Effective: 6 January 2017

Occupational Exposure to Blood and Body Fluids Procedure

1. Guiding Principles

The purpose of this document is to provide Health Care Workers (HCW) with guidelines for the management of an exposure to another person's blood or body fluids in health care settings.

This document is to be read in conjunction with the WA Health <u>Management of</u> Occupational Exposure to Blood and Body Fluids in the Health Care Setting (2015).

Confidentiality of both the recipient HCW and source details are to be maintained at all times.

Adherence to standard infection control principles remain the first line of protection for HCW against occupational exposure to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) hepatitis B virus (HBV) and Hepatitis C virus (HBC).

The risk of transmission of blood borne virus (BBV) following an occupational exposure is dependent on the injury sustained, extent of the exposure and the current viral status of the source of exposure.

2. Procedure

Follow the Occupational Exposure to Blood and Body Fluids Flowchart (Appendix 1).

The line manager of the recipient HCW coordinates the management of the occupational exposure in collaboration with the site or regional infection control nurse.

3. Definitions

As outlined in the WA Health <u>Management of Occupational Exposure to Blood and Body Fluids in the Health Care Setting</u> (2015).

4. Roles and Responsibilities

4.1 Immediate management of HCW exposed – recipient

- 4.1.1 Wash the wound or skin site thoroughly with soap and water or use a waterless cleanser or antiseptic if water is unavailable. Apply waterproof dressing as necessary and apply pressure through the dressing if bleeding is still occurring. Do not squeeze or rub the injury site.
- 4.1.2 Rinse the eyes gently but thoroughly (remove contact lenses), for at least 30 seconds with water or normal saline. If blood or body fluids are sprayed into the mouth, spit out and then rinse the mouth with water several times.

- 4.1.3 If any clothing is contaminated, remove and shower if necessary.
- 4.1.4 The recipient is to inform the appropriate person i.e. line manager or in their absence, shift coordinator as soon as possible after exposure so a risk assessment and required follow-up can be undertaken in a timely manner.
- 4.1.5 Attend the Emergency Department for assessment of risk, required investigation and management following exposure.
- 4.1.6 Complete Occupational Exposure to Body Fluid and Needlestick Injury Form (Appendix 2) and a WA Country Health Service (WACHS) Safety Risk Report Form.

4.2 Line Manager/Shift coordinator

- 4.2.1 Ensure immediate first aid / management has occurred in accordance with the exposure received.
- 4.2.2 Refer recipient to the appropriate medical assistance as per Occupational Exposure to Blood and Body Fluids Flowchart (Appendix 1).
- 4.2.3 Conduct a risk assessment. Refer to Appendix A, of the WA Health Management of Occupational Exposure to Blood and Body Fluids in the Health Care Setting (2015).

This comprises of two elements:

Exposure

- The nature of and extent of the injury/exposure.
- The nature of the object causing the exposure.
- The volume of blood/body fluids that the recipient was exposed to.

Source

- BBV status of the source.
- This aspect of the risk assessment to be performed in conjunction with the sources treating medical officer.
- 4.2.4 Assist the recipient to complete the WACHS <u>Safety Risk Report Form</u> and relevant Risk Cover forms (i.e. <u>2B Employee Claim Form</u>, employee statement, general authority form <u>Witness Statement 5A Form</u> and forward to the <u>WACHS Wheatbelt Occupational Safety and Health Unit</u>.

Note: It is the recipient's choice if they wish to lodge a Workers'
Compensation claim under the Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981 or not. Please contact the WACHS Wheatbelt Occupational Safety and Health Coordinator on 9881 0406 if further information is required.

- 4.2.5 Inform recipient with regard to available confidential counselling (Employee Assistance Program contact number 1300 667 700) and facilitate where required.
- 4.2.6 Conduct an incident investigation in conjunction with the OSH representative and undertake remedial actions as identified. Complete WACHS <u>Safety Risk Report Form</u> and forward as per process.

4.3 Emergency Department Staff

- 4.3.1 Complete triage / MR1 as per standard procedure.
- 4.3.2 Perform HCW risk assessment as per Appendix C: Exposure Management Flowchart of the WA Health Management of Occupational Exposure to Blood and Body Fluids in the Health Care Setting (2015) to determine the need for immediate treatment.
- 4.3.3 Ensure the appropriate counselling is provided to the recipient prior to, and following any testing for BBV.
- 4.3.4 Obtain informed consent from the recipient to perform baseline serology to determine current HBV, HBC and HIV status (HBsAG and HCV antibody, and HIV antibody).
- 4.3.5 Refusal by the recipient for BBV testing is to be documented on the MR1.
- 4.3.6 Determine vaccination status of the recipient for HBV and, if not immunised, commence the recipient on a vaccination schedule.
- 4.3.7 Ensure a copy of the sources' blood results are made available to the recipient's General Practitioner (GP) and medical records.
- 4.3.8 Send a copy of the Emergency Department (ED) discharge summary to the recipient's GP.
- 4.3.9 Instruct recipient to make an appointment with their GP to receive their results and follow-up testing as per Occupational Exposure to Blood and Body Fluids Flowchart (Appendix 1).

4.4 Medical officer treating source patient

4.4.1 Obtain informed consent from the source and perform serology testing to determine current HBV, HBC and HIV status.

Note: The source may have provided written consent on admission for BBV testing in the event of an exposure to a HCW. If consent is unable to be obtained from the source then next of kin (NOK) may provide this in accordance with the WA Health Consent to Treatment Policy. In the event that consent cannot be obtained at the time of the incident, delayed testing of the source is to be considered and discussed with the responsible medical officer in the health care facility (HCF).

4.5 Occupational Health and Safety Coordinator

4.5.1 Upon receipt of a safety risk report form, review safety issues surrounding the exposure incident and assist managers to mitigate the risk of further incidents occurring in the future.

5. Compliance

It is a requirement of the WA Health <u>Code of Conduct</u> that employees "comply with all applicable WA Health policy frameworks."

A breach of the Code may result in Improvement Action or Disciplinary Action in accordance with the WA Health <u>Discipline Policy</u> or Breach of Discipline under Part 5 of the *Public Sector Management Act*.

WACHS staff are reminded that compliance with all policies is mandatory.

6. Evaluation

- 6.1 All de-identified occupational exposure data is to be analysed and collated by WACHS Wheatbelt Occupational Safety and Health and tabled at the Regional / District OSH committee and Regional Infection Prevention Network meetings.
- 6.2 The WACHS Wheatbelt Regional Infection Prevention Network is to consider investigation of the incident and identified infection control issues and system improvements required.
- 6.3 The HCF report de-identified data is to be provided to Healthcare Infection Surveillance WA (HISWA).

7. Standards

National Safety and Quality Health Care Standards: 3.7.1

8. Legislation

Workers' Compensation and Injury Management Act 1981

9. References

- 1. Department of Health WA (2014) *Healthcare infection surveillance western Australia* (version 6) Perth, WA
- 2. Department of Health WA (2007). Management of occupational Exposure to Blood and body fluids in the health care setting
- 3. WACHS Southwest (2016). Occupational exposure to blood and body fluids procedure
- 4. WACHS Pilbara (2015). Needle stick and body fluid exposure procedure
- 5. WACHS Great Southern (2015). Occupational exposure to blood and body fluids procedure

10. Related Forms

WACHS Safety Risk Report Form

11. Related Policy Documents

WACHS Safety Risk Reporting Procedure

12. Related WA Health Policies

Management of Occupational Exposure to Blood and Body Fluids in the Health Care Setting

Consent to Treatment Policy

13. WA Health Policy Framework

Public Health Policy Framework

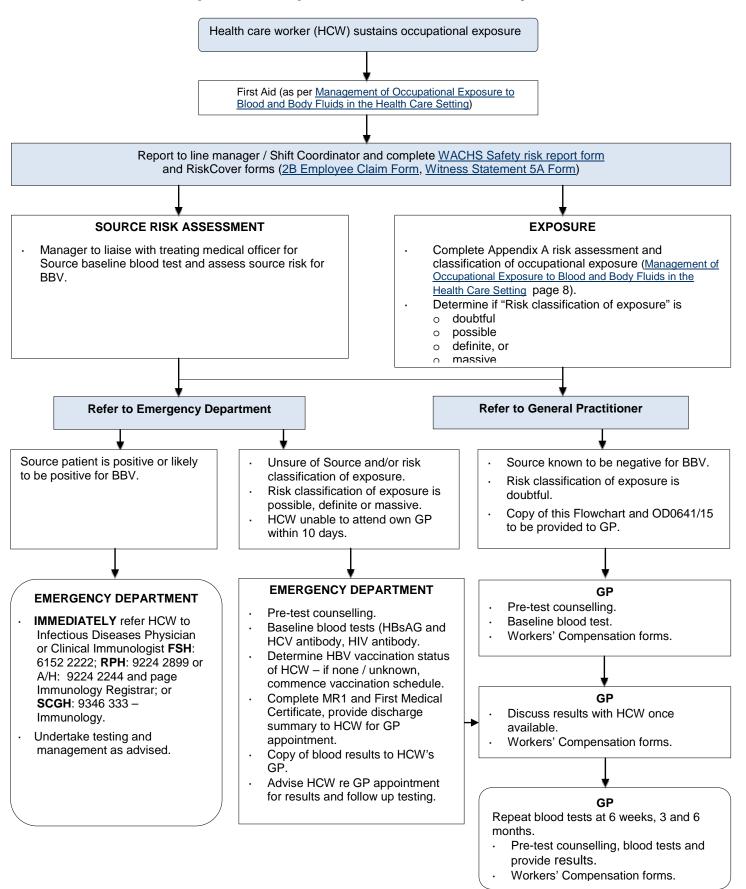
This document can be made available in alternative formats on request for a person with a disability

Contact:	Regional Coordinator of Nursing and Midwifery (S.Taylor)				
Directorate:	Nursing and Midwifery Services	TRIM Record #	ED-CO-17-696		
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Appendix 1

Wheatbelt Occupational Exposure to Blood and Body Fluids Flowchart



Appendix 2

Wheatbelt Occupational Exposure to Body Fluid and Needlestick Injury Form

Health Care Worker		Patient								
Last Name:		Last Name:								
First Name:		First Name:								
DOB:		DOB:								
Tel No:		UMRN:								
Work Site:		Source NOT identified:								
Work Area:										
Exposure Details										
Exposure Date:	Exposu									
		Exposure Time:								
Date Exposure Reported:		Type of exposure: Blood Body Fluid Needlestick								
Description of Incident (including where	e exposure occurred	e.g. Ward, Laundry	v, Theatre):							
	Personal Prote	ctive Equipment								
Indicate what PPE was worn at the ti										
Gloves: Single	Gown		Mask							
Gloves: Double	Protective Eye Face Shield	wear: Glasses /	Boots / Shoe Covers / Other Specify:							
No PPE used at time of			T opening.							
exposure										
	Percut	taneous								
What type of sharps caused the inju	ry?									
Hollow bore needle	Other sharp n	ot glass	Glass							
Specify type of hollow bore:	Indicate type	of non-glass:	Indicate type of glass involved:							
Biopsy needle	Scalpel blade		Glass slide							
Cannula	Scissors		Medication ampoule / vial							
Butterfly needle	Suture needle		Test tube							
Diabetic pen needles	Haemostat / aı	tery forceps	Other							
Disposable syringe needle	Razor		Specify:							
Other:	Other:									
Specify:	Specify:									

_									
What was the needle gauge size?									
Did the sharp have a safety features? Yes / No / Unknown									
When did the injury occur?									
	During use		After disposal		Sharp left in inappropriate place				
	After use and before disposal		Disassembly / cleaning		Other:				
	During disposal		Recapping		Specify:				
How deep was the injury?									
	Superficial; surface scratch		Moderate; penetrated skin		Deep; puncture or wound				
	Actual injection of blood or body	fluid							
Wa	s the injured person the original	user	of the sharp device? Yes	/ No [/ Unknown				
Was the sharp that caused the injury contaminated?									
	Visibly blood stained		Not contaminated		Unknown				
	Contaminated with body fluid but	not v	risibly blood stained						
			Non-Percutaneous						
Hov	v did the blood or body fluid sp	ash/c							
	Assault or bite		Removing IV lines		Contaminated equipment				
	Cough, haemorrhage, vomit		Removing tube / drain		Other:				
	Leakage from IV cannula/tube		During specimen collection		Specify:				
Wh	at volume of blood?		During opcomion concentri		Сроону.				
Small - less than 5 ml			Medium - 5 to 50 ml		Large - greater than 50 ml				
How long was the exposure?									
			More than 5 minutes		Unknown				
Which body surface was involved? Eyes			Mouth		Non intact skin				
	Nose		Intact skin		Other				
To	which Substance / Body Fluids	woro			Other				
	Blood or Blood products	WC1C	Saliva / Sputum		Vomit				
	•								
CSF Urine Other / Specify:									
If body fluid, was it visibly blood stained? Yes / No / Unknown									

Please complete and return this form to the Infection Control Nurse and Manager at your Site, who will submit it to the Occupational Health and Safety Coordinator