

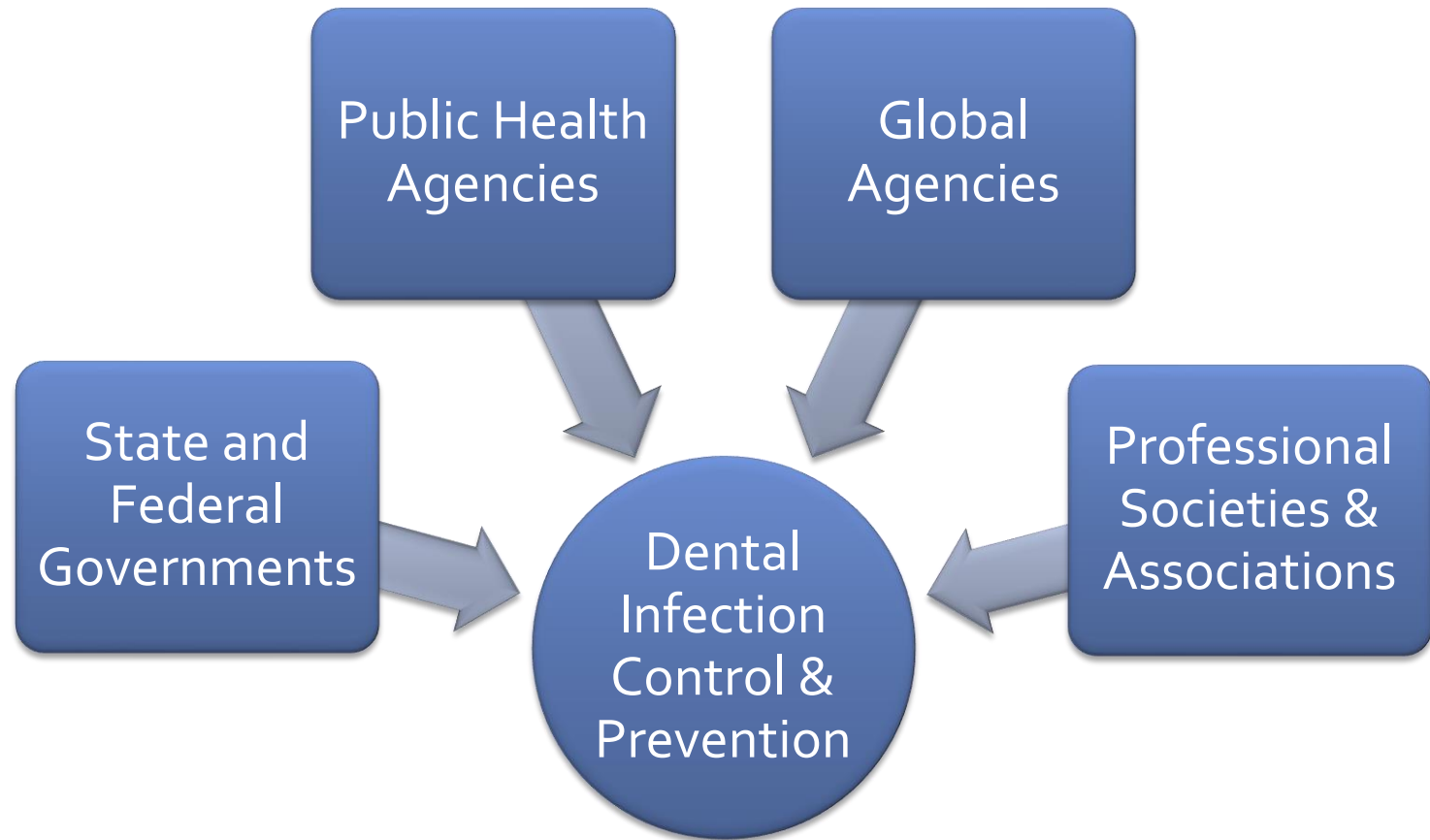
Regulations , Guidelines & Standards

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Learning Objectives

- List Agencies that play a role in establishing regulations and guidelines in dental infection control
- Describe Center for Disease Control and Prevention's role in infection control guidelines
- Review of OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard

Regulations, Guidelines & Standards



Federal Agency Roles

Mission



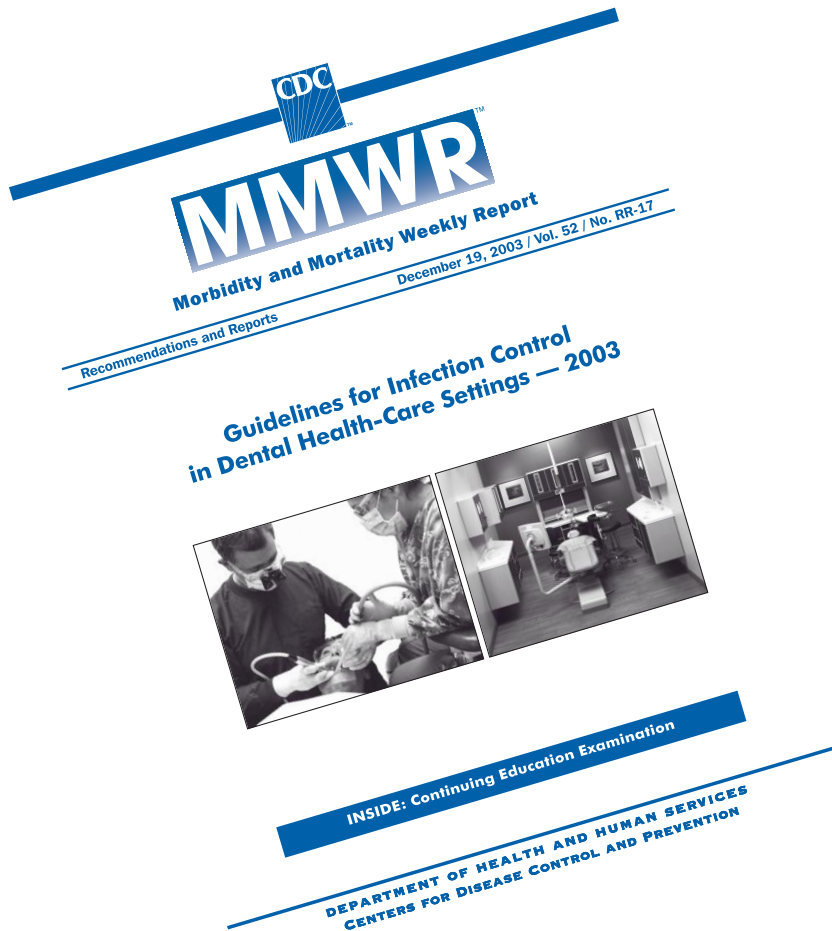
- WORKER SAFETY
- Premier public health agency
- Prevent and control chronic diseases, injuries, workplace hazards & environmental threats
- Infection guidelines to protect providers and patients
- Makes recommendations and standard of care adopted by state dental agencies

Federal Agency Roles



- U.S. Federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for prevention of work-related injury and illness

CDC's Guidelines



- **2003** Guidelines for infection control in dental practice

OSHA's Role



- Occupational Safety Health Act of 1970
- Role is to protect the safety and health of America's workers
- Every state must comply
- Failure to comply can lead to fines or jail

OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogen Standards

OSHA® FactSheet

OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard

Bloodborne pathogens are infectious microorganisms present in blood that can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that causes AIDS. Workers exposed to bloodborne pathogens are at risk for serious or life-threatening illnesses.

Protections Provided by OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard

All of the requirements of OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens standard can be found in Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations at 29 CFR 1910.1030. The standard's requirements state what employers must do to protect workers who are occupationally exposed to blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM), as defined in the standard. That is, the standard protects workers who can reasonably be anticipated to come into contact with blood or OPIM as a result of doing their job duties.

In general, the standard requires employers to:

- **Establish an exposure control plan.** This is a written plan to eliminate or minimize occupational exposures. The employer must prepare an exposure determination that contains a list of job classifications in which all workers have occupational exposure and a list of the tasks in which some workers have occupational exposure, along with a list of the tasks and procedures performed by those workers that result in their exposure.
- **Employers must update the plan annually** to reflect changes in tasks, procedures, and positions that affect occupational exposure, and also technological changes that eliminate or reduce occupational exposure. In addition, employers must annually document in the plan that they have considered and begun using appropriate, commercially-available effective safer medical devices designed to eliminate or minimize occupational exposure. Employers must also document that they have solicited input from frontline workers in identifying, evaluating, and selecting effective engineering and work practice controls.
- **Implement the use of universal precautions** (treating all human blood and OPIM as if known to be infectious for bloodborne pathogens).
- **Identify and use engineering controls.** These are devices that isolate or remove the bloodborne pathogens hazard from the workplace. They include sharps disposal containers, self-sharpening needles, and safer medical devices, such as sharps with engineered sharps-injury protection and needleless systems.
- **Identify and ensure the use of work practice controls.** These are practices that reduce the possibility of exposure by changing the way a task is performed, such as appropriate practices for handling and disposing of contaminated sharps, handling specimens, handling laundry, and cleaning contaminated surfaces and items.
- **Provide personal protective equipment (PPE), such as gloves, gowns, eye protection, and masks.** Employers must clean, repair, and maintain this equipment as needed. Provision and replacement are at no cost to the worker.
- **Make available hepatitis B vaccinations to all workers with occupational exposure.** This vaccination must be offered after the worker has received the required bloodborne pathogens training and within 10 days of initial assignment to a job with occupational exposure.
- **Make available post-exposure evaluation and follow-up to any occupationally exposed worker who experiences an exposure incident.** An exposure incident is a specific eye, mouth, or other mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or parental contact with blood or OPIM. This evaluation and follow-up must be at no cost to the worker and includes documenting the route(s) of exposure and the circumstances

- 2001 OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standards protect workers against occupational exposure to blood and infectious materials

FDA's Role

- Food and Drug Administration
- Regulates products and procedures used to promote health and safety
- Center for Devices and Radiological Health regulates devices used in healthcare: gloves, masks, sharps containers, sterilizers, and waterline cleaners



EPA's Role



- Registers commercial intermediate and low-level disinfectants used on environmental surfaces and waterline disinfection
- Guidelines and regulations for management of solid and hazardous waste

OSAP'S Role



**Organization for
Safety, Asepsis
and Prevention**

- World's leading advocate for safe and infection-free delivery of oral healthcare
- Network of infection control experts, educators, researchers, industry representatives, and advocate

Dental Board's Role



- State Dental Boards adopt regulations as the Standard of Care

References

- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**
<http://www.cdc.gov/>
- **Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health**
<http://www.dentalcare.com/en-US/dental-education/continuing-education/cego/cego.aspx?ModuleName=coursecontent&PartID=3&SectionID=-1>
- **Occupational Safety and Health Administration**
<https://www.osha.gov>
- **Organization for Safety, Asepsis and Protection**
www.osap.org
- **National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health**
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>
- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**
www.epa.gov/
- **U.S. Food and Drug Administration**
www.fda.gov/