

Other Body Fluids

Although not all body fluids are considered to be a risk for bloodborne pathogens, ALL body fluids may contain infectious organisms (“germs”). Any body fluid contamination that you encounter during classes or on the job should be potentially infectious to you. Use the following good hygiene practices to protect yourself from infections:

- Always wash your hands with soap and water after removing gloves, before breaks and before leaving for the day.
- Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply makeup or contact lenses while performing duties when one might encounter body fluids. Wait until your break and use designated break areas for these activities.
- Wear appropriate gloves when performing duties that involve contact with potentially contaminated items or surfaces.
- Do not touch clean surfaces with gloved hands!
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth while performing job duties.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

MSU DPS: 911
EHS: 355-0153

BBP Exposure Incidents

An exposure incident occurs when potentially infectious material comes into contact with your eyes, nose, mouth, or a cut (large or small) in your skin. This type of situation requires immediate action to reduce your risk of becoming infected with bloodborne pathogens.

Examples of exposure incidents could include the following:

- ⇒ Puncturing your finger with a sharp object contaminated with someone else’s blood;
- ⇒ Splashing a potentially infectious body fluid into your eye;
- ⇒ Someone else’s blood comes into contact with your skin where you have a cut.



If you have an exposure incident, take the following actions:

1. Thoroughly flush the exposed broken skin (with soap and water) or mucous membranes with water for 15 minutes;
2. Contact your supervisor if he or she is immediately available;
3. Report to a health care facility for medical follow-up immediately.

LANSING URGENT CARE:

Frantor (Open 24 hrs): 505 North Clippert St., Lansing
Okemos: 2289 Grand River, Okemos
Southside: 320 E. Jolly Rd., Lansing
Westside: 4440 W. Saginaw, Lansing
www.lansingurgentcare.com

Bloodborne Pathogens:

General Information for the MSU Community



*Developed by the Biosafety Team
Environmental Health and Safety*

Updated April 2016

What are Bloodborne Pathogens?

BBP's are disease-causing organisms that can be found in blood and certain body fluids of infected persons. There are about two-dozen bloodborne pathogen diseases, such as HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and many sexually transmitted diseases.

Bloodborne pathogens are spread when blood or other potentially infectious body fluids from an infected person are allowed to enter another person's bloodstream through:

- breaks in the skin,
- contact with the membranes of the eyes nose or mouth,
- sexual intercourse.

Body Fluids That Are Potentially Infectious for BBPs

These include:

- Blood
- Semen
- Vaginal secretions
- Any body fluid contaminated with blood
- Any body fluid that you can't identify

These fluids, or items contaminated with these fluids, can only be handled by personnel who are in MSU's Exposure Control Program. If you are not in this program, you should not handle these materials. Contact your supervisor or instructor or the EHS for further information.

Body Fluids That Are NOT Potentially Infectious for BBPs

The following fluids, or items contaminated with these fluids, can be handled safely by all personnel using standard cleaning practices, unless they are contaminated with blood.

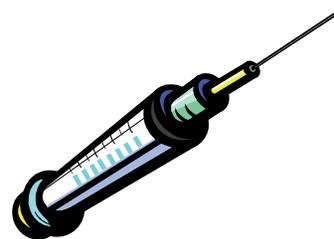
- Urine
- Feces
- Vomit
- Sweat
- Saliva

Note: Although these fluids are not BBP hazards, they can be infectious for other diseases. Good hygiene practices and proper glove use are essential.

BBP Risks in the University Environment

Sharp Items & BBP Risk

“**Sharps**” are objects that are sharp enough to cut/puncture the skin and are possibly contaminated with potentially infectious fluids. These include all syringes, needles, scalpels, and bloody broken glass. Do NOT touch these materials. Notify others of the hazard, close off the area if possible, and contact your supervisor.



First Aid Incidents

MSU personnel are not required to administer first aid unless this activity is a job requirement. Proper training and protective devices are needed for this activity. Therefore please keep the following in mind:

- If an injury requires emergency medical attention, call 911.
- Call your supervisor or instructor immediately for any injury that requires more than minor first aid.
- An injured person should treat his or her own injury if possible.

Areas Contaminated with Potentially Infectious Materials

If a work or instruction area becomes contaminated with blood or potentially infectious body fluids as the result of an injury:

- Stay clear of the contaminated area (don't walk through it or touch anything in the area).
- Notify your supervisor or instructor so that arrangements for cleanup can be made.
- Do not reenter the area until cleanup is complete and your supervisor or instructor has given permission.

What actions must you take if you come in contact with blood or blood-contaminated items?

SEE BACK OF BROCHURE!