UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS & BLOOD BORNE PATHOGENS

All bodily fluids (except for sweat) should be considered potential for infection.

Blood borne pathogens are microorganisms that are present in human blood and other bodily fluids.

Blood is the major risk factor for transmission of serious blood borne infections such as HIV, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C.

Use methods to avoid contact with bodily fluids such as proper glove use and careful handling of sharps.

Wear appropriately sized gloves. Always check your gloves before use to make sure there are no holes. Gloves are a single use item. Dispose of immediately after use.

Always wash hands after removing gloves, even if you do not think you came in contact with the bodily fluids. Hand washing with running water is the first choice. If running water is not available, use an alcohol based hand sanitizer.

Anybody can have a blood borne pathogen, they may not appear ill. Treat all bodily fluids as though they may be contaminated.