Bloodborne Pathogens are microorganisms such as viruses or bacteria that are carried in blood and can cause disease in people.

Types of bloodborne pathogens include:
- Malaria
- Syphilis
- Brucellosis
- Hepatitis B (HBV)
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Transmission of Bloodborne Pathogens

Anytime there is blood-to-blood contact with infected blood or body fluids, there is a potential for transmission. Unbroken skin forms a generally good barrier against bloodborne pathogens. However, infected blood can enter your system through open sores, cuts, abrasions, acne, burns, open blisters.

Administrative controls
- Universal precautions
- PE selection
- Employee training
- Use of Blood Spill Kits
- Restricted access to waste collection points
- Waste disposal procedures.

Engineering Controls
- Proper storage facilities and containers
- Special syringes to prevent needle sticks
- Autoclaves & disinfectant equipment

Smart Safety Rules
- Wash exposed areas with antibacterial soap
- Use the required personal protective equipment
- Treat all human body fluids & items soiled with human body fluids as contaminated
- No smoking, eating, drinking or storage of food
- Maintained facilities in a near sanitary condition at all times
- Disinfect all Health Treatment Area at least once per shift
- Pre-soak all contaminated clothing
- Disinfect all spills of body fluid
- Report any suspected exposure to HIV/HAV/HBV to your supervisor
- Place all medical wastes in a red leak-proof container marked either Biohazard or Medical Waste.
- Use personal protective equipment when handling medical waste
- Sharp objects should not be handled by hand to prevent accidental punctures and lacerations