



Quick Guide to Management of Occupational Blood or Body Fluid Exposures

Provide Immediate Care to the Exposure Site.

- Wash wounds and skin with soap and water.
- Flush mucous membranes with water.

Determine Risk Associated with Exposure By:

- Type of fluid (blood, bloody fluid, potentially infectious fluid/tissue, concentrated virus)
- Type of exposure (percutaneous, mucous membrane, nonintact skin, bites).

Evaluate Exposure Source to Assess Risk.

- Test known sources for HBsAg, anti-HCV, and HIV antibody (consider using rapid testing).
- For unknown sources, assess risk of exposure to HBV, HCV, or HIV infection.
- Do not test discarded needles or syringes for virus contamination.
- Keep clear and detailed documentation.

Evaluate the Exposed Person.

- Assess immunization status for HBV infection by history of HBV vaccination and vaccine response.

Give Postexposure Prophylaxis (PEP) for Exposures Posing Risk of Infection Transmission.

- Initiate PEP as soon as possible, preferably within hours of exposure.
- **Expert consultation for HIV/HBV/HCV post-exposure, call the National Clinicians' Postexposure Prophylaxis Hotline (PEpline) at 1-888-448-4911 or <https://nccc.ucsf.edu/>**
- HBV and HIV - use one of the following for PEP recommendations and more information:
 1. Updated Guidelines for Antiretroviral Postexposure Prophylaxis After Sexual, Injection Drug Use, or Other Nonoccupational Exposure to HIV—United States, 2016
<http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6517a5>
- Offer pregnancy testing to all women of childbearing age not known to be pregnant.
- Seek expert consultation if viral resistance is suspected.
- Administer PEP for 4 weeks if tolerated.

Perform Follow-Up Testing and Provide Counseling.

- Advise exposed persons to seek medical evaluation for any acute illness during follow-up period.



SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Every South Dakotan Healthy and Strong

SD Department of Health excerpt from:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Updated U.S. Public Health Service Guidelines for the Management of Occupational Exposures to HBV, HCV, and HIV and Recommendations for Postexposure Prophylaxis. MMWR 2001;50 (No. RR-11), Appendix B, page 45-46. <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/20711>

Updated Guidelines for Antiretroviral Postexposure Prophylaxis After Sexual, Injection Drug Use, or Other Nonoccupational Exposure to HIV—United States, 2016, <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6517a5> Page 3.

SHEA The society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America http://nccc.ucsf.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Updated_USPHS_Guidelines_Mgmt_Occupational_Exposures_HIV_Recommendations_PEP.pdf Page 8-9 and Appendix A and B.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Blood Borne Infectious Diseases Risk Factors: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/healthcare/risk-factors/bloodborne-infectious-diseases.html>