



Bloodborne Pathogens
Respirator N-95 and Reflective Vest Training

Introductions



Overview

- ▶ Bloodborne Pathogens Training
- ▶ American Heart Association DVD
 - PACT
- ▶ NDP Policy
- ▶ N-95 Mask
 - Fit Testing
- ▶ Reflective Vest Policy and Procedure

Overview

1. Bloodborne Pathogens
 1. NDP Policy & Procedure
 2. OSHA Compliant paperwork
 3. The Workplace
2. Respirator N-95
 1. NDP Policy & Procedure
3. Reflective Vest Policy & Procedure



Bloodborne Pathogens Training



American Heart Association

- ▶ DVD & Workbook
- ▶ Review DVD and follow along in workbook

PACT

- ▶ Protect
 - ▶ Act
 - ▶ Clean
 - ▶ Tell
- 

Exposure and NDP Policy

- ▶ PPE will be worn as appropriate to prevent or limit exposure
 - ▶ Bring a change of clothing to work
 - ▶ If exposed contaminated clothing & vehicle will OOS to decontaminate
 - ▶ Shower is part of the process
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Contaminated items to cleaned

- ▶ Yellow bag sealed with biohazard label
- ▶ Station 6 will launder at hottest setting
- ▶ Return to unit or individuals



NDP Policy

- ▶ BLS ambulance Do
Not store additional
needles in the
backup cabinet

Personal Protective Equipment

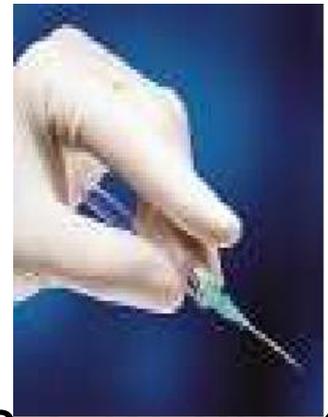
- ▶ Gloves
- ▶ Goggles
- ▶ Gown
- ▶ N-95 Mask
- ▶ Red Bag
- ▶ Yellow bag
- ▶ Sharps container



NDP EMS Policy—dispose of these

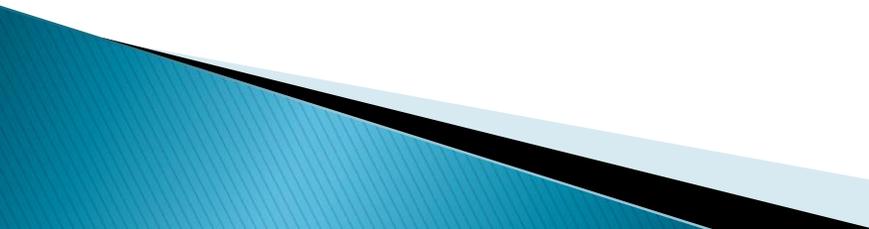


NDP Policy



- ▶ Do NOT re-cap needles
- ▶ However, if you need to then slip the cap over the needle and dispose of in sharps container immediately
- ▶ Bring the sharps container to you and secure the sharp immediately
- ▶ Dispose of 2/3 full sharps container at the hospital – Do Not bring it back to the station!

Post Exposure Instructions

- ▶ Wash– needle sticks and cuts with soap & water (do not scrub) for 15 minutes
 - ▶ Flush –splashes to nose mouth, or skin with water
 - ▶ Irrigate– eyes with clean water, saline, or sterile irrigants
 - ▶ Report the incident to your supervisor
 - ▶ Immediately seek Medical Treatment– DO NOT DELAY!
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BBP Post Exposure Instructions Continued

- ▶ Go directly to St Francis or nearest ED
- ▶ Call THE WORK PLACE 1-800-724-0917
 - Say that you need to speak to the On-call Medical Staff
 - They will return your call ASAP
- ▶ Individual or Supervisor complete OSHA Exposure Incident Report fax to THE WORK PLACE at 845-431-4015
- ▶ Make a follow-up appointment at 845-8740

NDP Policy

- ▶ Wear your reflective vest when operating on any roadway
 - ▶ Select proper size or next larger size
 - ▶ Contact a supervisor if your size is not available
 - ▶ Applies to both Ambulance and Ambulette crews
 - ▶ No special vest is required for ambulette crew
 - ▶ Keep additional vests on vehicle for thirds as needed
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Introduction to Respiratory Training & N-95 Mask

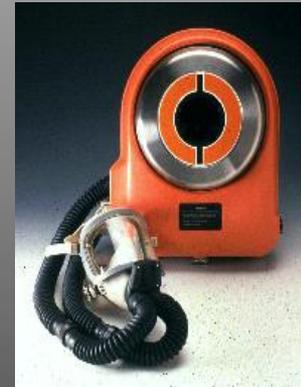


Respirator N-95 Training



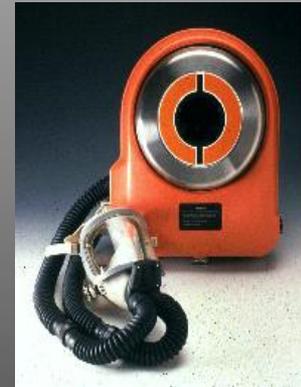
Selection of Respirators

Employer must select and provide an appropriate respirator based on the respiratory hazards to which the worker is exposed and workplace and user factors that affect respirator performance and reliability.



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Medical Reasons That *Could* Prohibit the Use of a Respirator

- A history of pulmonary or lung problems such as:
 - Asbestosis, asthma, COPD, emphysema, TB, silicosis, shortness of breath, etc.
- Do not use a respirator if you have any health or respiratory problem until you obtain clearance from a Physician or other Licensed Health Care Professional.

Other Reasons Not to use a Respirator

- Beards, stubble, or sideburns will prevent a good facepiece seal. **Do not** use any respirator unless you are clean-shaven.
 - **No** exception to this rule
 - If you have facial hair you will **not** be fit tested
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Who uses respirators?

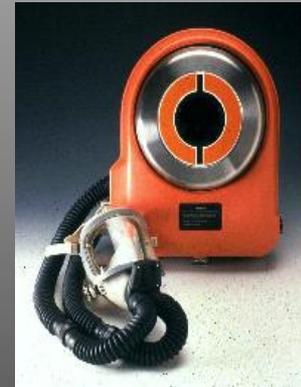
- An estimated 5 million workers are required to wear respirators in 1.3 million workplaces throughout the United States. Respirators protect workers against insufficient oxygen environments, harmful dusts, fogs, smokes, mists, gases, vapors, sprays and biological hazards. These hazards may cause cancer, lung impairment, other diseases, or death.
- 

If Worn Properly.....

- An air purifying respirator will reduce, but not eliminate the inhalation of contaminants.
 - Does not supply oxygen.
 - Does not totally eliminate exposure to or risk of contracting any disease or infection.
- 

Selection of Respirators

Employer must select and provide an appropriate respirator based on the respiratory hazards to which the worker is exposed and workplace and user factors that affect respirator performance and reliability.



Your Respirator

- In most Health Care settings the N95 Health Care Particulate Respirator and Surgical Mask or equivalent is used; sometimes in conjunction with a faceshield, safety glasses or hood.

N95 Particulate Respirator

- The N designation means the respirator is designed to be used to filter aerosols free of oil.
- Has a filter efficiency level of 95% or greater against particulate aerosols free of oil.



N95 Particulate Respirator

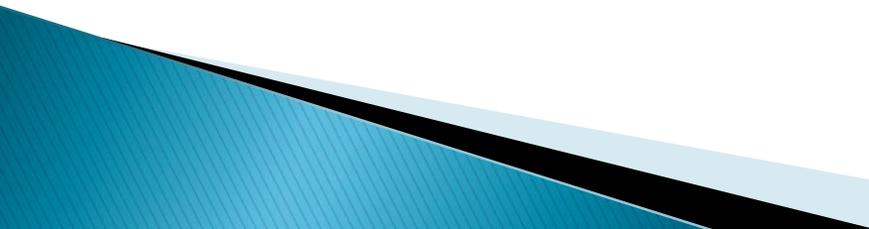
- Intended to reduce wearer exposure to certain airborne particles in a size range of 0.1 to >10.0 microns
- Fluid resistant to splash and splatter



Prior to use

- A written respiratory program must be implemented
 - User must be medically fit to use a respirator
 - Have had adequate training for the hazard they are to be subjected to
 - Must be trained in the use of intended respirator
 - Must be fit tested
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Prior to donning respirator

- Select the appropriate size. Only a secure snug fit protects you, so make sure you have the correct size. The shape of your face, facial hair and condition of your skin can affect your fit.
 - Inspect the respirator for defects or damage.
 - Stretch the elastic straps slightly.
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A properly donned disposable N95 filtering facepiece respirator.

- To be properly donned, the respirator must be correctly oriented on the face and held in position with both straps. The straps must be correctly placed, with the upper strap high on the head and the lower strap below the ears. For persons with long hair, the lower strap should be placed under (not over) the hair. The nose clip must be tightened to avoid gaps between the respirator and the skin. Facial hair should be removed before donning.



RESPIRATOR FIT CHECKS

- Perform **both** a *Positive Pressure Seal Check* and a *Negative Pressure Seal Check*

Positive Pressure Seal Check:

With the respirator securely in place exhale greatly. The respirator will bulge slightly.

If air leaks between the face and the face-seal of the respirator, reposition it and readjust the nose clip for a more secure seal.

RESPIRATOR FIT CHECKS

- ▶ **Negative Pressure Seal Check:**
 - ▶ With the respirator securely in place inhale greatly. The respirator will collapse slightly. If air leaks between the face and the face–seal of the respirator, reposition it and readjust the nose clip for a more secure seal.
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Fit Test

- A qualitative fit test (yes it fits or no it does not fit) is used.
 - Dependent on the detection of a saccharin (sweet) tasting mist.
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What is done?

- ▶ **Sensitivity Test**

- ▶ This test is done to assure that the person being tested can detect the sweet taste of the test solution at very low levels. The Sensitivity Test Solution is a very dilute version of the Fit Test Solution. The test subject should not eat, drink, or chew gum for 15 minutes before the test.
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Sensitivity Test

- ▶ The test hood is placed over the subject's head (without the respirator on) and the sensitivity solution is misted inside to make sure the subject can detect the test solution.



Next

- ▶ The subject dons the respirator, the hood is again placed over the head and the Fit Test Solution (a very concentrated saccharin solution) is misted into the hood.



And Last

- ▶ The subject is asked to perform several exercises, normal breathing, deep breathing, turning their head side to side and up and down. Finally they are asked to read the “Rainbow Passage”. If the test solution is not detected during these exercises the subject has a properly fitted respirator.



Fit Testing Component

Rainbow Passage



Rainbow Passage

When the sunlight strikes raindrops in the air, they act like a prism and form a rainbow. The rainbow is a division of white light into many beautiful colors. These take the shape of a long round arch, with its path high above, and its two ends apparently beyond the horizon. There is, according to legend, a boiling pot of gold at one end. People look, but no one ever finds it. When a man looks for something beyond reach, his friends say he looking for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

When Do I wear a N95 Mask?

- Anyone treating an active TB patient
 - Anytime there is a specific CDC recommendation
 - When performing aerosol treatment on patients with potential respiratory infections
 - When instructed to do so by company policy
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Who Should Wear N95s?

- Anyone who is in close proximity to the patient.
 - Anyone transporting the patient
 - The patient, if tolerated and O2 is not appropriate
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How do I dispose of used N95?

- Wear gloves
 - Remove Mask
 - Place in red bag
 - Remove gloves using proper technique
 - Dispose of Mask and Gloves in red bag in appropriate receptacle
 - Thoroughly wash hands
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Attention:

- ▶ You still need to be fit tested annually after you complete this training!
 - ▶ Take a written test
 - ▶ Complete OSHA training statement & questions
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Questions? **EMERGENCY**

