

BLOOD SPILL CLEAN-UP PROCEDURES

The following procedures are to be adopted throughout the NDOC institutions when body fluids such as blood, feces, urine, vomit, etc. are to be cleaned by either a trained porter or custody/medical staff.

INTRODUCTION:

BLOOD- There is approximately 4-8 quarts of blood in the human body, depending on body size.

CHARACTERISTICS-

1. bright red (oxygenated)
2. dark red/purplish (unoxygenated)
3. much more dense than pure water
4. slightly warmer than body temperature 100.4 F
5. typical volume in adult male 5-6 liters
6. typical volume in adult female 4-5 liters
7. typically 8% of body weight

TYPES OF BLEEDING- INTERNAL VS. EXTERNAL

CAUSES:

INTERNAL- trauma, disease, aneurysm, poisoning, medications, hereditary, etc.

EXTERNAL- injuries (stabbing, gun-shot, laceration, etc.), trauma, hereditary, disease.

WARN REGARDING THE SIGHT AND SMELL OF LARGE AMOUNT OF BLOOD IN LIQUID FORM AND AFTER CLOTTING.

The individual/s assigned to clean the blood/body fluids, should be dressed adequately for the task. Clothing should fit properly, trousers should be bloused and not “sag”, shoe laces should be tied and tucked away, shirt sleeves should be buttoned or rolled up, eating and drinking is prohibited while cleaning up body fluids.

PROCEDURES:

Site evaluation- What kind, quantity, and location of spill.

Supplies required- Blood spill kit, mop and water bucket with ringer, bleach as sanitizer agent and dust pan.

Extra supplies needed- absorbent powder, latex gloves, bio-hazard bags, paper towels and garbage gabs.

NOTE: DO NOT BORROW ANY SUPPLIES FROM CULINARY/CANTEEN

SET UP:

Choose an area away from the scene where the blood spill occurred as a set up station to gown up and set supplies. A second porter or Correctional Officer should be available to assist the primary bio-hazard porter when gowning, and once he is in the contaminated area/s with any supplies that he may need.

GOWNING AND PPE:

Inventory the spill kit contents and evaluate for integrity. Gown up in this order:

- 1) Put “booties” over shoes
- 2) Put fluid resistant gown on with slit in the back and straps in front, have second porter or officer assist with tying straps in the back (waste and neck).
- 3) Put latex gloves on, make sure you have extras.
- 4) Finish by putting the face mask/eye shield on.

CLEAN-UP:

Once the porter is ready to begin clean-up, (assistant will wear latex gloves as well), all supplies should be handed to primary porter. The primary porter should NOT come out of the contaminated area until he is finished.

- All contaminated areas and surfaces should be covered with the absorbent powder, making sure to allow 5-10 minutes for the powder to solidify. Add sufficient powder for the task.
- Using the dust pan, scrape the solidified powder from the outside edges towards the center, add more powder if necessary. Scoop the material with the dust pan and place in bio-hazard bags.
- Blood on wall/ceiling should be “dabbed” with paper towels soaked in water containing a disinfectant solution making sure not to smear the blood. Repeat as needed until the blood is gone.
- Using a mop that has been soaked and wrung in water containing a disinfectant solution, swab areas no larger than 6’X6’ changing and properly disposing the dirty water into a floor drain. Repeat as many times as needed.
- Upon completion, the mop head should be disposed as bio-hazard, the dust pan, mop handle bucket and wringer should be rinsed with water containing a disinfectant solution and air dried.

REMOVAL OF PPE:

In a clean area before exiting the scene with the aid of assistant remove the PPE in the following order:

- 1) Remove the booties and discard into biohazard bag.

- 2) The assistant will untie the back and neck straps and pull gown toward the front, do not untie on your own since your gloves are contaminated. Remove gown and dispose into biohazard bag.
- 3) The assistant will carefully aid in removing the face mask/eye shield and dispose into biohazard bag.
- 4) Remove latex gloves and place in biohazard bags.
- 5) Wipe hands with disinfectant towelettes and re-glove.
- 6) Close the biohazard bags with ties provided.
- 7) Properly dispose of the biohazard bags in the medical department.

INJURIES/BBP EXPOSURE:

In the event that the porter is injured or an exposure occurs, make sure that the inmate or injured person stop doing what they are doing, seek medical help, wash themselves with soap and water, report to their supervisors for C-1, C-3 forms, and go to Concentra/E.R. Inmates will be followed up at the institution.

ALWAYS STRESS AND PRACTICE UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS