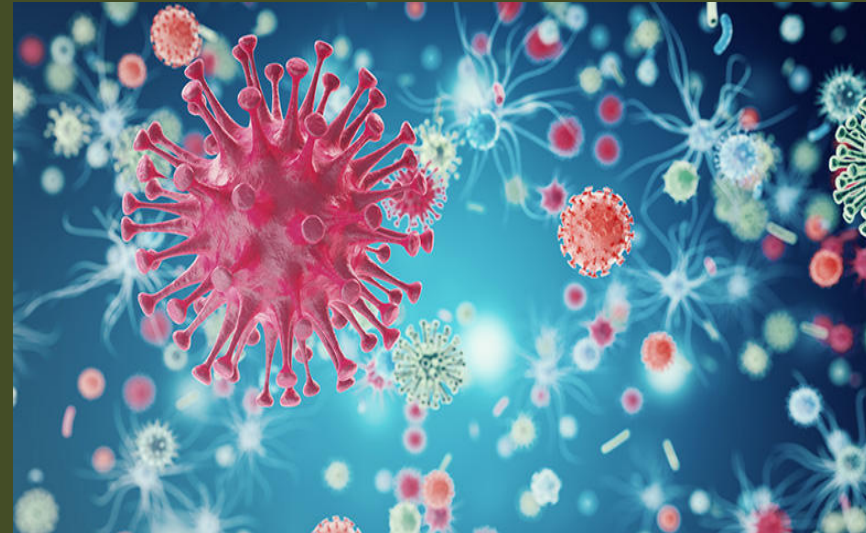


# No Vaccinations For:

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Hepatitis C

HIV



\*\* 3D illustration of a virus in the bloodstream

# Sheriff's Exposure Determination

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## POTENTIAL EXPOSURES:

- Encounters with combative inmates
- Searching Cells
- Searching Arrestees
- First aid procedures including CPR
- Handling of contaminated items
- Cleaning contaminated area

# Exposure Incident Determination

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## COMMON EXPOSURE INCIDENTS

- Sharps injuries: Skin penetrated with a needle, razor, knife or a human bite that breaks the skin
- Blood or OPIM splashing on non-intact skin, eyes or mucous membranes
- Includes saliva or vomit visibly contaminated with blood

# Exposure Incident Determination

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Two step process :

- Is it an “Exposure Incident”?
- Specific eye, mouth, mucous membrane, non-intact skin or sharps injury with blood or OPIM
- If unsure, contact Kaiser Occupational Health for guidance

# Exposure Incident - Employee

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What to do if you contact blood or OPIM?

1. Immediately wash the affected area
2. Make wound bleed, if appropriate
3. Report to Supervisor ASAP
  - Determine if Occupational Exposure Incident
  - If unsure, call and consult with Kaiser Occ Med
4. Go to Kaiser Occupational Health **Immediately**



# Exposure Incident - Supervisor

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If an exposure incident has occurred:

- Complete required forms
- Send employee for evaluation immediately or AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!
- Kaiser Occupational Health must receive forms on Supervisor checklist

# Employer's Responsibilities

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Perform hazard assessment

Identify and provide appropriate PPE to employee at no cost

Train employees on use and care

Maintain/replace PPE

Review, update, evaluate PPE program



# Employee's Responsibilities

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- Properly wear PPE
- Attend training
- Care for, clean, and maintain
- Notify when repairs/replacement needed

# Potential Source Screening

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- Complete DHS 8479 form
- Employee who has been exposed to blood or body fluids of an inmate, person arrested or in custody, or on probation or parole
- May request HIV test following procedures in California Penal Code (Section 7500-7514)
- County Chief Medical Officer may order the test within 24 hours of receiving report

# BBP Training Program

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## Initial Training

- New Sheriff's employee
- Transferred employee (new collateral duty assignment, new to the unit or facility)
- Within 10 days and prior to BBP tasks

## Annual Refresher





# Questions?

THANK YOU!

