Early childhood providers are at risk of occupational exposure to blood or other blood-containing body fluids. In this course, learn about Standard Precautions, the minimum infection prevention practices to prevent the spread of bloodborne diseases.

Complying with OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard ...

There are two main types of infection prevention practices: standard precautions and universal precautions.

Standard Precautions
Standard Precautions are the minimum infection prevention practices that apply to all patient care, including tasks that require no direct contact with patient body fluids or tissues. Standard Precautions are based on the assumption that all body fluids and substances, except sweat, are capable of transmitting bloodborne diseases.

Universal Precautions
Universal Precautions are a system for infection control that views all body fluids and certain non-intact skin as potentially infectious. Universal Precautions require that all body fluids and non-intact skin be treated as if they are infectious.

Bloodborne Pathogens and Universal Precautions

Bloodborne Pathogens (BBP) are infectious microorganisms in human blood that can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B (HBV), hepatitis C (HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Needlesticks and other sharp related injuries may expose workers to bloodborne pathogens.

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