SAFETY TRAINING

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY
Carol Price, Director
www.uams.edu/safety
Training Objectives

To provide the safest and healthiest environment possible for the entire UAMS community.

Upon completion of the training each employee should be able to demonstrate knowledge of the following:

- FIRE SAFETY
- EMERGENCY CODES
- HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM
- BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS
- INCIDENT AND INJURY REPORTING
Fire Safety

**CODE RED** is used to announce all fire and smoke situations. *Do not shout fire!!*
Fire Safety

The acronym R.A.C.E. is used to remember the steps to take in case of fire:

**RESCUE** anyone in immediate danger from the fire.

**ALARM** report fire and/or smoke by activating the nearest fire alarm pull station without delay. Then call 686-5333 to report it by phone.

**CONTAIN** the fire and/or smoke by closing the doors to the fire origin (and windows if applicable).

**EXTINGUISH** the fire. (DO NOT put yourself at risk.)
Fire Safety

Six different types of fire extinguishers are available on our campus.

The ABC fire extinguisher is the most common and is capable of extinguishing wood/paper, flammable liquids and electrical fires.

When using fire extinguishers remember the word:

PASS
- P – pull the pin
- A – aim at the base of the fire
- S – squeeze the handle
- S – sweep from side to side.
Fire Safety

- Doors in and along corridors, stair doors and doors to the outside are fire/smoke rated doors.

  * These doors are designed to hold back smoke and flames for a certain amount of time.
  * Do not prop them open or leave anything in the swing of these doors.
Fire Safety

- Non-patient care areas are to evacuate the building immediately upon activation of the alarm or notification of a fire emergency.

- Patient care areas are evacuated as a last resort.

- Patients must be moved to or kept in their rooms during a fire emergency. Close patient room doors.

- In the event of a fire requiring patients to be evacuated, your first move is lateral (horizontal) evacuation through the first set of fire doors to the next smoke compartment.
Check coffee pots and other appliances before the end of the work day.

Avoid using extension cords. They should be for emergencies only and must be hospital/heavy duty grade.

Use of all space heaters is prohibited in patient care areas and laboratories. They must be approved for use in non-patient care areas by Occupational Health & Safety (OH&S).

Use correct timer setting on microwave ovens.

Open flames from candles, incense and other heat generating sources are prohibited.
We Are Tobacco Free
There are no designated smoking areas for patients, visitors, employees and students on UAMS Property. All forms of tobacco are prohibited on UAMS Property.

A new state law prohibits smoking at any state supported institution of higher education – including the entire UAMS campus. Violators may be fined $100 to $500 if convicted.
**Emergency Codes**

**Code Pathogen** is activated when there is a suspected bioterrorism event.

**Code Yellow** is activated when UAMS receives victims who are contaminated with chemical or biological agents that require decontamination.

**Code Gray** is activated during severe weather.

**Code Exodus** is when an immediate evacuation of the unit/location is required.

**Code Purple** is activated when a utility failure requires resources beyond the scope of normal operations.

**Code Green** is activated when the volume of patients requiring emergency treatment exceeds the capacity of the Emergency Department.

**Code Red** is activated to announce all fire and smoke situations.

**Code Blue** is activated to initiate medical emergency response assistance.

**Code Pink** is activated in the event an infant/child cannot be located.

**Code Orange** is activated when there is concern that a patient has eloped and is unable to make fully informed and rational decisions.

**Code Amber** is activated when a bomb threat has been received.

**Code Black** is activated when there is credible knowledge of a specific threat to the UAMS community (active shooter).
HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

Created to protect your health and safety

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are written information that can help protect you from overexposure to chemicals you find on the job.

- Chemical Name
- Hazardous Ingredients/Chemical Identity
- Physical Characteristics
- Fire and Explosion Data
- Reactivity
- Health Hazards
- Usage, Handling and Storage
- Special Protection and Precautions

- All employees should have access to SDSs – paper copy or on line access, http://www.uams.edu/safety. Your department should have an SDS on hand for each chemical used in your work area.
- SDSs should be kept in a binder in alphabetical order.
- You should read the SDS for every chemical you work with for proper storage, spill clean up, first aid and PPE.
OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens 1910.1030
March 1992

- Applies to workers whose job duties potentially exposed them to human blood and body fluids.
  - Category I Employees
  - Category II Employees

Right Click here to open link for list of Category I & II Employees in Exposure Control Plan

- Annual Training- initial and annual renewal required.

- Primary Infectious Agents of Concern.
  - Human Immunodeficiency Virus-HIV
  - Hepatitis B Virus-HBV
  - Hepatitis C Virus-HCV
Potential Sources of Exposure

- Blood
- Sharps
- Medical Waste
- Linen
Universal (Standard) Precautions

Defined by the Centers for Disease Control

Right click here to open the CDC website: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/bbp/genres.html.

- All human blood and body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, HCV and other blood borne diseases.
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

- HIV is the virus that leads to AIDS
- HIV depletes the immune system
- HIV does not survive well outside the body
- No threat on contracting HIV through casual contact
- No vaccine available.
Hepatitis B (HBV)

- 1—1.25 million Americans are chronically infected
- Symptoms include: jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, intermittent nausea, vomiting
- May lead to chronic liver disease, liver cancer, and death
- Vaccination available since 1982
- HBV can survive for at least one week in dried blood
- Symptoms can occur 1-9 months after exposure
Hepatitis B Vaccine

- 3 injections (1, 2, and 6 months)
- No cost to employees
- 85-97% effective after all 3 injections
- Good for 9-11 years
- Must be offered within 10 days of initial assignment.
Hepatitis C (HCV)

- Hepatitis C is the most common chronic bloodborne infection in the United States

- Symptoms include: jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, intermittent nausea, vomiting

- May lead to chronic liver disease and death
Facts:

- if stuck with a HIV+ needle
  - 0.4% chance of converting
- if stuck with HBV+ needle
  - 6-30% chance of converting
- if stuck with HCV + needle
  - 0–7% chance of converting
- 800,000 needlesticks occur each year in the United States
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Specialized clothing or equipment worn to protect against hazard - gloves, gowns, face shields, goggles (personal glasses are not considered PPE.)
- PPE is provided at no cost
- Use the appropriate PPE for task
- If damaged, replace
- Remove after use
- Just use it!!!
Work Practice and Engineering Controls

- Be very careful when handling needles
  - use safety needles whenever possible
- Do not recap needles
  - If you must, use one handed method
- Don’t bend, break, or shear needle
- Never point needle towards body
- Wear personal protective equipment
- Dispose of items in proper containers
- Wash hands often and well
- Use of antiseptic hand rub between washing is recommended.
Incident/Injury Reporting

- Report all incidents and injuries to your supervisor immediately.

- Fill out Incident & Injury report form, even if you don’t seek medical treatment, via online at [http://www.uams.edu/safety/Accident.aspx](http://www.uams.edu/safety/Accident.aspx) or hard copy (send completed hard copy to OH&S #617).

- If medical treatment is needed, print copy of online I&I or take hard copy to Employee/Student Health or Emergency Room, if after hours, weekends or holidays for treatment. Needle sticks and blood/body fluid exposures will be expedited through Student Employee Health, call pager 405-6734.

Post-exposure Evaluation

- Confidential medical evaluation
- Document route of exposure
- Identify source individual
- Test source individuals blood (with individuals consent)
- Provide results to exposed employee
Safety training is an annual requirement.

You will be notified by email when it is time to renew. It can be completed online.
Safety is Everyone’s Business

and

Responsibility

Protect Yourself by Working Safe!