

Blood or Body Fluid Exposure Procedure

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 eyes, nose, mouth, and/or non-intact skin
- human bite

Step 1. Determine if a BBF exposure has occurred.

Determine if the 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 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 fluid came into contact with the mucous membrane of the eyes, nose, and/or mouth** of the exposed person; **OR**
- **the 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 (Proceed to Step 2.)



NO, BBF exposure has not occurred.

Contact the Incident Reporting Line (IRL) of the health region to report your incident as a NON-BBF EXPOSURE. (See Step 5. for health region-specific contact information)



Step 2. Determine if the fluid is capable of transmitting a BBP (e.g. HIV, HBV, HCV).

The fluids/tissues that **ARE** capable of transmitting 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 **ARE NOT** capable of transmitting a BBP (**unless they contain visible blood**):

- tears
- vomit
- urine and feces



YES, fluid is capable of transmitting a BBP. (Proceed to Step 3.)



NO, fluid is not capable of transmitting a BBP.

Contact the Incident Reporting Line (IRL) of the health region to report your incident as a NON-BBF EXPOSURE. (See Step 5. for health region-specific contact information)

▼

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 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. Contact the Incident Reporting Line (IRL) to report your incident as a BBF EXPOSURE.

Saskatoon: 306-655-0820

Rural (Toll-Free): 1-866-966-0820

Prince Albert: 306-765-6452 or 306-765-6497

Regina:

Regina General Hospital: 306-766-4689 or 306-766-4431

Wascana Rehabilitation Centre: 306-766-5217

Pasqua Hospital: 306-766-2557 or 306-766-2518

▼

Step 6. Complete a [University of Saskatchewan Incident Report](#) and submit to the UGME.Exposure@usask.ca.

▼

Step 7. Fill out a [W1](#) for WCB reporting purposes and email to: forms@wcbask.com within 5 days of the incident.

▼

Step 8. Student is contacted by site-specific UGME Office to provide support, as required.

▼

Step 9. Associate Dean, UGME is contacted to ensure ongoing review of exposure incidents.