



Health and Hospitals Corporation Facilities

Manhattan	Bellevue Hospital Center	462 First Ave.	212-562-4347 / 4141
	Metropolitan Hospital Center	1901 First Ave.	212-423-6466 / 6262
	Harlem Hospital Center	506 Lenox Ave.	212-939-2250 / 1000
Bronx	Lincoln Medical & Medical Health Center	234 E. 149th Street	718-579-5200 / 5000
	Jacobi Medical Center	1400 Pelham Parkway S.	718-918-5800 / 5000
	North Central Bronx Hospital	3424 Kossuth Ave.	718-519-3000 / 5000
Brooklyn Staten Island	Kings County Hospital Center	451 Clarkson Ave	718-245-4637 / 3131
	Coney Island Hospital	2601 Ocean Parkway,	718-616-4400/ 3000
	Woodhull Medical & Mental Health Center—	760 Broadway	718-963-8442 / 8000
Queens	Elmhurst Hospital Center	79-01 Broadway, Elmhurst	718-334-4000
	Queens Hospital Center	82-70 164th Street, Jamaica	718-883-3090

Definitions

Bloodborne pathogens means microorganisms that can cause disease when transmitted from an infected individual to another individual through blood and certain body fluids. Examples, HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and Syphilis.

An exposure incident means a specific eye, mouth or mucous membrane exposure, non-intact skin, or parenteral contact (piercing the skin through needle sticks, bites, cuts, or abrasions) with blood or other potentially infectious materials that results from the performance of an employee's duties.

Potentially Infectious materials (OPIM) means semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid visible contaminated with blood, and all body fluids when it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids.

This brochure is intended to communicate basic regulatory requirements on OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard cited as 29 CFR 1910.1030 for Principals and not be considered medical or legal advice.

Office of Occupational Safety and Health
65 Court Street, Room 706
Brooklyn, NY 11201
tel 718-935-2319
web www.schools.nyc.gov/offices/DHR/OSH



Joel Klein
Chancellor

Bloodborne Pathogens Standard

29 CFR 1910.1030

Post Exposure Incidents Information Sheet

for Principals &
Site Employee Safety Administrators



What does the law require when an exposure incident occurs?

Employees who may have been exposed to blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM) through broken skin or the eyes, nose or mouth; or by means of a wound i.e. a needle stick may have been exposed to bloodborne pathogens.

1. These employees must be offered a confidential post-exposure evaluation and follow up, to include:
 - Documentation of the route of exposure and how it occurred.
 - Identification and testing of the source individual. If consent is not obtained, the employer must show legally that consent could not be obtained.
 - Provide the employee with a post-exposure medical evaluation to include testing to determine HIV and hepatitis B infectivity as soon as possible after the incident.
 - Provision of the source individual's test results (if consent has been obtained) to the medical provider.
 - Provision of counseling, and safe and effective post-exposure prophylaxis according to the recommendations of the U.S. Public Health Service.



2. The medical evaluation must be conducted during regular work hours at no cost to the employee.
3. Transportation to/from the medical evaluation must be provided by the employer.

What should the exposed employee do?

Immediately following an exposure to blood/other potentially infectious materials (OPIM):

- **WASH** needle sticks and cuts with soap and water.
- **FLUSH** splashes to the nose, mouth or skin with water.
- **IRRIGATE** eyes with clean water, or use bottled eye wash.
- **STOP** any bleeding by applying sterile gauze.
- **BANDAGE** the injury.
- **REPORT** the incident to the Site Employee Safety Administrator immediately.
- **FILL** out the Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Incident form or the Sharps Injury Report form if a contaminated sharp object was involved.
- **SEEK** medical attention.

What actions should the school take?

1. Encourage the employee to wash the affected area and receive first aid.
2. Advise the employee of his/her rights on Post-exposure evaluation. See Post Exposure Information Sheet for Employees.
3. Complete an Exposure Incident package or Sharps Injury Report package. See Resource section of BBPCT.
4. Offer the opportunity for counseling and medical evaluation. These are provided at no cost by Health and Hospitals Corporation. The employee may decline in writing.
5. Provide the employee with:
 - A copy of the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard;
 - A copy of the Exposure Incident Report;
 - A Post-Exposure Medical Services Referral Form;
 - A P-Card for transportation costs.
6. Release employee to seek medical care.
7. Request that the source individual's blood be tested. See sample letter in the Exposure Incident Package;
8. Provide employee with a copy of the medical provider's limited written opinion within 15 days of the written evaluation.
9. If necessary, report incident on SH900 Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

