I. APPLICABILITY

The Michigan College of Optometry’s written Bloodborne Pathogen Programs is designed to provide processes for evaluation and communication of Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Controls to Faculty, Staff, Student Employees and Students who may have potential occupational exposure (or in the case of the Student, classroom exposure) to bloodborne pathogens’ infections. This document is intended to meet all the requirements of applicable regulation, MIOSHA Part 554 Bloodborne Infectious Diseases except those associated with HIV and HBV research laboratories and production facilities, or volunteer blood donation center, as Academic Affairs Division dose not engage in these activities.

The Academic Affairs Laboratory Safety written Bloodborne Pathogen written program was developed by the Academic Affairs Director of Laboratory Safety under the direction of the Associate Provost of Academic Operations, in accordance with the Academic Affairs Laboratory Safety Management System, as a secured document. This program is readily accessible on the Academic Affairs Laboratory Safety web page and a copy shall be made available by the Academic Affairs Director of Laboratory Safety to the state and federal regulatory representative upon request.

This written program addresses the type of bloodborne pathogens and the practices used by the on-campus academic affairs laboratories. Specific information regarding the types of bloodborne pathogens originating and the practices to mitigate exposure used by non-Ferris State University facilities or clinics will be addressed at those locations.

II. KEY ELEMENTS

A. Provides for identification of positions in the Michigan College of Optometry where there may be occupational and classroom exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens and infectious agents.
B. Provides for practices and procedures in connection with the handling or exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens and infectious agents.
C. Provides for vaccines and medical follow-up for Faculty, Staff and Student Employees where appropriate in relation with occupation exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens and Infectious Agents.
D. Provides information for Students who are not employees of the University, but through class participation, may have potential exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens and infectious agents.
   Students who are not employees of the University and require testing treatment, care and counseling related to a blood borne pathogen exposure will be at the student’s expense. It is recommended that the students carry health insurance.
E. Provides for training for the Michigan College of Optometry
III. ROLES IN THE PROCESS —

A. Responsibility and Authority of the College Deans
   1. Shall provide oversight for academic laboratory compliance to meet federal, state and local regulatory requirements within any remodeled, renovated, existing or new laboratory facility. Laboratory field work shall comply with laboratory compliance.
   2. Shall be notified in the event of a Biohazardous Spill or Bloodborne Pathogen incident.
   3. Shall request the assistance of the Academic Affairs Director of Laboratory Safety to conduct a Hazard Assessment for the purpose of identifying Bloodborne Pathogens when conditions change in the teaching or research laboratories.

B. Responsibility and Authority of the Assistant Dean for Clinical Education
   1. Implement programs to ensure compliance with Bloodborne Pathogens
   2. Notify the Dean’s Office of any Biohazardous spill or Bloodborne Pathogen incident.
   3. Ensure all training requirements for Faculty, Staff, Student Employees and Students who have the potential to be expose to Bloodborne Pathogens are current and complete.
   4. Establish and maintain a process to inform all Faculty, Staff and Student Employees and Students of any Bloodborne Pathogen conditions that may migrate from where they originated in the laboratory to the surrounding laboratories or building in general.
   5. Will notify the Academic Affairs Director of Laboratory Safety, each time there is a change in either the following:
      a. A position title name in this written program
      b. The teaching or research laboratory’s or academic clinic is proposing a change in the use of Bloodborne Pathogens or Infectious Agents.

C. Responsibility and Authority of Principle Investigators, Faculty Laboratory/Clinical Instructors, and Laboratory/Clinical Supervisors
   1. Provide supervision for Student and Student Employees who may come in contact with Bloodborne Pathogens and to ensure that the program and elements are followed.
   2. Shall establish and maintain documentation, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs,) to address the specific steps to follow when routine and non-routine tasks results in the generation of Bloodborne Pathogens within the classroom and laboratory experiences.
   3. Shall notify the Assistant Dean for Clinical Education of any Bloodborne Pathogen incident that may result in a potential exposure as soon as they become aware of the situation.
      a. Request assistance from the Academic Affairs Director of Laboratory Safety to
         1. Conduct an exposure determination by using the Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogen (Infectious) Disease Determination Questionnaire (Appendix B).
         2. Identify the appropriate protective equipment in the appropriate sizes. Hypoallergenic gloves or alternatives shall be readily accessible to those Faculty, Staff, Student Employees, and Students who are allergic to the gloves normally provided.
         3. Establish a procedure for cleaning, laundering, and disposing of Personal Protective Equipment required by MIOSHA Part 554 Bloodborne Infectious Disease. Such procedures will be at no cost to the employee.
      b. Following an incident or near-miss involving Biohazardous Waste or Bloodborne Pathogen, training shall cover at the very least the facts associated with the incident and the corrective actions required.
      c. Whenever there is reason to believe that there are or have been deviations from appropriate Biohazardous Waste or Bloodborne Pathogen requirements or precautions, additional training may be implemented.
      4. Provide information concerning the current or proposed processes that generate Bloodborne Pathogens to the Academic Affairs Director of Laboratory Safety to ensure Biohazardous Waste removal support is available.
   5. Ensure that required initial and refresher Bloodborne Pathogen training is completed by those they supervise and that such training is documented.
6. Follow the Bloodborne Pathogen written program and any laboratory specific Bloodborne Pathogen SOPs

7. Ensure hand washing facilities are readily accessible to Faculty, Staff, Student Employees, and Students.
   a. When provision of hand washing facilities are not feasible, contact the Academic Affairs Director of Laboratory Safety and request a review and identification of an appropriate hand cleanser in conjunction with clean cloth/paper towels or antiseptic towelette, or
   b. When antiseptic cleansers or towelettes are used, hands shall be washed with soap and running water as soon as feasible.

8. Ensure Faculty, Staff, Student Employees, and Students have the processes/procedures in place requiring washing with soap and water to be performed immediately or as soon as feasible following:
   a. Skin contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials
   b. The use of antiseptic cleansers or towelette and
   c. Removal of gloves or other Personal Protective Equipment.

9. Ensure Faculty, Staff, Student Employees, and Students have the processes/procedures in place requiring flushing of mucous membranes with water immediately or as soon as feasible following contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials.

10. Ensure Faculty, Staff, Student Employees, and Students have the processes/procedures in place for the use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment, which has been identified and reviewed with the Academic Affairs Director of Laboratory Safety,
    a. An Employee may temporarily and briefly decline to use Personal Protective Equipment when, under rare and extraordinary circumstances, it was the employee’s professional judgement that in the specific instance its use could have prevented the delivery of health care or safety services or would have posed an increased hazard to the safety of the employee
    b. The Assistant Dean for Clinical Educations shall document such events and notify the Academic Affairs Director of Laboratory Safety no later than the end of the work day in which the Chair or Director became aware of the incident
    c. When an employee makes a judgement like this the circumstances shall be investigated by the Chair or Director and the Academic Affairs Director of Laboratory Safety in order to determine whether changes can be instituted to prevent such occurrences in the future.

11. Ensure the maintenance of Personal Protective Equipment is supported as needed to maintain its effectiveness at no cost to the employee.

12. Ensure there are department processes/procedures in place, for scheduling a joint evaluation with the Academic Affairs Director of Laboratory Safety for situations including:
    a. Circumstances surrounding any potential exposure incidents (Appendix E)
    b. The annual documented review and necessary updates to this program. This review shall consider:
       1. Changes in Faculty, Staff, Student Employees’ or Students’ tasks and procedures as well as the latest information from the CDC (Appendix E)
       2. Changes in technology that eliminate or reduce exposure to bloodborne pathogen (Appendix E) and
       3. Annually consideration of any commercially available and effective safer medical device designed to eliminate or minimize occupational exposure (Appendix D).
    c. Input for the identification, evaluation, and selection of effective engineering and work practice controls shall be obtained from solicited non-managerial employee responsible for direct patient care that are potentially exposed to injuries from contaminated sharps. This information will be documented using Academic Affairs Division Sharps Safety Device Evaluation Form (Appendix D).
D. Responsibility and Authority of Laboratory/Clinical Personnel
1. Obtain required training from the Principle Investigators, Faculty Laboratory Instructors, and Laboratory Supervisors who are responsible for Bloodborne Pathogen compliance in their areas.
2. Shall not operating an experiment, process, or implement any procedure that generates Bloodborne Pathogen unless they have received training.
3. Follow the requirements of this program and related documents and instructions.

E. Responsibility and Authority of Academic Affairs Director of Laboratory Safety
1. Assist the Dean with Bloodborne Pathogen specification and removal parameters.
2. Shall develop, maintain, and revise this written program as needed
   a. As a Secured Document to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.
   b. Develop a plan to revise this program within 30 days of receipt of change notification involving position title, types of Bloodborne Pathogen and/or Infectious Agents in use for the teaching or research laboratories as well as the method of handling Bloodborne Pathogens.
   c. Evaluate of the overall effectiveness of this program on a periodic basis, no less frequently than annually, and revising the program as needed to effectively establish and maintain a safe workplace environment, and to ensure compliance with federal, state and local occupational health and safety and/or environmental regulations and standards.
3. Assist with the development of appropriate standard operating procedures and training programs to address Biohazardous Waste generation and removal.
4. Oversee the development and training of affected Faculty, Staff, and Students in the requirements of this program.
5. The Academic Affairs Director of Laboratory Safety, acting on the behalf of Academic Affairs will, upon receipt of a request from federal, state or local regulatory agency, make a copy of this written program available pursuant to an inspection of the academic laboratories.
6. Preparing an exposure determination based on input received from the Chair of the Michigan College of Optometry.
   a. The Chair of the Michigan College of Optometry may prepare an exposure determination individually by using the Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogen (Infectious) Disease Determination Questionnaire (Appendix B), or
   b. The Chair of the Michigan College of Optometry and the Academic Affairs Director of Laboratory Safety may work together to make this determination.
      1. The exposure determination shall be made without regard to the use of personal protective clothing.
      2. Evaluation of routines and reasonably anticipated tasks or procedures shall determine if there is actual or reasonably anticipated exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material for the Michigan College of Optometry Faculty, Staff, Student employees, and students.
7. Assigning either Category A or B to the Faculty, Staff, Student employees, and students.
   a. Category A is assigned to real and anticipated exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material) A list of current Category A position classifications is located in Appendix A or
   b. Category B is assigned to no exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material.
8. Provide technical support for College and Department specific processes/procedures development for:
   a. The recognition of reasonably anticipated exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material and overseeing the annual review of the Michigan College of Optometry's Bloodborne Pathogen written program
   b. The appropriate selection, use, maintenance, and disposal of Personal Protective Equipment, contaminated needles, and other contaminated sharps.
   c. The cleaning, laundering, and disposing of Personal Protective Equipment required by MIOSHA Part 554 Bloodborne Infectious Disease. Such procedures will be at no cost to the employee.
   d. The evaluations of circumstances surrounding possible bodily fluid transfer and needle stick incidents.

9. Identifying the appropriate protective equipment in the appropriate sizes. Hypoallergenic gloves or alternatives shall be readily accessible to those Faculty, Staff, Student employees, and students who are allergic to the gloves normally provided.

F. Responsibility and Authority of Birkam Health Staff
1. The scheduling and implementation, of Hepatitis B vaccinations, post-exposure evaluations and follow-ups, communication of hazards, and record keeping associated with the service provided as required by MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Diseases to any Academic Faculty, Staff, Student or Student Employee who may have potential occupational exposure (or in the case of the Student, classroom exposure) to bloodborne pathogens

IV. PROCESS

A. Evaluation
1. The Chair of the Michigan College of Optometry shall evaluate routine or reasonably anticipated tasks and procedures or groups of closely related tasks and procedures, in which occupational or classroom exposure may occur that are performed by the Biology Department’s faculty, staff, student employees, or students in the classroom setting.

B. Methods of Compliance
1. Universal precautions shall be observed to prevent contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials. Under circumstances in which differentiation between bodily fluid types is difficult or impossible, all bodily fluids shall be considered potentially infectious materials.

C. Engineering and Work Practice Controls
1. Engineering and work practice controls shall be used to eliminate or minimize the Michigan College of Optometry’s faculty, staff, student employees’, and students’ exposure. Where occupational or classroom exposure remains after institution of these controls, personal protective equipment shall also be used.
2. Engineering controls, such as hoods and biosafety cabinets, shall be examined, maintained, and/or replaced on a regular schedule.
3. Contaminated needles or other contaminated sharps shall not be bent, recapped, or removed. Shearing or breaking of contaminated needles or other contaminated sharps is prohibited.
4. Immediately or as soon as possible after use, contaminated sharps shall be placed in appropriate containers. The containers shall be:
   a. Puncture resistant.
   b. Labeled or color coded in accordance with MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Diseases.
   c. Leak-proof on the sides and bottom.
5. Eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or lip balm, and handling contact lenses is prohibited in first-aid and restroom areas where there is reasonable likelihood of occupational exposure.
6. Food and drink shall not be kept in any refrigerator, freezer, shelves, cabinets, or on countertops where blood or other potentially infectious materials may be present.
7. All procedures involving blood or other potentially infectious materials shall be performed in such a manner as to minimize splashing, spraying, splattering, and generation of droplets of these substances.
D. Personal Protective Equipment

1. When there is a potential occupational exposure, personal protective equipment such as but not limited to: gowns, gloves, laboratory coats, face shields or masks and eye protection, mouthpieces, resuscitation bags, pocket masks, or other ventilation devices shall be used as appropriate.

2. Personal protective equipment shall be considered “appropriate” only if it does not permit blood or other potentially infectious materials to pass through, to, or reach the faculty, staff, student employee or student’s street clothes, undergarments, skin, eyes, mouth or other mucous membranes under normal conditions of use and for the duration of time for which the protective equipment will be used.

3. If garments are penetrated by blood or other potentially infectious materials, the garments shall be removed as soon as feasible.

4. All personal protective equipment shall be removed, it shall be placed in an appropriately designed area or container for storage, washing, decontamination or disposal.

5. Gloves shall be worn when it can be reasonably anticipated that the Michigan College of Optometry’s faculty, staff, student employees, or students may have contact with blood, other potentially infectious materials, mucous membranes, or non-intact skin, when performing vascular access procedures such as removing foreign bodies, and when handling or touching contaminated items or surfaces.
   a. Disposable (single use) gloves shall be immediately replaced if they tear, are punctured, or when their ability to function as a barrier is compromised.
   b. Disposable (single use) gloves shall not be washed or decontaminated for reuse.
   c. Gloves shall be changed between patient contacts.
   d. Utility gloves shall be discarded if they are cracked, peeling, discolored, torn, punctured, or exhibit other signs of deterioration. They may be decontaminated for reuse if the integrity of the gloves is maintained.
   e. Tear and puncture-resistant gloves shall be provided for procedures which involve a high risk of laceration but do not require a high degree of dexterity.

6. Masks, eye protection, and face shields, masks in combination with eye protective devices such as goggles or glasses with solid side shields, or chin-length face shields, shall be worn whenever splashes, sprays, splatters, or droplets of blood or potentially infectious materials may be generated and eye, nose, or mouth contamination can reasonably be expected.

7. Appropriate protective clothing such as, but not limited to: gowns, aprons, lab coats, clinic jackets or similar outer garments shall be worn in occupational exposure situations. The type and characteristics will depend upon the task and degree of occupational exposure anticipated.

8. Students who are not employed by the University will be required to pay for their own personal protective equipment if it is determined the procedure they are assigned to perform require personal protective equipment.

E. General Housekeeping

1. Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, student employees, and students covered under this program shall ensure that the worksite is maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.
   a. An appropriate schedule for cleaning and method of decontamination shall be based upon the location within the facility, type of surface to be cleaned, type of soil present, and tasks or procedures being performed in the area.
   b. The Chair of the Michigan College of Optometry will develop appropriate schedule.

2. All equipment and environmental working surfaces shall be cleaned and decontaminated after contact with blood and other potentially infectious materials.
   a. Contaminated work surfaces shall be decontaminated with an appropriate disinfectant, after completion of procure, immediately or as soon as feasible when surfaces are overtly contaminated or after any spill of any other potentially infectious materials and at the end of the work shift if the surfaces may have become contaminated since the last cleaning.
   b. Protective covering, such as imperviously-backed absorbent paper used to cover equipment and, shall be removed and replaced as soon as feasible if contaminated or at the end of the work shift.
c. All bins, pails, cans, and similar receptacles intended for reuse and where there is a reasonable likelihood for contamination with blood or other potentially infectious materials shall be inspected, cleaned, and decontaminated on a regularly scheduled basis. Upon visible contamination, such cleaning and decontamination shall be as soon as possible. The department will maintain records and documentation of cleaning and decontamination.

d. Broken glassware that may have been contaminated shall not be picked up directly with the hands. It shall be cleaned up using mechanical means, such as a brush and dustpan, tongs, or forceps.

3. Regulated waste and contaminated sharps shall be discarded immediately after use or as soon as feasible in containers that are:
   a. Closable,
   b. Puncture resistant,
   c. Labeled or color coded in accordance with this program, and
   d. Leak-proof on the sides and bottom.

4. During use, containers for contaminated sharps shall be:
   a. Easily accessible to personnel and located as close as feasible to the immediate area where sharps are used,
   b. Maintained upright throughout use, and
   c. Replaced routinely per the Academic Affairs Laboratory Biohazardous Waste Program.

5. When moving containers of contaminated sharps from the area of use, the containers shall be:
   a. Closed immediately prior to removal or replacement to prevent spillage or protrusion of contents during handling, storage, transport, or shipping.
   b. Placed in a secondary container if leakage is possible. The second container shall be:
      1. Closable,
      2. Constructed to contain all contents and prevent leakage during handling, storage, transport, or shipping, and
      3. Labeled or color-coded in accordance with this Section I of this program.

6. Reusable containers shall not be opened, emptied, or cleaned manually or in any other manner that would expose faculty, staff, student employees, or students to the risk of percutaneous injury.

7. Other regulated waste shall be placed in containers which are:
   a. Closable,
   b. Constructed to contain all contents and prevent leakage of fluids during handling, storage, transport, or shipping,
   c. Labeled or color-coded in accordance with this Section I of this program and
   d. Closed prior to removal to prevent spillage or protrusion of contents during handling, storage, transport, or shipping.

8. If outside contamination of the regulated waste container occurs, it shall be placed in a second container. The second container shall be:
   a. Closable,
   b. Constructed to contain all contents and prevent leakage of fluids during handling, storage, transport, or shipping,
   c. Labeled or color-coded in accordance with Section I of this program.
   d. Closed prior to removal to prevent spillage or protrusion of contents during handling, storage, transport, or shipping, and
   e. Disposed of in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

9. If contaminated laundry is generated, (this would only occur where disposal personal protective equipment could not be implemented) it is the University’s responsibility to ensure:
   a. Contaminated laundry shall be handled as little as possible with a minimum of agitation
   b. Contaminated laundry shall be bagged or contained at the location where it was used and shall not be rinsed or sorted in the location of use.
   c. Contaminated laundry shall be placed and transported in bags or containers labeled or color-coded in accordance with Section I of this program.
   d. Whenever contaminated laundry is wet and presents a reasonable likelihood of soak-through or leakage from the bag or container, the laundry shall be placed and transported in bags or containers that prevent soak-through and/or leakage of fluids to the exterior.
   e. Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, student employees, and students who handle or contact contaminated laundry shall wear protective gloves and other appropriate personal protective equipment.
If contaminated laundry is shipped off-site to a second facility owned by this University which does not utilize universal precautions in the handling of all laundry, the facility generating the contaminated laundry will place such laundry in bags or containers which are labeled or color-coded.

F. Hepatitis B Vaccination, Post-Exposure Evaluation and Follow-Up

1. General Guidelines
   a. The Hepatitis B vaccine and vaccination series will be available to all Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, student employees, and students who have occupational or classroom exposure. Birkam Health Center or designee may provide this vaccine.
   b. Post-exposure evaluation and follow-up to all Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, student employees, and students who have had an exposure incident.
   c. Such medical evaluations and procedures including the Hepatitis B vaccine and vaccination series, and post-exposure evaluation and follow-up including prophylaxis, for Category A will be:
      1. At no cost to the Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, and student employees,
      2. At a reasonable time and place,
      3. Performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician or by or under the supervision of another licensed healthcare professional,
      4. Provided according to recommendations of the U.S. Public Health Service current at the time these evaluations and procedures take place.
      5. All laboratory tests will be conducted by an accredited laboratory at no cost to the Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff and student employee.
      6. Students’ post-exposure follow-up shall be initiated by the Michigan College of Optometry Manager/supervisor and will normally be provided by Birkam Health Center. Costs for post-exposure follow-up and laboratory testing are the responsibility of the student but should usually be covered under the student’s health insurance.

2. Hepatitis B Vaccination
   a. Hepatitis B vaccination shall be made available after the eligible Category A Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, student employees, and students have received the required training and within 10 working days of initial assignment to tasks or positions with occupational or classroom exposure. If the Biology Department’s faculty, staff, student employees, or students have previously received the complete Hepatitis B vaccination series, antibody testing has revealed that the employee is immune, or the vaccine is contraindicated for medical reasons, the vaccination shall not be made available.
   b. Students shall be responsible for their own costs for Hepatitis B Vaccination and post-exposure follow-up. These costs should usually be covered under the Student’s health insurance.
   c. Participation in a prescreening program shall not be a prerequisite for receiving Hepatitis B vaccination.
   d. Hepatitis B Vaccination antibody testing for those eligible faculty, staff and student employees, of the Michigan College of Optometry (Category A) who desire such testing before deciding whether or not to receive the Hepatitis B Vaccination shall be made available.
   e. If the Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, or student employee initially declines Hepatitis B Vaccination but at a later date, while still covered under MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Disease regulations decides to accept that vaccination, The Chair of the Michigan College of Optometry shall make available Hepatitis Vaccination at that time.
   f. Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, or student employees who decline to accept Hepatitis B vaccination offered by the University must sign Ferris State University’s Declination Statement Referenced to in Section VI below. (Appendix C)
      1. Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, and student employees who have received the Hepatitis B Vaccine prior to their employment with Ferris State University shall provide documentation of this to the Chair of the Michigan College of Optometry.
      2. The Chair of the Michigan College of Optometry shall identify a location and positions that will maintain these employees’ health records and make them available to Birkam Health Center, the Academic Affairs Director of Laboratory Safety, an authorized University internal inspection and when requested during a regulatory inspection.
3. Students through class participation or field activate who may have potential exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens and infectious agents who have received the Hepatitis B Vaccine are encourage to provide documentation of this to their instructor.

g. If the U.S. Public Health Service recommends routine booster dose(s) of Hepatitis B vaccine at a future date, such booster dose(s) shall be made available in accordance with MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Disease.

3. Post-Evaluation and Follow-Up
   a. Following a report of an occupational or classroom exposure incident, The Chair of the Michigan College of Optometry shall immediately make available to the exposed faculty, staff, or student employee (category A) a confidential medical evaluation and follow-up, including at least the following elements:
      1. Documentation of the route(s) of exposure(s), and the circumstances under which the exposure incident occurred,
      2. Identification and documentation of the source individual, unless the University can establish that identification is unfeasible or prohibited by state or local law.
         a. The source individual’s blood shall be tested as soon as feasible, but only after consent is obtained, in order to determine HBV and HIV infectivity. If consent is not obtained, the health care provider shall document the basis on which legally required consent cannot be obtained. When law does not require the source individual’s consent, the source individual’s blood, if available, shall be tested and the results documented.
         b. When the source individual is known to be infected with HBV or HIV, testing for the source individual’s known HBV or HIV status need not be repeated.
         c. Results of the source individual’s testing shall be made available to the exposed faculty, staff, student employee, or student. The exposed individual shall be informed of applicable laws and regulations concerning disclosure of the identity and infectious status of the source individual.
      3. Identification of the type and brand of devices (such as needles, sharps, etc.) involved in the incident.
      4. Collection and testing of the blood or HBV and HIV serological status shall include both of the following:
         a. The exposed faculty, staffs’, student employees or students’ blood shall be collected as soon as feasible and tested after consent is obtained.
         b. If the exposed faculty, staff, student employees or students’ consents to a baseline blood collection, but not to HIV testing at that time, the sample shall be preserved for not less than 90 days. If within the 90 days the faculty, staff, student employees elects to have the base line sample tested, such testing shall be done as soon as feasible.

The steps above will also be provided to the classroom exposed student, however the cost for such services will be the Student’s responsibility.

   b. Post-exposure prophylaxis, when medically indicated as recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service:
      1. Counseling and evaluation of reported illness shall be provided to the exposed
      c. The healthcare professional evaluating the Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, or student employees, after an exposure incident will be provided the following information:
         1. A copy of MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Disease (unnecessary if treatment is provided at Birkham Health Center),
         2. A description of the exposed individuals’ duties as they relate to the exposure incident.
         3. Documentation of the route(s) of exposure and circumstances under which exposure occurred;
         4. Results of the source individual’s blood testing, if available.
         5. All medical records relevant to the appropriate treatment of the individual including vaccination status those are the University’s responsibility to maintain.
         6. A description of the personal protective equipment used or to be used at the time of incident.

The steps above will also be provided to the classroom exposed student, however the cost for such services will be the Student’s responsibility.
d. **Healthcare Professional’s Written Opinion**

1. Birkam Health Center or their designee shall obtain and provide the Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, and student employees a copy of the evaluating healthcare professional’s written opinion within 15 days of the completion of the evaluation.

2. If the initial visit was made to a facility designated by Birkam Health Center, Category A Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, and student employees shall obtain their records from the facility and transfer them to Birkam Health Center for their follow-up visit.
   a. The healthcare professional’s written opinion for Hepatitis B vaccination shall be limited to whether Hepatitis B vaccination is indicated for the exposed faculty, staff student employee or student and,
   b. If the faculty, staff, student employee or student had received such vaccination.

3. The healthcare professional’s written opinion for post-exposure evaluation and follow-up shall be limited to the following information:
   a. That the exposed faculty, staff, student employee or student has been informed of the results of the evaluation.
   b. That the exposed faculty, staff, student employee or student has been told about any medical conditions resulting from exposure from blood or other potentially infectious materials which require further evaluation or treatment.

4. All other findings or diagnosis shall remain confidential and shall not be included in the written report.

*The Healthcare Professional’s Written Opinion may be made available to the occupationally exposed student, however the cost for the service will be the student’s responsibility. If the student made an initial visit to a facility designated by Birkam Health Center, the student may request to have their records transferred to Birkam Health Center for follow up or to their own physician for the follow-up visit.*

e. **Medical Recordkeeping**

1. Birkam Health Center shall maintain the required medical records in accordance with standard medical practice and kept for the duration of employment + 30 years. Birkam Health Center requires the Chair of the Michigan College of Optometry to have a designated area for keeping the Employee Health Records associated immunization of their faculty, staff and student employees who have received the Hepatitis B vaccine from another facility.

2. Birkam Health Center requires the Michigan College of Optometry who have students who are in University programs that encourage or require the Hepatitis B Vaccine and who have received their Hepatitis B Vaccine from another facility to maintain these records within their department. The record retention requirements for these records will be ten years.

G. **Communication of Hazard**

1. **Labels and Signs**
   a. Warning labels shall be affixed to containers of regulated waste, refrigerators, and freezers that contain blood or other potentially infectious material, and other containers used to store, transport, or ship blood or other potentially infectious material except as provided in Section E of this program
   b. Labels required is BIOHAZARD
c. These labels shall be fluorescent orange or orange-red or predominantly so, with lettering or symbols in a contrasting color.
d. Labels required shall be an integral part of the container or shall be affixed as close as feasible to the container by wire, adhesive, or other method that prevents their loss or unintentional removal.
e. Red bags or red containers may be substituted for labels.
f. Containers of blood, blood components, or blood products which are labeled as to their contents and which have been released for transfusion or other clinical use are exempted from the labeling requirements of this written program.
g. Individual containers of blood or other potentially infectious materials that are placed in a labeled container during storage, transport, shipment or disposal are exempted from labeling requirements.
h. Labels required for contaminated equipment shall be in accordance with written program Section I and shall also state which portions of the equipment remain uncontaminated.
i. Regulated waste that has been decontaminated need not be labeled or color-coded.
j. All biological hazardous conditions shall be identified in an identical manner.

2. Signs
   a. At the entrance of the work area where infectious agents are or may be present, a sign shall display
      1. The name of the infectious agent and
      2. The responsible person’s name and telephone number.
   b. Signs shall be fluorescent orange-red with lettering in a contrasting color.

3. Information and Training.
   a. All Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, student employees, and students with occupational or classroom exposure shall participate in a training program.
   b. Training shall be:
      1. At the time of initial assignment to tasks where occupational or classroom exposure may take place,
      2. Within 90 days after the effective date of MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Disease, and
      3. At least annually thereafter.
   c. For Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, student employees, and students who have received training on bloodborne pathogens in the year preceding the effective date of MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Disease, only training with respect to the provisions of MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Disease, which were not included, need to be provided.
   d. Annual training for all the Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, student employees, and students shall be provided within one year of their previous training.
e. Additional training will be provided when changes such as modification of tasks or procedures, or institution of new tasks or procedures, affect the employee’s occupational exposure potential. New training may be limited to addressing the new exposures created.

f. Material appropriate in content and vocabulary to educational level, literacy, and language of the Biology Department’s faculty, staff, student employees, and students shall be used.

g. The training program shall contain at a minimum the following elements:
   1. An accessible copy of the text of MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Disease and an explanation of its contents.
   2. A general explanation of epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne diseases.
   3. An explanation of the modes of transportation of bloodborne pathogens.
   4. An explanation of the Michigan College of Optometry’s exposure control plan and the means by which the faculty, staff, student employees, and students can obtain a copy of the written plan.
   5. An explanation of the appropriate methods for recognizing tasks and other activities that may involve exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials.
   6. An explanation of the use and limitations of methods that will prevent or reduce exposure including appropriate engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment.
   7. Information on the types, proper use, location, removal, handling, decontamination, and disposal of personal protective equipment.
   8. An explanation of the basis for selection of personal protective equipment.
   9. Information on the Hepatitis B vaccine, including information on its efficiency, safety, method of administration, the benefits of being vaccinated, and the vaccine and vaccination being offered free of charge for Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, and student employees.
  10. Information on the appropriate actions to take and persons to contact in an emergency involving blood or other potentially infectious materials.
  11. An explanation of the procedure to follow if an exposure incident occurs, including the method of reporting the incident and the medical follow-up that will be made available.
  12. Information on the post-exposure evaluation and follow-up that this University is required to provide for the employee following an exposure incident.
  13. An explanation of the signs and color labels and/or color-coding required by MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Disease.
  14. An opportunity for interactive questions and answers with the person conducting the training session.

h. The person conducting the training session shall be knowledgeable in the subject matter covered by the elements contained.

H. **Recordkeeping**

1. Medical Records
   a. Birkam Health Center shall follow the requirement for recordkeeping when it is determined that the Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, and student employees have had a potential occupational exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens. Accurate records for each employee with occupational exposure, on campus and who sought medical treatment from Birkam will be kept at Birkam Health. Employees who sought initial medical treatment other than Birkam Health will transfer their records to Birkam Health for follow-up treatment and to support the medical recordkeeping requirements of this program.
b. Birkam Health Center’s records shall include:
   1. Employee’s name and social security number.
   2. A copy of the employee’s Hepatitis B vaccination status including dates of all
      Hepatitis B vaccinations and any medical records relative to the employee’s ability
      to receive vaccination. The Chair of the Michigan College of Optometry will have the
      employee health records (Hepatitis B vaccination records) for those faculty, staff or
      student employees who received their Hepatitis B vaccination from a health care
      provided other than Birkam Health Center.
   3. A copy of all results of examinations, medical testing, and follow-up procedures as
      required by MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Disease including:
      a. Documentation of the individual’s ability to wear protective clothing and
         equipment and vaccination status.
      b. Post exposure evaluation following an occupational exposure incident.
   4. The University’s copy of any the healthcare professional’s written opinion as required
      by MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Disease.
   5. A copy of the information provided to a healthcare professional.

   c. Retention of MIOSHA medical records is to be held during the length of employment, plus 30
      years.

   d. Employee medical records required by MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Disease will
      be:
      1. Kept confidential.
      2. Not disclosed or reported without the Michigan College of Optometry faculty,
         staff, or student employee’s express written consent to any person within or outside
         the workplace except as required by MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious
         Disease or as may be required by law.

   2. Training records shall include the following:
      a. The dates of the training sessions.
      b. The contents or a summary of the training sessions.
      c. The names and qualifications of persons conducting the training session.
      d. Training records shall be maintained for a minimum of 3 years from the date on which the
         training occurred by the Chair of the Michigan College of Optometry.
      e. Student’s training records will be kept by the faculty member who provided the training in
         accordance with student record policy

   3. Availability of Records
      a. All records required to be maintained shall be made available upon request to the Director for
         examination and copying.
      b. Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, or student employees’ training records required
         by MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Disease shall be provided upon request in
         accordance with MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Disease.
      c. Michigan College of Optometry faculty, staff, or student employees’ medical records required
         by MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Disease shall be provided them upon request in
         accordance with MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Disease.

V. DEFINITIONS

The following is a list of common terms and their definitions as they are used in the Bloodborne Pathogen
Written Program.

Act
1974 PA 154, MCL 408.1001 et seq

Amniotic Fluid
Fluid from the uterus.

Biologically Hazardous Conditions
Equipment, containers, rooms, materials, experimental animals, animals infected with HBV or HIV virus, or
combinations thereof that contain, or are contaminated with, blood or other potentially infectious material.
Blood
Human blood, human blood components (i.e. plasma, platelets), and products made from human blood (i.e. immune globulins, albumin).

Bloodborne Pathogens (BBPs)
Pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood or OPIM and can infect and cause disease in persons who are exposed to blood containing the pathogen. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Cerebrospinal Fluid
Fluid from the spine.

Clinical Laboratory
A workplace where diagnostic or other screening procedures are performed on blood or other potentially infectious material.

Contaminated
The presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.

Contaminated Laundry
Laundry that has been soiled with blood or other potentially infectious materials or which may contain sharps.

Contaminated Sharps
Any contaminated object that can penetrate the skin, including any of the following: Needles, Scalpels, Broken glass, Broken capillary tubes, and Exposed ends of dental wires.

Decontamination
Use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy bloodborne pathogens on a surface or item to the point where they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and the surface or item is rendered safe for handling, use, or disposal.

Department
The Department of Consumer and Industry Services.

Director
The director of the Department of Consumer and Industry Services or his or her designee.

Disinfect
Means to inactivate virtually all recognized pathogenic microorganisms, but not necessarily all microbial forms, on inanimate objects.

Engineering Controls
Equipment that is designed to isolate or remove the bloodborne pathogen hazard from the workplace (e.g. sharps disposal containers, biosafety cabinets, autoclaves and safer medical devices such as sharps with engineered sharps injury protections, needleless systems, blunt suture needles, plastic capillary tubes and mylar-wrapped glass capillary tubes).

Employee
An employee contributes labor and expertise to an endeavor of an employer (Ferris State University) and is usually hired to perform specific duties that are packaged into a job. The term “employee” refers to a specific defined relationship between an individual and the University.
**Employee Health Records**
Faculty, Staff, Student Employee’s medical surveillance, other screening data, vaccination records, and exposure follow-up records are excluded from the definition of Protected Health Information and so not subject to the protections of Health Insurance Portability Accountability Act (HIPAA). For this written program MIOSHA Bloodborne Pathogen regulation cover uses and disclosures of information as it related to the vaccinations and post-exposure follow-up requirements and recordkeeping.

**Exposure**
Reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee’s duties. “Exposure” does not include incidental exposures that may take place on the job, which are neither reasonably nor routinely expected, and which the employee is not required to incur in the normal course of employment.

**Exposure Incident**
A specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin (includes skin with dermatitis, hangnails, cuts, abrasions, chafing, acne, etc.), or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that results from the performance of an employee’s duties.

**Faculty**
The term is most commonly used in this context in the United States, includes professors of various ranks.

**Rank**
Assistant professors, associate professors, and (full) professors, usually tenured (or tenure-track) in terms of their contract of employment, as well as adjunct and instructors. Department chairs, deans vice presidents, presidents, and librarians for this document will be considered faculty members.

**Hand Washing Facilities**
Facilities that provide an adequate supply of running, potable water, soap, and single-use towels or a hot-air drying machine.

**HBV**
Hepatitis B virus; causes inflammation of the liver and may lead to long-term liver damage including cirrhosis and cancer.

**HCV**
Hepatitis C virus; causes inflammation of the liver and can lead to long-term liver damage including cirrhosis and cancer.

**HIV**
Human immunodeficiency virus; attacks critical cells of the immune system that leads to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), a life-threatening condition.

**Licensed Health Care Professional**
A person who’s legally permitted scope of practice allows him or her to independently perform the activities required by R 325.70013 concerning hepatitis B vaccination and post-exposure evaluation and follow-up.

**Manager**
(Assistant Manager is included in the term manager) is an individual who has control or direction of the program in this case: the Chair of the Biology Department or phase of it.

**Medical Reports**
Kept confidential (not disclosed without written permission of employee, except by law) and separate from other personnel records.
Needleless Systems
A device that does not use needles for: (A) the collection of bodily fluids or withdrawal of body fluids after initial venous or arterial access is established; (B) the administration of medication or fluids; or I any other procedure involving the potential for occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens due to percutaneous injuries from contaminated sharps (e.g. intravenous medication delivery systems that administer medication or fluids through a catheter port or connector site using a blunt cannula or other non-needle connection, jet injection systems that deliver subcutaneous or intramuscular injections of liquid medication through the skin without the use of a needle).

Occupational Exposure
Reasonably anticipated (includes the potential for contact as well as actual contact with blood or OPIM) skin, eye, mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee’s duties.

Other potentially infectious materials (OPIM)
Materials in addition to human blood that may be capable of transmitting bloodborne pathogens. These include:
1. Human body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental settings, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids.
2. Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead) including cadavers
3. HIV-containing cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV or HBV-containing culture media or other solutions as well as human cell cultures not shown to be free of bloodborne pathogens.
4. Blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV.

Parenteral Exposure
Exposure occurring as a result of piercing mucous membrane or the skin barrier, such as exposure through subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, or arterial routes resulting from needlesticks, human bites, cuts, abrasions, or other mechanical means.

Pericardial Fluid
Fluid surrounding the heart.

Peritoneal Fluid
Fluid from the abdominal cavity that surrounds the major organs.

Pleural Fluid
Fluid from lung tissue.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Specialized clothing or equipment worn by an employee for protection against a hazard. General work clothes (e.g. uniforms, pants, shirts, blouses) not intended to function as protection against a hazard are not considered personal protective equipment.

Post-exposure Follow-up
In the case of an exposure incident, the mandatory course of action taken by the employer to provide medical services (i.e. medical assessment, vaccination, and source testing, baseline testing, and counseling) to the exposed worker in order to reduce the risk of infection.

Production Facility
Facility engaged in industrial scale, large volume or high concentration production HIV or HBV.
Regulated Waste
Any of the following: liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items which are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps; and pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.

Research Laboratory
A laboratory producing or using research-laboratory-scale amounts of HIV or HBV, but not in the volume found in production facilities.

Sharps
Needles, syringes, scalpels, and intravenous tubing with needles attached, as well as any contaminated object that can penetrate the skin such as: Pasteur pipettes, razor blades, capillary tubes, etc.

Sharps with Engineered Sharps Injury Protections (Safer Sharps Devices)
A non-needle sharp or a needle device used for withdrawing body fluids, accessing a vein or artery, or administering medications or other fluids, with a built-in safety feature or mechanism that effectively reduces the risk of an exposure incident (e.g. syringes with a sliding sheath that shields the attached needle after use, shielded or retracting catheters used to access the bloodstream for intravenous administration of medication or fluids, and intravenous medication delivery systems that administer medication or fluids through a catheter port or connector site using a needle that is housed in a protective covering).

Source Individual
Any individual, living or dead, whose blood or other potentially infectious material may be a source of occupational exposure to an employee.

Staff
Staff are people who perform duties as directed by another entity (person or organization). Employees are people who are paid wages or salary by their employer to perform duties. The term staff as used in this program refer to only employees and does not include volunteers (people who do not receive remuneration) or contractors (people paid via a third party employer).

Standard operating procedures (SOPs)
Any of the following that address the performance of work activities so as to reduce the risk of exposure to blood and other potentially infectious material: Written policies, Written procedures, Written directives, Written standards of practice, Written protocols, Written systems of practice, and or Elements of an infection control program

Sterilize
The use of a physical or chemical procedure to destroy all microbial life including highly resistant bacterial endospores.

Student
A learner, or someone who attends an educational institution.

Student Employee
Is a part-time employee who is duly enrolled at Ferris State University is registered for classes and whose primary purpose for being at the University is the achievement of a degree or certification.

Synovial Fluid
Fluid from the joints such as the knees or elbows.

Universal Precautions
A method of infection control that treats all human blood and other potentially infectious material as capable of transmitting HIV, HBV, HCV, and other bloodborne pathogens.
VI. RELATED OR REFERRED TO DOCUMENTS

A. Academic Affairs
   1. Biohazardous Waste Written Program, Academic Affairs Laboratory Safety (AALSSD 2-30-1000)

B. MIOSHA
   1. MIOSHA Part 554 Bloodborne Infectious Diseases

Work Practice Controls
Controls that reduce the likelihood of exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens by altering the manner in which a task is performed.

Work Shift
Will mean laboratory or clinical period.
Appendix A

Exposure Determination by Job Classification

All of the following job classifications require staff and student Employees to perform procedures or occupation related tasks that involve exposure, or the potential for exposure, to blood or other potentially infectious material or that involve a potential for spill or splashes of blood or other potentially infectious material are included in this exposure determination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department/ Program</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Activity with Potential Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan College of Optometry</td>
<td>Doctors, Faculty, Staff, Student Employees</td>
<td>Clinical Patient Care and Teaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan College of Optometry-Surgery</td>
<td>Doctors, Faculty, Staff, Student Employees</td>
<td>Instruction and supervision of students involved in patient care, and biohazardous waste generated from surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan College of Optometry-AP</td>
<td>Doctors, Faculty, Staff, Student Employees</td>
<td>Cadavers and fixed tissue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan College of Optometry-Research</td>
<td>Doctors, Faculty, Staff, Student Employees</td>
<td>Research involving human blood OPIM, cadavers, or fixed tissue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following body fluids are not expected to be infectious sources of bloodborne pathogens unless they are visibly contaminated with blood:

- Urine
- Feces
- Vomit
- Tears
- Sweat
- Sputum
- Nasal secretions

Faculty, Staff, and Student Employees who do not perform the activities listed above where there is potential exposure are classified as Category B.
Appendix B

Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogen (Infectious) Disease

MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Infectious Disease requires the employer to evaluate routine and reasonably anticipated tasks and procedures to determine whether there is actual or reasonably anticipated employee exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material. This questionnaire is designed to obtain the information necessary to make the determination.

The Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogen (Infectious) Disease Determination Questionnaire shall also be used to identify at-risk employees. This questionnaire shall be used to determine initial exposure unless the Dean, Director or Department Head can provide that information. The Director or Department Head shall review the questionnaire when there is an employment changes, placing them in at-risk job categories.

Please answer the questions on based on the following:

1. Exposure determination shall be made without regard to the use of personal protective clothing and equipment.
2. Exposure does not include incidental exposure which may take place on the job, which are neither reasonably nor routinely expected and which you are not required to incur in the normal course of employment.
3. Occupationally exposed means exposure during the performance of “job duties” not profession. For example if you are a dentist, by profession, you do not have any patient contact and your only duties are to prepare lectures and present them, there is no reasonable anticipated exposure to blood or potentially infectious material.

Exposure determination is based on your current job duties within the Academic Affairs Division on the campus of Ferris State University.
### Determination Questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Occupational Exposure</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Do your job duties require you to perform CPR?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Do your job duties require you to administer First Aid?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Do your job duties require you to clean medical areas such as a dental clinic, nursing clinics, clinical laboratories, or non-medical areas where blood or OPIM may be placed?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Do your job duties require you to handle potentially infectious waste containers?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Do your job duties require you to teach or oversee venous puncture or IV administration?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Do your job duties require you to restrain,-an individual such as in the case of DPS?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Do your job duties require you to come into contact with blood semen, vaginal secretions, amniotic fluid, cerebrospinal peritoneal fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, any other body fluid/matter visibly contaminated with blood, respiratory secretions? (If yes circle all that apply)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Do your job duties require you to administrate any medications?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Do your job duties require you to perform any procedure involving the potential for occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens due to percutaneous injuries form contaminated sharps?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Question</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Do your job duties require you to handle any unfixed tissue or organ, other than intact skin from a living or dead human?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Do your job duties require you to handle any cell or tissue cultures that contain HIV organ cultures and culture medium or other solutions that contain HIV or HBV and blood, organs, or there tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Do your job duties require you to handle laundry/PPE contaminated with blood or other OPIM?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Do your job duties require you to handle animals that have been infected with bloodborne pathogens?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Please identify any other job duty you may have that may exposure you to blood borne pathogens or OPIM in the comment section.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Job Title:   
Department:   

Name:   
Date:   
Location:
Appendix C

Academic Affairs Division Michigan College of Optometry

DECLINATION STATEMENT

I understand that due to my occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials I may be at risk of acquiring Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection. I have been given the opportunity to be vaccinated with Hepatitis B vaccine, at no charge to myself. However, I decline Hepatitis vaccination at this time. I understand that by declining this vaccine, I continue to be at risk of acquiring Hepatitis B, a serious disease. If in the future I continue to have occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials and I want to be vaccinated with Hepatitis B vaccine, I can receive the vaccination series at no charge to me.

- I have already received the Hepatitis B vaccine, therefore DECLINE.
- I DECLINE the Hepatitis B vaccine.

_______________________   ____________________     ________
Employee’s Printed Name         Employee’s Signature          Date

______________________    ___________________      ________
Witness’s Printed Name            Witness’s Signature             Date

Please forward completed forms to The Chair of the Michigan College of Optometry or specified designee for which this BBP program was written.
Appendix D

Academic Affairs Division Sharps Safety Device Evaluation Form

The MIOSHA Part 554: Bloodborne Pathogen Infectious Diseases, require all sharps that are being used where there is an exposure to blood or OPIM shall be reviewed on an annual basis. The purpose of this form is to document:

1. The Annual consideration of new safer sharps devices
2. Determine which sharp devices are currently in use
3. Document the criteria used in the selection of safer devices in use

Please circle the most appropriate answer for each question. Not Applicable (N/A) may be used if the question does not apply to this product. Please explain all problems with the device in the comments section. Keep this documentation one year plus current year.

### Ferris State University Sharps Safety Device Evaluation Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Agree/Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The safety feature can be activated using a one-handed technique.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The safety feature does not interfere with the normal use of this product.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Use of this product requires you to use the safety feature.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The user’s hands remain behind the needle/sharp until activation of the safety mechanism is complete.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A clear and unmistakable change (either audible or visible) occurs when the safety feature is activated.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>This product does not require more time to use than a non-safety device.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The device is easy to handle while wearing gloves.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The device is easy to handle when wet.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The safety feature works well with a wide variety of hand sizes.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The safety feature operates reliably.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>The exposed sharp is permanently blunted or covered after use and prior to disposal.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>This device will work with all required syringe and needle sizes.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Use of this product does not increase the number of sticks to the patient.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Agree/Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>The user does not need extensive training for correct operation.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>The device can be used without causing more patient discomfort than a conventional device.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>This device offers a good view of any aspirated fluid.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>The product stops the flow of blood after the needle is removed from the catheter (or after the butterfly is inserted) and just prior to the line connections or the hep-lock capping.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>It is not easy to skip a crucial step in proper use of the device.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Questions for I.V. Connectors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Agree/Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>The user does not need extensive training for correct operation.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>The device can be used without causing more patient discomfort than a conventional device.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>This device offers a good view of any aspirated fluid.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Questions for Vacuum Tube Blood Collection Systems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Agree/Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>The user does not need extensive training for correct operation.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>The device can be used without causing more patient discomfort than a conventional device.</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Would you recommend using this device? Yes No

Comments (describe problems, list incompatibilities):
### Section I Evaluation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation of Process/Procedure</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. This evaluation was conducted to review the circumstances surrounding a potential exposure incident?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Was this evaluation conducted to review and update as necessary the Bloodborne Pathogen program?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2a. Where there changes in any employee’s tasks and procedures since that last year’s review?</td>
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<td>2b. Have there been any updates issued from the CDC that have a direct effect on Bloodborne Pathogen?</td>
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<td>2c. Has the annual consideration for any commercially available and effective safer medical device designed to eliminate or minimize occupational exposure been conducted using the sharp safer form?</td>
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<td>2d. Has the input for the identification, evaluation and selection of effective engineering and work practices controls obtained from solicited non-managerial employee responsible for the direct patient care, who are potentially exposed to injuries from contaminated sharps?</td>
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<td>3. Did the employee temporarily and briefly declined to use Personal Protective Equipment when, under rare and extraordinary circumstances, it was the employee’s professional judgment that in the specific instance its use could have prevented the delivery of health care or safety services or would have posed an increased hazard to the safety of the worker?</td>
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### Section II Corrective Actions

*If you answered yes to questions 1, 2a, 2b, 2c and 3 in Section I; briefly describe the corrective action plan*

<p>| Corrective Actions | |
|--------------------| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section III Solicited non-managerial effective engineering and work practices: Briefly describe the input received</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section IV: Evaluation Conducted by: Identify who conducted the evaluation. Keep this document with the Department’s Bloodborne Pathogen Program for three years + current year.</th>
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<tr>
<th>Names involved with the Evaluation and Date of Evaluation</th>
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Appendix F

Post Exposure for Michigan College of Optometry Employees
(Faculty, Staff, and Student Employees)

Faculty, Staff, and Student Employees who through the course of their occupational tasks may have been potential exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens and infectious agents are required to report the potential exposure to their Department Head, Dean or Supervisor immediately.

Faculty, Staff and Student Employees who may require testing, treatment, care and counseling related to a bloodborne pathogen exposure will be provided at the University’s expense.

1. The Faculty, Staff or Student Employee shall wash the exposed skin with soap and water. If the exposure occurred to the mucous membranes, the area should be flushed with large amounts of water.

2. The Dean, Department Head or Supervisor will call Birkam Health Center to notify them of the exposure. The Dean, Department Head or Supervisor will request information as to where to obtain treatment for the Faculty, Staff or Student Employee.

3. If the Faculty, Staff or Student Employee Exposure occurred before or after the normal business hours (8:00 am- 5:00 pm), the Dean, Department Head or Supervisor will instruct the exposed individual to seek medical attention from the local health care facility.

4. The Dean, Department Head or Supervisor will complete Ferris State University’s Injury/Incident Report (For Employees) with the exposed Faculty, Staff or Student Employee and forward the report to Employee Safety.

5. The Faculty, Staff or Student Employee will proceed to Birkam Health Center or the local health care facility as soon as possible.

6. The treatment facility will determine the course of treatment based on the U. S. Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommendations for testing, medical examination, prophylaxis, and counseling procedures. If the treatment is provided by the local health care facility, the Faculty, Staff or Student Employee shall request a copy of his/her medical records and make a follow-up appointment with Birkam Health Center.

7. A copy of the health care provider’s written opinion is provided to the exposed individual within 15 days of the completion of the post-exposure evaluation.

This document was updated on 05/30/2013 and supports the Birkam Health Center’s Bloodborne Pathogen Program.
Appendix F II

Post Exposure for Michigan College of Optometry Students who are Non-Employees

Students, who are not employees of the University, but through class participation or field activities may have been potentially exposed to Bloodborne Pathogens or infectious agents are required to report this to their Instructor/supervisor immediately.

Post Exposure Care for Non-employee Students including initial treatment, counseling and follow-up visits related to a potential exposure will be at the student’s expense. If the initial Post Exposure Care was provided by Birkam Health Center, the cost for the office visit may be waived.

1. The Student shall wash the exposed skin with soap and water. If the exposure occurred to the mucous membranes, the area should be flushed with large amounts of water.

2. The Instructor/supervisor will call Birkam Health Center to notify them of the Student’s exposure. The Instructor/supervisor will request information as to where to obtain treatment for the Student.
   a. If the treatment will be obtained from Birkam Health Center, Instructor/supervisor should request initial visit charge to be waived for the Student.

3. If the Student Exposure occurred before or after the normal business hours (8:00 am-5:00 pm), the Instructor/supervisor will instruct the Student to seek medical attention from the local health care facility.

4. The Instructor/supervisor will complete Ferris State University’s Injury/Incident Report (For Non-Employees) with the Student and forward the report to Risk Management.

5. The Student will proceed to Birkam Health Center or the local health care facility as soon as possible.

6. The treatment facility will determine the course of treatment based on the U. S. Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommendations for testing, medical examination, prophylaxis and counseling procedures. If the treatment is provided by the local health care facility, the Student shall request a copy of his/her medical records and make a follow-up appointment with his/her own physician or Birkam Health Center.

This document was updated on 05/30/2013 and supports the Birkam Health Center’s Bloodborne Pathogen Program.