



Bloodborne Pathogen Post Exposure Procedures

(For Students)

Immediate measures to be taken

- Lightly wash the needlestick/cut exposed area with soap and water for 5 minutes
- Flush splashes to the nose, mouth, or skin with water for 5 minutes
- Irrigate eyes with clean water, saline, or sterile irrigants for 15 minutes

Reporting Requirements

Fill out the [Accident-Incident Reporting Form \[non-WSU Employees\]](#), and if appropriate the [Source Individuals Consent or refusal form](#) and return them within 24 hours of exposure to Risk Management on campus. (risk@weber.edu)

Evaluate the mode(s) of exposure

For transmission of bloodborne pathogens Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), hepatitis B (HBV), and hepatitis C (HCV) to occur, an exposure must include of the following

1. Infectious body fluid: Blood, semen, vaginal fluid, amniotic fluid, breast milk, cerebrospinal fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, pleural fluid, and synovial fluid can transmit HIV, HBV, and HCV.
2. A portal of entry (percutaneous, mucous membrane, cutaneous with non-intact skin)

If both of these factors are not present, there is no risk of bloodborne pathogen transmission and further evaluation is not required.

Seek Medical Treatment

Contact your Primary Care Physician (PCP) for concerns, treatment, and follow-up care. It is suggested that you contact your physician within 72 hours of exposure.

REMINDER: Complete the Accident-Incident Reporting Form [non-WSU Employees], The Source Individuals Consent or refusal form within 24 hours of your exposure, and send them to Risk Management.