

# Risk Reduction

Instructor: Yuxia Qiu

# Office environment

- All office space should be kept free from obstruction and from any substance likely to cause person to slip.
- Adequate lighting
- All electrical installations should be in accordance with local codes.
- Regular inspection and maintenance
- Clean

# Informed consent

- Be signed
- Show that the procedure was the one consent to
- Show that the person consenting understood the nature of the procedure, alternatives, the risks involved, and the probable consequences
- The date of signing

# Maintaining accurate patient records

- SOAP notes:
  - Subjective
  - Objective
  - Assessment
  - Plan
- Records of daily appointment schedules must be retained.

# Patient confidentiality

- Practitioners may not release information regarding a patient without the patient's consent.

# Reporting of communicable disease and abuse

- Medical practitioners are required to report known or suspected communicable diseases, child or elder abuse.

# OSHA Blood Borne Pathogen and Exposure control plan

# Universal Precautions

- Treat all blood and bodily fluids as if they are contaminated, handle all patients as if they were potentially infectious.
- Handwashing
- The use of PPE
- Standard sterilization and disinfection measures as well as infectious waste disposal procedures.



# What to do in the event an exposure occurs

1. If there is unexpected contact with body fluids or if gloves are not available, wash hands and other affected skin for at least 10 seconds with soap and water after the direct contact has ended.
2. If blood is splashed in the eye or mucous membrane, flush the affected area with running water for at least 15 minutes.

3. Report the exposure to your supervisor as soon as possible.
4. Fill out an exposure report form.
5. Post-exposure medical evaluation and follow-up.
6. Recordkeeping  
include HBV vaccination status, post-exposure evaluation and follow-up results

# Decontamination

1. All surfaces, tools, equipment and other objects that come in contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials must be decontaminated and sterilized as soon as possible before servicing or being put back to use.

## 2. Decontamination should be accomplished by using:

- A solution of 5.25% sodium hypochlorite (household bleach / clorox) diluted between 1:10 and 1:100 with water.
- Lysol or other EPA-registered tuberculocidal disinfectant.

3. When cleaning up a spill of blood, you can carefully cover the spill with paper towel or rags, then gently pour the 10% solution of bleach over it, and leave it for at least 10 minutes.
4. When decontaminating equipment or other objects (tweezers, first aid boxes, etc), leave the disinfectant in place for at least 10 minutes before continuing the cleaning process.

If you are working in an area where there is reasonable likelihood of exposure,

**you should never:**

- Eat
- Drink
- Smoke
- Apply cosmetics or lip balm
- Handle contact lenses
- No food or drink should be kept in refrigerators, freezers, shelves, cabinets, or on counter tops where blood or potentially infectious materials are present.