

Module 4

Section A: Employee and Occupational Health

Term

Barrier precautions

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Section A: Employee and Occupational Health

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Bloodborne pathogens (BBP)

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Section A: Employee and Occupational Health

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Engineering controls

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Section A: Employee and Occupational Health

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Occupational health

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Section A: Employee and Occupational Health

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Presenteeism

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Section A: Employee and Occupational Health

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Work practice controls

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Section B: Planning for and Reacting to Exposures

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Hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG)

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Section B: Planning for and Reacting to Exposures

Term

Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)

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Pathogenic microorganisms present in human blood that can cause disease in humans. Examples include the hepatitis B virus (HBV) and the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Methods employed to prevent the spread of infection from one person to another.

A discipline dedicated to the well-being and safety of employees in the workplace.

Practices that protect HCP from hazardous conditions by removing the hazard or placing a barrier between the hazard and the worker.

Practices that reduce the possibility of exposure by changing the way a task is performed.

Coming to work when ill.

The use of antimicrobial (such as antiretroviral) medicines after a possible exposure to a pathogen.

A human immunoglobulin that is used to prevent the development of hepatitis B.