

What are my rights?

1. Free confidential post-exposure medical evaluation and follow-up.
2. Transportation to/from HHC medical facility free of cost.
3. Seek medical attention within scheduled work hours.
4. Right to request testing of source individual.
5. Right to obtain a copy of HHC's evaluating healthcare professional's written opinion within 15 days of the completion of the evaluation.

What's next?

Employees exposed to blood or OPIM will be referred to a Health and Hospital Corporation facility for post exposure evaluation and follow-up. The SESA will provide the exposed employee with the following:

1. A copy of the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard.
2. A Post-exposure Medical Services Referral form.
3. A copy of the Exposure Incident package (or a Sharps Injury package if you were wounded by a contaminated sharp object). These documents will indicate:
 - A description of the employee's duties relevant to the exposure incident;
 - Route(s) of exposure;
 - Circumstances of exposure;
 - If possible, results of the source individual's blood test, and;
 - Relevant employee medical records, including vaccination status.
4. A P-Card for transport to an HHC medical facility.

Where do I go for Medical Evaluation?



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	Kings County Hospital Center	451 Clarkson Ave	718-245-4637 / 3131
	Coney Island Hospital	2601 Ocean Parkway,	718-616-4400/ 3000
Staten Island	Woodhull Medical & Mental Health Center—	760 Broadway	718-963-8442 / 8000
	Elmhurst Hospital Center	79-01 Broadway, Elmhurst	718-334-4000
Queens	Queens Hospital Center	82-70 164th Street, Jamaica	718-883-3090

NYC
Department of
Education
Joel Klein
Chancellor

Bloodborne Pathogens Standard

29 CFR 1910.1030

Post Exposure Incidents Information Sheet

 for Employees



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BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS are pathogenic micro-organisms present in human blood and can cause disease such as HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B (HBV) and Hepatitis C (HCV), Syphilis and Malaria.

Bloodborne pathogens are spread when infected blood or other body fluids contaminated with blood gets into the bloodstream of an uninfected person. Examples include: bites, cuts or openings into the skin, puncture wounds from sharp objects, providing first aid, and splashes of contaminated fluids into the eyes, nose or mouth.

The Bloodborne Pathogens Standard

PURPOSE: To prevent the transmission of blood-borne diseases within potentially exposed workplace occupations.

LAW IN EFFECT: This law has been in effect since 1992.

WHO IS COVERED: All NYCDOE employees whose job tasks bring them into routine contact with blood and other potentially infectious materials.

WHAT IS REQUIRED: The NYCDOE is required to develop a written Exposure Control Plan; identify employees who are at risk; ensure that universal precautions are practiced; provide gloves; aprons and other protective equipment; provide prompt evaluation and treatment to workers who have a needle stick or other exposure to blood; provide Hepatitis B vaccinations to workers who are exposed to blood; train at-risk employees each year on bloodborne diseases, and adequately dispose of medical waste.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE: Principals must ensure that their schools comply with this regulation.

WHO ENFORCES THE LAW: The New York State Department of Labor, Public Employee Safety and Health Bureau (PESH).

SUMMARY OF BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS DISEASES

DISEASE	CAUSATIVE AGENT	INCUBATION PERIOD	SIGNS & SYMPTOMS	VACCINE AVAILABILITY
HIV/AIDS	HIV virus	2- 4 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compromises the immune system Swollen lymph nodes, recurrent fevers, night sweats, fatigue, diarrhea, weight-loss, infections in the mouth Opportunistic infections—TB, HBV, pneumonia, cancers 	NO
Hepatitis B	Hepatitis B virus (HBV)	2 – 6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes inflammation of the liver About 30% of persons show no signs or symptoms. Jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, joint pain, dark colored urine 	YES
Hepatitis C	Hepatitis C virus (HCV)	6 - 7 weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes inflammation of the liver Can be asymptomatic for many years. Jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, joint pain, dark colored urine 	NO

What should I do immediately after the exposure?

Immediately following an exposure to blood/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 within 24 - 48 hours of exposure.

Most exposures do not result in Infection:

Risk depends on:

- Pathogen type;
- Exposure type;
- Amount of blood or other body fluids involved;
- Amount of virus in the source's blood or other fluid;

