



## **How to Prevent Needlestick and Sharps Injuries**<sup>1</sup>

Needlestick and other sharps injuries are serious occupational hazards in biomedical research and healthcare settings. Contact with contaminated needles, scalpels, broken glass, and other sharps may expose employees, students, and laboratory visitors to blood, bodily fluids, or other fluids that may contain disease-causing pathogens.

#### Activities with potential for needlestick and other sharps injuries:

- Handling or manipulating needles after use.
- Handling, recapping, and/or disposing used needles.
- Using needles or glass equipment to transfer body fluid between containers.
- Disposing used needles in a container that is not puncture-resistant.
- Using workstations that are not appropriately designed for sharps procedures.
- Working quickly without paying attention to the used sharps.
- Bumping into a needle, a sharp, or another employee or student while either person is holding a sharp.

### The Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai and the Mount Sinai Hospital

- Established complementary Bloodborne Pathogen (BBP) Exposure Control Plans (ECP) that address the requirements of the OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard (29 CFR 1910.1030).
- Encourages reducing the use of needle devices whenever safe and effective alternatives are available.
- Provide needle devices with safety features.
- Investigate all sharps-related injuries.
- Provide post-exposure medical evaluations and, as possible, post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP).

#### MSHS employees and students should:

- Avoid using needles whenever safe and effective alternatives are available.
- Avoid recapping or bending needles that might be contaminated.
- Promptly dispose of used needle devices and sharps, which might be contaminated, in proper sharps containers.
- Plan for the safe handling and disposal of needles before use.
- Secure used sharps containers during transport to prevent spilling.
- Follow standard precautions, infection prevention, and general hygiene practices consistently.
- Comply with institutional Bloodborne Pathogens (BBP) Program requirements.
- Help Mount Sinai select and evaluate devices with safety features.
- Use devices with safety features provided by Mount Sinai.
- Report any needlestick and other sharps injury immediately to your Principal Investigator, supervisor, or nurse manager.

If you experience a needlestick or sharps injury or are exposed to patient blood or other body fluid or other fluids that may contain disease-causing pathogens during the course of your work, then immediately follow these steps:

- Administer First Aid:
  - Wash needlesticks and cuts with soap and water.
  - Flush splashes to the nose, mouth, or skin with water.
  - Irrigate eyes with clean water, saline, or sterile irrigants.
- Report the incident to your supervisor/nurse manager or Principal Investigator of your research lab.
- Follow the Mount Sinai exposure response protocol, Needlestick/Blood or Body Fluid Exposure (BBFE).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2012–123, NIOSH Fast Facts: *Home Healthcare Workers, How to Prevent Needlestick and Sharps Injuries*.



# Needlestick/Blood or Body Fluid Exposure (BBFE)<sup>2,3</sup>

Effective 9/8/23

### Response to Occupational Exposures by Mount Sinai Employees/Students/Visitors

- 1. **ADMINISTER** First Aid to Exposed Person:
  - a. Wash the area with soap and water.
  - b. Flush mucous membrane exposure (eyes, nose, or mouth) with water.
  - c. Irrigate eyes with clean water, saline, or sterile irrigants.
- 2. **REPORT** to supervisor/nurse manager or Principal Investigator of research lab.
- 3. **NOTIFY** Clinical Program Manager, Monday Friday (8:30 am 5:00 pm) at 646-951-7223 or 5-7691.
  - a. At other times, notify the Nursing Administrator on duty (dial "0" for page operator MSH).
  - b. Please send worksheet to #EHSMSHProviders with Subject "BBFE"
- 4. **Seek** care immediately.
- 5. **REFER** the Exposed Person for medical evaluation and care.
  - a. Staff or volunteers:
    - i. Employee Health Services (EHS) at 19 East 98th Street, 2nd floor, suite 2D, Monday Friday (8:30am 4:30pm),
    - ii. Annenberg 3rd floor (Monday-Friday, 8:00am 4:00pm), or
    - iii. Emergency Department (at other times)
  - b. Graduate or Medical Students:
    - i. ID Clinic in CAM, 17 East 102<sup>nd</sup> Street, 3<sup>rd</sup> floor, Monday Friday (9:00 am 4:00 pm) 212-824-7395 or 5-7395
    - ii. Emergency Department (at other times)
  - c. Other Students<sup>4</sup>/Non-Employees/Agency or Travel Staff:
    - i. Emergency Department, or
    - ii. Employer-designated provider for follow-up care.
- 6. The Exposed Person takes to the medical evaluation an Employee Accident/Injury Report signed by supervisor.
  - a. Remind employee to checkout with the registrar when visiting the Emergency Room and give a copy of report to registrar.
- 7. The PROVIDER, in conjunction with EHS or Nursing Administrator, completes a Source Assessment:
  - a. May include review of medical record and/or interview source patient about HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C status.
  - b. If known HIV positive, active Hepatitis B, or other high-risk source may alert Infectious Disease MD on call.
- 8. The PROVIDER, in conjunction with EHS or Nursing Administrator, orders Source Patient Laboratory tests:
  - a. Every patient needs one (1) Gold, one (1) Green, and one (1) Pearl Top Tube:
    - i. Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) \_\_\_\_\_\_ Gold Top Tubeii. Hepatitis C antibody (anti-HCV or HCV Ab) \_\_\_\_\_ Gold and Pearl Top Tube
    - iii. HIV rapid antibody (HIV Ab) test<sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_\_Green Top Tube
      - 1. HIV verbal consent with chart documentation.
      - 2. Anonymous HIV test for source that is unable to consent.
    - iv. If known HCV positive, then HCV RNA Quant\_\_\_\_\_Pearl Top Tube
    - v. If known HIV positive, then HIV Viral Load Lavender Top Tube Only

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Potentially infectious body fluids include blood, cerebrospinal fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, synovial fluid, semen, vaginal secretions, any visibly bloody fluid, and unfixed tissues.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Vomit, saliva, nasal secretions, sputum, tears, sweat, urine, and feces are not considered to be infectious unless visibly contaminated with blood.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Includes physical therapy, pharmacy, or nursing students, student observers, etc.

## **Employee's Report of Injury Form**

<u>Instructions</u>: Employees shall use this form to report <u>all</u> work related injuries, illnesses, or "near miss" events (which could have caused an injury or illness) – *no matter how minor*. This helps us to identify and correct hazards before they cause serious injuries. This form shall be completed by employees as soon as possible and given to a supervisor for further action.

I am reporting a work related:   Injury   II	lness			
Your Name:				
Job title:				
Supervisor:				
Have you told your supervisor about this injury/n	ear miss?			
Date of injury/near miss:	Time of injury/near miss:			
Names of witnesses (if any):				
Where, exactly, did it happen?				
What were you doing at the time?				
Describe step by step what led up to the injury/near miss. (continue on the back if necessary):				
What could have been done to prevent this injury/near miss?				
What parts of your body were injured? If a near miss, how could you have been hurt?				
Did you see a doctor about this injury/illness?	☐ Yes ☐ No			
If yes, whom did you see?	Doctor's phone number:			
Date:	Time:			
Has this part of your body been injured before? ☐ Yes ☐ No				
If yes, when?	Supervisor:			
Your signature:	Date:			

# **Supervisor's Accident Investigation Form**

Name of Injured Person	<del></del>
Date of Birth	Telephone Number
Address	
City	State Zip
(Circle one) Male Fem	ale
What part of the body was in	jured? Describe in detail
What was the nature of the in	ijury? Describe in detail
equipment, tools being using	ent happened? What was employee doing prior to the event? What ?
Names of all witnesses:	
Date of Event	Time of Event
Exact location of event:	
What caused the event?	
Were safety regulations in pla	ace and used? If not, what was wrong?
Employee went to doctor/hos	spital? Doctor's Name
	Hospital Name
Recommended preventive ac	tion to take in the future to prevent reoccurrence.
Supervisor Signature	Date

# **Incident Investigation Report**

<u>Instructions</u>: Complete this form as soon as possible after an incident that results in serious injury or illness. (Optional: Use to investigate a minor injury or near miss that *could have resulted in a serious injury or illness*.)

This is a report of a:	Dr. Visit Only	y Near Miss
Date of incident: This report is made by:	☐ Employee ☐ Supervisor ☐	Team Other
Step 1: Injured employee (complete this pa	art for each injured emplo	yee)
Name:	Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female	Age:
Department:	Job title at time of incident:	,
Part of body affected: (shade all that apply)	Nature of injury: (most serious one)  Abrasion, scrapes  Amputation  Broken bone  Bruise  Burn (heat)  Concussion (to the head)  Crushing Injury  Cut, laceration, puncture  Hernia  Illness  Sprain, strain  Damage to a body system:  Other	This employee works: ☐ Regular full time ☐ Regular part time ☐ Seasonal ☐ Temporary  Months with this employer  Months doing this job:
Step 2: Describe the incident		
Exact location of the incident:		Exact time:
What part of employee's workday? ☐ Entering or le ☐ During meal period ☐ During break	eaving work	al work activities  Other
Names of witnesses (if any):		

Number of attachments:	Written witness statements:	Photographs:	Maps / drawings:
	protective equipment was being used (if an	ny)?	
Describe, step-band other impor	by-step the events that led up to the injury. tant details.	Include names of any machin	es, parts, objects, tools, materials
		Description continued of	on attached sheets:
Step 3: Why	y did the incident happen?		
☐ Inadequate g ☐ Unguarded h ☐ Safety device ☐ Tool or equip ☐ Workstation ☐ Unsafe lighti ☐ Unsafe venti ☐ Lack of need ☐ Lack of appr ☐ Unsafe cloth ☐ No training o ☐ Other:	nazard e is defective pment defective layout is hazardous ng lation led personal protective equipment opriate equipment / tools		ermission epeed that has power to it ce inoperative pment an unapproved way sition or posture chorseplay anal protective equipment allable equipment / tools
Why did the un	safe acts occur?		
Is there a reward (such as "the job can be done more quickly", or "the product is less likely to be damaged") that may have encouraged the unsafe conditions or acts?  If yes, describe:			
Were the unsafe	e acts or conditions reported prior to the in	cident?	Yes No
Have there been	n similar incidents or near misses prior to t	his one?	□ Yes □ No

Step 4: How can future incidents be prevented?					
What changes do you suggest to prevent this incident/near miss from happening again?					
☐ Stop this activity	☐ Guard the hazard	☐ Train the employee(s)	☐ Train the supervisor(s)		
☐ Redesign task steps	☐ Redesign work station	☐ Write a new policy/rule	☐ Enforce existing policy		
☐ Routinely inspect for the hazard ☐ Personal Protective Equipment ☐ Other:					
What should be (or has	been) done to carry out the	suggestion(s) checked above	?		
Description continued of	n attached sheets:				
Step 5: Who comple Written by:	ted and reviewed this fo	orm? (Please Print) Title:			
·					
Department:		Date:			
Names of investigation	on team members:				
Reviewed by:		Title:			
		Date:			