

R 8-40-2 Glossary of Terms

Blood	Human blood, human blood components, and products made from human blood.
Blood-Borne Pathogens	Pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV).
Contaminated	The presence of the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.
Contaminated Sharps	Any contaminated object that can penetrate the skin including, but not limited to, needles, scalpels, and broken glass.
Decontamination	The use of physical or chemical means to, remove, inactivate, or destroy blood-borne pathogens on a surface or item to the point where they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and the surface of the item is rendered safe for handling, use, or disposal.
Exposure Incident	A specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious material that results from the performance of an employee's duties.
Licensed Health Care	A person who's legally permitted scope of practice Professional allows him or her to independently perform the activities related to Hepatitis B Vaccination and post-exposure evaluation and follow-up.
HBV	Hepatitis B Virus.
HCV	Hepatitis C Virus.
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus.
Occupational Exposure	Reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee's duties
Other Potentially Infectious Materials	The following human body fluids -- semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids.
Parenteral	Piercing mucous membranes or the skin barrier through such events as needle sticks, human bites, cuts, and abrasions.
Personal Protective Equipment	Specialized clothing or equipment worn by an employee for protection against a hazard. General work clothes (e.g., uniforms, pants, shirts, or blouses) not intended to function as protection against a hazard are not considered to be personal protective equipment.
Infectious Waste	Liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious material in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps.

Universal Precautions

An approach to infection control in which all-human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, and other blood-borne pathogens.