

Blood or Body Fluid Exposure Procedure (MPAS)

What is a Blood or Body Fluid (BBF) Exposure?

When a person is exposed to potentially infectious blood or body fluids through:

- Needle prick or sharp instrument injury
- Splash to the eye(s), nose, mouth, and/or non-intact skin
- Human bite

Step 1. Determine whether a BBF exposure has occurred.

Determine if the body fluid contacted the exposed person in such a way that would allow for transmission of a Blood Borne Pathogen (BBP), including Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), and Hepatitis C Virus (HCV). This would occur through:

- **An object contaminated with the body fluid punctured or broke the skin** of the exposed person (e.g., needle stick or cut with a sharp object); **OR**
- **The body fluid came into contact with the mucous membrane of the eyes, nose, and/or mouth** of the exposed person; **OR**
- **The body fluid came into contact with non-intact skin** (e.g. chapped, abraded or afflicted with dermatitis, etc.) of the exposed person.

YES, BBF exposure has occurred.
(Proceed to Step 2)

NO, BBF exposure has not occurred. Follow the Incident Reporting processes of the health authority and/or facility to report your incident as a NON-BBF EXPOSURE. ([Link: SHA Incident Reporting Processes](#))

Proceed to Step 6 to report non-BBF Incident or Near-Miss to USask.

Step 2. Determine if the fluid can transmit a BBP (e.g. HIV, HBV, HCV).

The fluids/tissues that **CAN** transmit a BBP:

- Lab specimens containing concentrated HIV, HBV, or HCV
- Blood, serum, plasma, or other biological fluids visibly contaminated with blood
- Pleural, amniotic, pericardial, peritoneal, synovial, and cerebrospinal fluid
- Semen or vaginal secretions
- Breast milk
- Organ and tissues transplants
- Saliva (HBV only)
- Screened and donated blood and manufactured products (minimal risk in Canada)

The fluids that **CANNOT** transmit a BBP (unless they contain visible blood):

- Tears
- Vomit
- Urine
- Feces

YES, fluid can transmit a BBP.
(Proceed to Step 3)

NO, fluid cannot transmit a BBP. Follow the Incident Reporting processes of the health authority and/or facility to report your incident as a NON-BBF EXPOSURE. ([Link: SHA Incident Reporting Processes](#))

Proceed to Step 6 to report Non-BBF Incident or Near-Miss to USask.

Step 3. Complete first aid action and notify the nursing manager/supervisor/senior resident/attending.

First aid actions for a needle poke, sharps puncture, or human bite:

- quickly remove gloves and/or clothing to determine any injury to the hand(s) or affected body area
- allow and/or promote the injury to bleed
- wash the injured area well with soap and water

First aid actions for a splash to the eyes, nose, mouth, and/or non-intact skin:

- flush area well with running water
- for eye splashes, use the nearest eye wash station for 15 minutes

Step 4. Report IMMEDIATELY to the nearest open emergency department for BBF exposure assessment.

Step 5. Follow the appropriate Health Authority (or independent organization) organization processes to report your incident as a BBF Exposure.

For an incident occurring in an SHA facility, refer to the [SHA Staff Safety - Incident Reporting Processes](#) to report your BBF Exposure.

Step 6. Complete a [University of Saskatchewan Incident Report](#) Form and submit to: safetyresources@usask.ca AND mpas@usask.ca

**Step 7. Fill out W1, E1, and IWA forms for WCB reporting purposes and email to:
wcb.support@usask.ca within 5 days of the incident.**

Step 8. Student is contacted by MPAS Office to provide support, as required.

Step 9. Academic Director, MPAS is contacted to ensure ongoing review of exposure incidents.