# Minnesota Department of Health **Project Firstline Blood Education Bundle**

Always assume blood is infectious. Those infected with bloodborne pathogens don't always have symptoms, but their blood and some body fluids still have virus in them. The pathogens most concerning for infection risks in health care are HIV, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C. Bloodborne pathogens can be spread when infected blood enters the body. This can happen from a needlestick, through breaks or cracks in the skin, or by splashes or sprays to the eyes, nose, or mouth.



### MDH Live and Recorded Trainings

Multi-Dose Vials Part 2: Injection Safety Steps Recorded Training (https://survey.vovici.com/se/56206EE31719634D)



## CDC Interactive and Multimedia Resources

Fidgeting Felix gets an IV Interactive Scenario (www.cdc.gov/project-firstline/hcp/training/Fidgeting-Felix.html)

Blood Micro-Learn (PDF) En Sp (www.cdc.gov/project-firstline/media/pdfs/Micro-Learns-Blood-508.pdf)

#### Did you Know? Germs Can Live in Blood (YouTube) (https://youtu.be/xb0VDcgPQrw)

#### Print Materials and Resources

Germs Can Live in Blood (PDF) En Sp (www.health.state.mn.us/facilities/patientsafety/infectioncontrol/pfl/training/fsblood.pdf)

<u>CDC: Preventing Unsafe Injection Practices</u> (www.cdc.gov/injection-safety/hcp/clinical-safety/)

EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products Effective Against Bloodborne Pathogens [List S] (www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/epas-registered-antimicrobial-products-effective-against-bloodborne)



20 min

30

15 sec

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