

# Glove Love

Hannah Booth EMT, RN

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Outbreak: Anatomy of a Plague Official English ...



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## Objectives

- Recognize need for the use of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)
  - BSI/PPE isn't a new concept!!
  - What do you mean Body Substance Isolation?
  - Types and forms of PPE
  - How much PPE should I be using again...
- Learn Infection Control Practices
  - What's out there?
  - How can I become exposed?
  - Signs and symptoms of exposure
- Understand OSHA Standards – "Requirements"
  - Exposure Control Plan
  - Worker's Rights/Requirements
  - Squad/Agency Responsibilities

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## History 101



Dr William Halstead and scrub nurse Caroline Hampton  
Late 1800's early 1900's

Mercuric Chloride – antiseptic for hand washing caused  
rash on Caroline's hands

Dr Halstead asking the Goodyear rubber company to  
create a pair of rubber gloves for her to wear in the  
operating room suite, thus allowing for her to continue  
working with him...

therefore being known as the Gloves of Love

1966 Standard Operating Room Procedures included wearing gloves

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## History 101

In 1980 AIDS epidemic – more people aware of disease transmission  
TB makes a comeback as well

Rubber Latex gloves throughout all hospital and clinical areas  
World becomes focused on how to prevent diseases from spreading

During the late 1980s Neil Tillitson and Luc DeBecker invented the  
nitrile gloves. Perfecting the formulae in 1990. They filed for a  
patent in May of 1991 and was finally granted to the Tillitson  
Corporation in 1997.



In 1992 the OSHA standard on Bloodborne pathogens took effect

In 1994 CDC issued final notice for the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS  
Resources Emergency (CARE) Act – mandating procedure by which EMS  
can seek out to find out if they have been exposed to potentially life  
threatening diseases. Has been amended and upheld many times.

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## “BSI SCENE IS SAFE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!”

*What the %@&\$\* does that mean??*

GLOVES

Mask

N-95

Gown

Sterile?

Uniform: pants/shirt/shoes

Eye Goggles

HAZMAT SUIT

Hand Washing/Sanitizer

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### How much PPE Should I use?



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### WARNING:

**THESE IMAGES  
WILL BE  
GRAPHIC IN  
NATURE**

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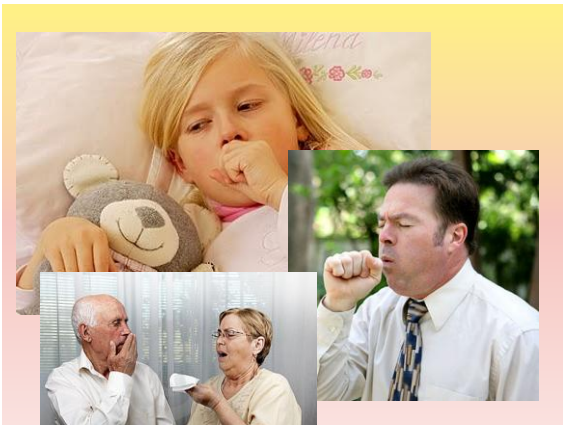
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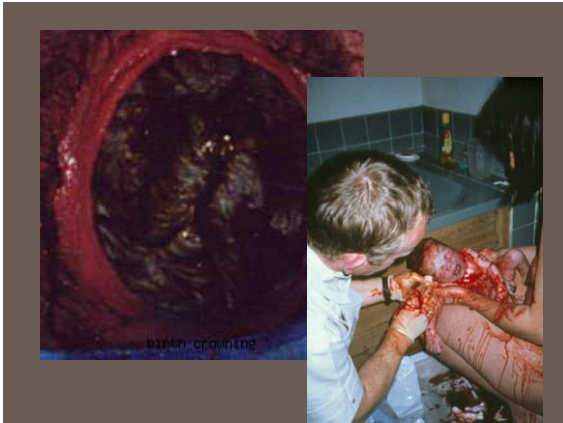
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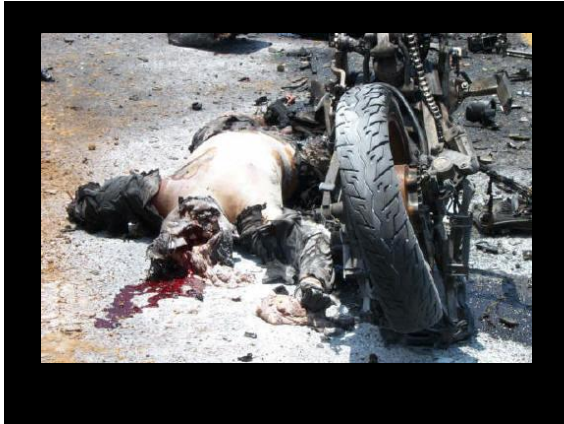
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Diseases are they a concern?

Pertussis  
Hepatitis  
VRE  
Tuberculosis  
SARS  
HANTA Virus  
C. Diff  
MRSA  
Chicken Pox  
H1N1  
Shingles  
HIV  
H5N1

**AIDS**

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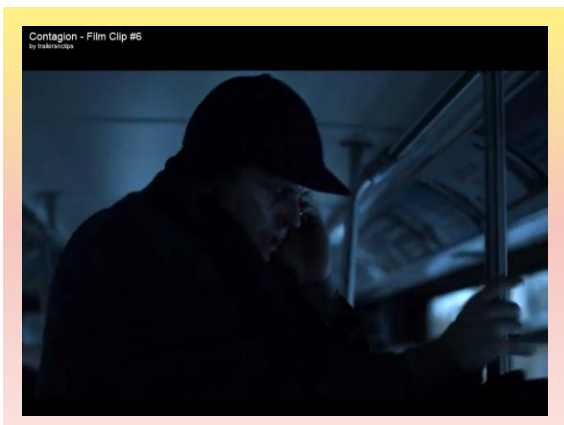
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### What am I protecting myself from?

**Pathogens**- organisms that cause infection = VIRUSES/BACTERIA



**Bloodborne** – Comes from blood rich areas (veins, arteries, placenta, mucous membranes)

**Airborne** - tiny droplets sprayed during breathing (coughing, sneezing, snoring, breathing)

#### WHAT ABOUT OTHER THINGS?

*Fecal Emesis (Vomit) Seminal Vaginal*

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### Diseases of Concern!!

#### Hepatitis A, B, C ...D, E?



- - Bloodborne
- Disease of the Liver
- Hepatitis A – feces contaminant
- Hepatitis B – dried blood... so any body fluid spill
- Hepatitis C - fluid spills, needle stick, intercourse...  
Baby Boomer Generation?
- Still learning!
- HBV vaccine & titers

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## Diseases of Concern!!



### HIV/ AIDS

- Bloodborne
- Immune system deficiency
- Far less risk of contamination – virus cannot live outside the body
- Need direct contact with blood, blood source, needle stick\*
- No vaccine

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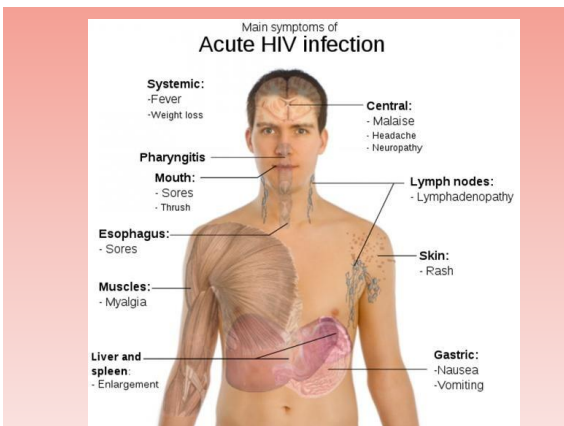
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## Diseases of Concern!



### Pandemic Flu's (H1N1)

- Airborne - droplet
- 1918 Pandemic Flu killed 50 million people
- Fever, dry cough, difficulty breathing
- Frequent hand washing
- N-95/HEPA masks

- Flu shots?

### H3N2v

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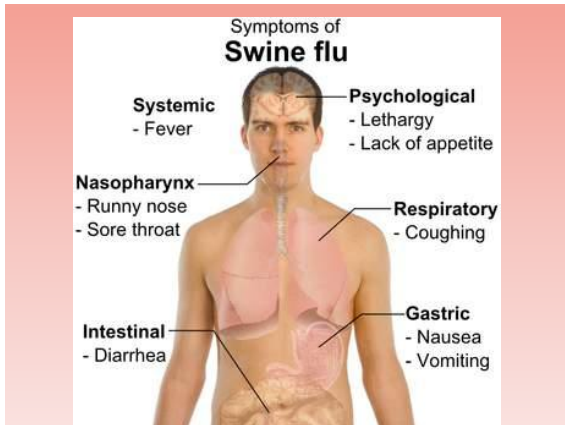
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## Diseases of Concern??



### Clostridium difficile

- Fecal – contact contaminant
- Diarrhea- nausea, vomiting
- Antibiotic use – frequent
- Patient population: elderly, unkempt pt's, hoarders

- Contact with uniform

- HANDWASHING!

### Chicken Pox

- Airborne and Bloodborne
- Direct contact with sores
- N-95/HEPA mask
- Pregnancy? Previous infection?

### Staph Infections – MRSA?

- Bloodborne – Direct contact with skin
- Why contact for us and not family?

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### Diseases of Concern?

- ZOMBIE Apocalypse!!!!
- Its coming!
- CDC Pandemic Preparedness



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## CDC: Emergency Preparedness



- Get a Kit
- Make a Plan
- Stay Informed
- Used "zombies" as way to attract more attention

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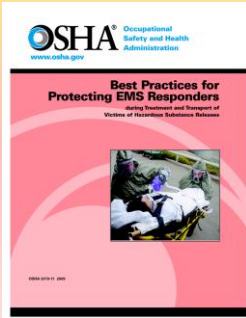
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## What's the role for EMS?




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## Agencies and the LAW

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
- U.S. Department of Labor
- Center for Disease Control (CDC)
- National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (NIOSH)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)
- Local agencies & hospitals (REMAC)

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### Who's responsible for what?!

- Infection control is a joint responsibility between the **employer** and the **employee**
- Training, PPE, and Vaccinations are required to be *provided*
- Training **you** have to attend.... PPE **you** have to put on.... And **your** choice to be vaccinated

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### Specifics, Specifics....

- Infection Control Plan
- Adequate education and Training
- Hepatitis B Vaccine
- PPE- gloves, face shields, masks, eye wear, gowns, aprons, bag valve mask, pocket masks
- Methods of control – needle/sharps containers, needle-less systems, disposable airway/suction/treatment

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### ... continued

- Housekeeping – clean environment and equipment Proper decontaminants
- Labeling – containers used to ship store or transport potentially infectious materials
- Post exposure evaluation/follow up plan  
*Ryan White CARE Act*

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# Mandatory Education/Training

- Hand Hygiene
- Standard Pathogens
  - HIV, Hep B&C, etc
- New pathogens
  - H1N1 uproar about vaccine?
- Placards/Labeling
- Hazmat awareness




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# Exposure Control Plans

- Who has one?
- Where in your squad is it located?
- How often have you updated it?
- Is your exposure control officer still active?!!




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Lets look at our packets from OSHA and NIOSH!!!

**BIOHAZARD**  
WARNING

**Bloodborne Pathogens**

**OSHA FACT Sheet**

**What are bloodborne pathogens?**  
Bloodborne pathogens are infectious materials in blood that can cause disease in humans, including hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Transmission occurs when the infectious agent enters the bloodstream.

**What precautions does OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens standard provide?**  
The OSHA OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens standard, published in the Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR), states that employers must do a job safety analysis when job procedures or practices create a potential for exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials. The standard requires employers to do the following:

- Establish an exposure control plan. This is a written plan designed to protect employees from exposure. Employers must update the plan annually or when technological changes that will be done or other exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials occur. The plan requires employers to assess and implement safe medical practices, including, but not limited to, decontamination, disinfection, sterilization, and labeling requirements.
- Use engineering controls. These are devices that isolate or remove the blood or other potentially infectious materials. They include sharps disposal containers, self-sharps disposal units, sharps disposal containers, and sharps disposal containers.
- Establish and implement safe medical practices. These are practices that prevent the spread of bloodborne pathogens. They include:
  - Use of personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials.
  - Use of engineering controls to prevent contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials.
  - Use of safe medical practices to prevent contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials.
- Provide post-exposure evaluation and follow-up. This includes:
  - Evaluation and follow-up for exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials.
  - Evaluation and follow-up for exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials.
  - Evaluation and follow-up for exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials.

**How can I get more information?**  
OSHA's website provides more helpful information about bloodborne pathogens under the heading "Bloodborne Pathogens." Visit [www.osha-slc.com/bloodbornepathogens](http://www.osha-slc.com/bloodbornepathogens) and

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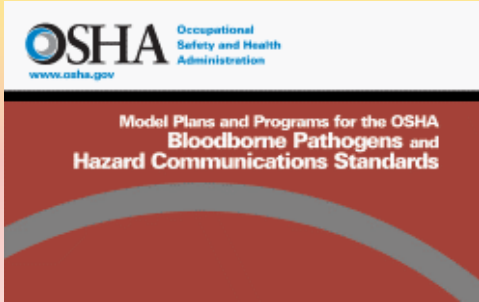
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[osha.gov](http://osha.gov)

[cdc.gov/niosh/](http://cdc.gov/niosh/)

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### Accidents do happen....

- AIRBORNE  
You Get Notified!!  
\*WITHIN 48 HOURS\*  
  
Officer helps arrange for your follow up with physician and appropriate
- or BLOODBORNE  
You should get notified (48\*)  
You have a right to request  
Request has to be answered within 48 hours to agencies officer  
  
\*UNIVERSAL PRECAUTION\*

SEEKING MEDICAL CARE is IMPORTANT!!

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### Fun and Interesting Facts.....

Latex gloves produce toxic waste during the manufacturing process

Nitrile gloves are still about 3 times more puncture-resistant than latex gloves.



Pediatricians jokingly refer to a fictitious medical school course called **Latex Glove Balloon Making 101**, supposedly where techniques for enhancing their bedside manner with the young patient are taught



Nitrile gloves are made to tear when pierced making the break in PPE more visible to the worker

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Questions??

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## Resources

- Mikić Z. [The gloves of love]. Med Pregl. 2010 Jan-Feb;63(1-2):133-7. Serbian. PubMed PMID: 20873325.
- [http://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/news/media/releases/rubber\\_gloves\\_born\\_and\\_now\\_banished\\_at\\_johns\\_hopkins](http://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/news/media/releases/rubber_gloves_born_and_now_banished_at_johns_hopkins)
- [http://www.ehow.com/about\\_6572251\\_history-surgical-gloves.html](http://www.ehow.com/about_6572251_history-surgical-gloves.html)
- <http://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/ProductsandMedicalProcedures/GeneralHospitalDevicesandSupplies/PersonalProtectiveEquipment/ucm056077.htm>
- <https://www.osha.gov/>
- <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>
- [http://www.labor.state.ny.us/workerprotection/safetyhealth/DOSH\\_ONSITE\\_CONSULTATION.shtm](http://www.labor.state.ny.us/workerprotection/safetyhealth/DOSH_ONSITE_CONSULTATION.shtm)
- <http://www.mayoclinic.com/>
- <http://www.naemt.org>

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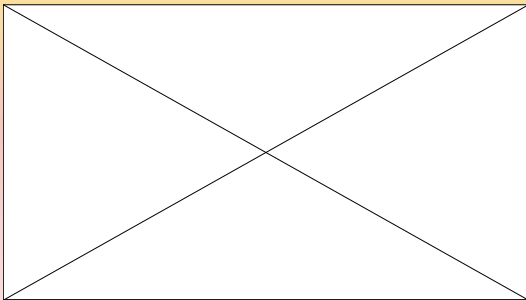
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How fast can disease spread?



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