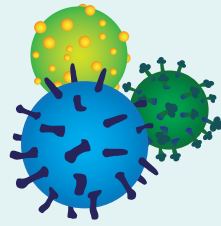
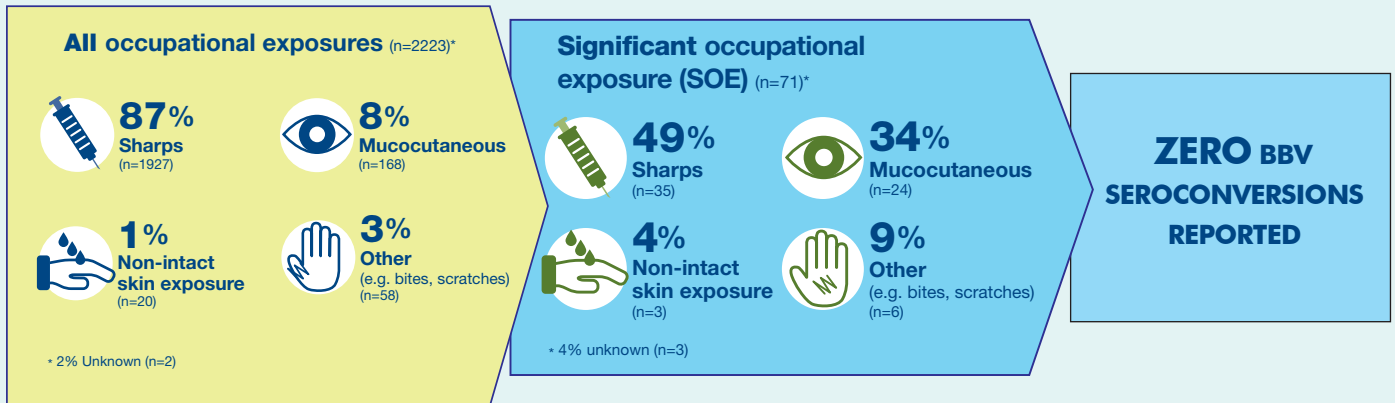


# Prevention of Healthcare Associated Bloodborne Viruses

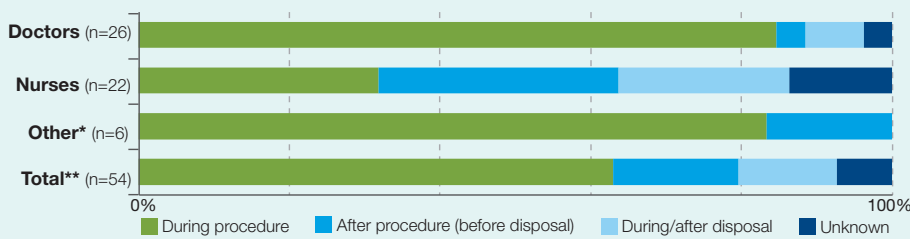


IN THE HEALTHCARE SETTING **TRANSMISSION OF BBVs** CAN OCCUR AFTER **EXPOSURE** OF STAFF TO INFECTED PATIENT BLOOD OR BODY FLUIDS (AND VICE VERSA) OR BETWEEN PATIENTS FOLLOWING INFECTION CONTROL BREACHES.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURES TO BBV INFECTED PATIENTS VIA SHARPS DEVICE INJURIES IS THE MOST COMMON ROUTE OF EXPOSURE FOR HEALTHCARE WORKERS (HCWs) IN ALL SCOTLAND, 2017



SOE BY PROCEDURE PHASE AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, ALL SCOTLAND IN 2017



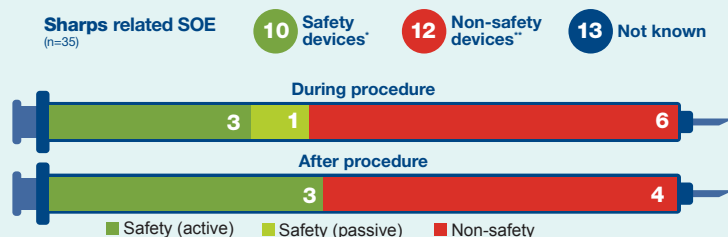
\* Other: students, dentists, other dental and Allied Health Professionals (AHFs).  
\*\* 17 SOEs occurred during a non-medical procedure (e.g. assault) so are excluded from these figures.

**OVER HALF OF THE EXPOSURES OCCUR DURING A CLINICAL PROCEDURE**

**NURSES AND MIDWIVES ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE INJURED AFTER THE PROCEDURE**

**SAFETY DEVICES FROM NATIONAL PROCUREMENT HAVE INCREASED FROM 37% IN 2013 TO 79% IN 2017**

SHARPS RELATED SOE BY PROCEDURE AND SAFETY STATUS OF DEVICE, ALL SCOTLAND IN 2017



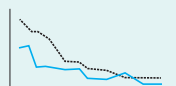
\* For 3 incidents, it was unknown if the safety device was an active or a passive device  
\*\* The procedure phase at the time of the incident was unknown in two incidents

## QUALITY IMPROVEMENT AND INTERVENTIONS TO PREVENT BBV RISK EVENTS AND INFECTIONS



• EDUCATION AND TRAINING

• HBV IMMUNISATION



• MONITORING

• USE OF SAFER SHARPS DEVICES



• REPORTING AND MANAGEMENT OF SHARPS INJURIES

• ADVOCACY OF SICPs

