



Bloodborne Pathogens

CHIEF ED ACKLEY

December In-Service Training

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Objective

It is the objective of SPCA Saratoga County Law Enforcement Incorporation to minimize the risk to employees from contracting and spreading communicable diseases.

Definitions

Communicable Disease – A human disease caused by microorganisms that are present in and transmissible through human blood, bodily fluid, tissue, or by breathing, or coughing. These diseases commonly include but are not limited to hepatitis B virus (HBV), HIV, and tuberculosis.

Exposure – When an eye, mouth, mucous membrane, or non-intact skin comes into contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials, or when these substances are injected or infused under the skin; when an individual is exposed to a person who has a disease that can be passed through the air by talking, sneezing, or coughing (e.g. tuberculosis), or the individual is in an area that was occupied by such a person.

****Exposure Control Plan** for further details to assist in identifying whether an exposure has occurred is currently under construction in Saratoga County SPCA Law Enforcement Incorporation's Procedures Manual.

Exposure Control Officer (ECO)

The Chief of Police is the Exposure Control Officer (ECO).

The ECO shall develop an exposure control plan.

The ECO should act as the liaison with the New York State Public Employee Safety and Health Bureau.

The ECO may request voluntary compliance inspections.

The ECO should periodically review and update the exposure.

The ECO will have a plan and review the implementation of the plan.

The NYS PES&H Website: <https://dol.ny.gov/public-employee-safety-health>

Exposure Control Officer (ECO)

THE EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN WILL INCLUDES:

Exposure prevention and decontamination procedures.

Procedures for when and how to obtain medical attention in the event of an exposure or suspected exposure.

The provision that department members will have no-cost access to the appropriate PPE.

Evaluation of persons in custody for any exposure risk and measures to separate them.

Compliance with all relevant laws or regulations related to communicable diseases:

- Adhering to exposure control mandates and precautions,
- Responding to requests and notifications regarding exposures covered under the Ryan White law,
- Providing medical examinations of public protection officials.

Recording employment-related, communicable disease-related incidents for the New York State Department of Labor's Division of Safety and Health including:

- Work-related communicable diseases and tuberculosis cases,
- Needlestick and sharp injuries.

Exposure Prevention and Mitigation

Disposable gloves, antiseptic hand cleanser, CPR masks or other specialized equipment.

Wearing approved disposable gloves when in contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials.

Washing hands immediately after removal of gloves or other PPE.

Treat all human blood/bodily fluids as if it is known to be infectious for a communicable disease.

Using an appropriate barrier device when providing CPR.

Exposure Prevention and Mitigation

Using a face mask or shield to anticipate exposure to airborne transmissible disease.

Decontaminating non-disposable equipment as soon as possible (e.g., flashlights, clothing, portable radios).

Handling all sharp objects that puncture (e.g., needles, broken glass, knives) cautiously and using puncture-resistant containers for their storage and/or transportation.

Avoiding eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics or lip balm, or handling contact lenses where there is a reasonable likelihood of exposure.

Disposing of biohazardous waste appropriately or labeling biohazardous material properly when it is stored.

Immunizations:

Employees exposed to Hepatitis B may receive a vaccine.

Employees are encouraged to receive HBV Vaccination Series.

If an employee chooses to decline, it is required that the employee sign a statement refusing vaccine.

If refused, the employee may reconsider at a later date.

Post-Exposure

INITIAL POST-EXPOSURE STEPS

- Begin decontamination procedures immediately.
 - (wash hands and any other skin with soap and water, flush mucous membranes with water)
 - Obtain medical attention as appropriate.
 - Notify a supervisor as soon as practical.
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Post-Exposure

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Chief shall investigate every exposure or suspected exposure that occurs as soon as possible following the incident. The Chief shall ensure the following information is documented:

- Name
- Date and time of incident
- Location of incident
- Potentially infectious materials involved and the source of exposure (e.g., identification of the person who may have been the source)
- Work being done during the exposure
- How the incident occurred or was caused
- PPE in use at the time of the incident
- Actions taken post-event (e.g., clean-up, notifications)
- Any other information required by the appropriate Workers' Compensation Carrier

THE CHIEF SHALL ADVISE THE MEMBER THAT DISCLOSING THE IDENTITY AND/OR INFECTIOUS STATUS OF A SOURCE TO THE PUBLIC OR ANYONE WHO IS NOT INVOLVED IN THE FOLLOW-UP PROCESS IS PROHIBITED.

Post-Exposure

MEDICAL CONSULTATION, EVALUATION, AND TREATMENT

Employee shall have the opportunity to have a confidential medical evaluation immediately after an exposure and follow-up evaluations as necessary.

The Chief should request a written opinion/evaluation from the treating medical profession that contains only the following information:

- Whether the employee has been informed of the results of the evaluation.
- Whether the employee has been notified of any medical conditions resulting from exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials which require further evaluations or treatment

NO OTHER INFORMATION SHOULD BE REQUESTED OR ACCEPTED BY THE CHIEF.

What is Critical Incident Stress Debriefing?

Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) is a facilitator-led group process conducted soon after a traumatic event with individuals considered to be under stress from trauma exposure. When structured, the process usually (but not always) consists of seven steps: Introduction; Fact Phase; Thought Phase; Reaction Phase; Symptom Phase; Teaching Phase; and Re-entry Phase. During the group process, participants are encouraged to describe their experience of the incident and its aftermath, followed by a presentation on common stress reactions and stress management. This early intervention process supports recovery by providing group support and linking employees to further counseling and treatment services if they become necessary.

What is Critical Incident Stress Management?

Critical Incident Stress Management is system of education, prevention and mitigation of the effects from exposure to highly stressful critical incidents. It is handled most effectively by specially trained individuals, such as crisis intervention specialists.

COUNSELING

SARATOGA COUNTY SPCA LAW ENFORCEMENT INCORPORATION
SHALL PROVIDE THE EMPLOYEE, AND HIS/HER FAMILY IF
NECESSARY, THE OPPORTUNITY FOR COUNSELING AND
CONSULTATION REGARDING THE EXPOSURE.

SOURCE TESTING

SOURCE TESTING MAY BE ACHIEVED BY:

Testing a person for communicable diseases when that person was the source of an exposure should be done when it is desired by the exposed employee or when it is otherwise appropriate.

Source testing is the responsibility of the Chief. If the Chief is unavailable to seek timely testing of the source, it is the responsibility of the exposed employee to ensure the testing is sought.

Chief will:

Obtaining consent from the individual,

Work with the New York State Department of Health,

Physician disclosure under 10 NYCRR 63.8, and

Seek a Court-ordered testing when a employee has been a victim of a sex offense.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF REPORTS

MEDICAL INFORMATION SHALL REMAIN IN CONFIDENTIAL FILES AND SHALL NOT BE DISCLOSED TO ANYONE WITHOUT THE EMPLOYEES WRITTEN CONSENT (EXCEPT AS REQUIRED BY LAW). TEST RESULTS FROM PERSONS WHO MAY HAVE BEEN THE SOURCE OF AN EXPOSURE ARE TO BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL AS WELL.

Training

All employees shall participate in training regarding communicable diseases.

The training:

- Shall be provided at the time of initial assignment to tasks where an occupational exposure may take place and at least annually after the initial training.
- Shall be provided whenever the employee's is assigned new tasks or procedures affecting his/her potential exposure to communicable disease.
- Should provide guidance on what constitutes an exposure, what steps can be taken to avoid an exposure, and what steps should be taken if a suspected exposure occurs.

New York State regulation (10 N.Y.C.R.R. § 405.11)

Public Health Law (PHL) § 239 and Education Law (EdL) § 6505-b

Bloodborne
Pathogens for
First Responders



This Bloodborne Pathogens online course provides the necessary training in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Bloodborne Pathogen Standard 29 CFR 1910.1030 for firefighters and is appropriate for emergency responders.

CONCLUSION

Employee's should be aware that they are ultimately responsible for their own health and safety.

All members are expected to use good judgement, follow training and procedures.

Post-Exposure

- Wash your hands and decontaminate yourself and equipment as soon as possible
- Seek necessary medical attention
- Report to your Chief

Immunizations, Counseling, and Source-Testing are available if needed

All medical information is confidential

Training shall be annually