

# **BLOOD/BODY FLUID EXPOSURE PROTOCOL**

## **STEP 1: IMMEDIATE TREATMENT**

**Percutaneous (needlesticks/sharp objects) Injury** (where there is the slightest suggestion that the integrity of skin has been broken by a potentially contaminated item)

1. Wash wound thoroughly with a sudsy soap and running water; if water is not available use alcohol. Betadine soap, not Betadine solution, is acceptable for this step. (this first step with soap directly reduces the viruses ability to infect)
2. Remove any foreign materials embedded in the wound.
3. Disinfect with Betadine solution.

### **Non-intact Skin Exposure**

1. Wash skin thoroughly as in #1 above.
2. Disinfect with Betadine solution.

There is no evidence that squeezing the wound or applying topical antiseptics further reduces the risk of viral transmission.

### **Mucous Membrane Exposure**

Irrigate copiously with tap water, sterile saline or sterile water.

### **Intact Skin Exposure**

Exposure of intact skin to potentially contaminated material is not considered an exposure at any significant risk and is neither considered an exposed person or in need of evaluation. Thoroughly clean and wash exposed intact skin.

## **STEP 2: EXPOSURE PROTOCOL**

1. Report the exposure to a supervisor (faculty or resident preceptor or other responsible person)
2. Report the nearest Emergency Department
3. After treatment in the Emergency Department, call 304-691-1602 for post exposure incident reporting.

## **STEP 3: MEDICAL TREATMENT FOLLOW-UP**

Report the next business day or as soon as practically possible to the Walk-In Clinic at University Internal Medicine or your own primary care physician, if you so choose, for follow-up and direction.

### **REMEMBER TO:**

- Remind others (**while you seek immediate medical attention**) to obtain consent **and test source individual's blood (requesting a rapid HIV antibody test)** immediately or ASAP if the patient is not on premises. If the source individual is known to be infected with either HIV or HBV, testing need not be repeated to determine the known infectivity.
- Identify and document the source individual, unless the employer can establish that identification is infeasible or prohibited by state or local law.

For more detail on Post Exposure Protocol visit:  
<http://musom.marshall.edu/ups/postexposure.asp>