



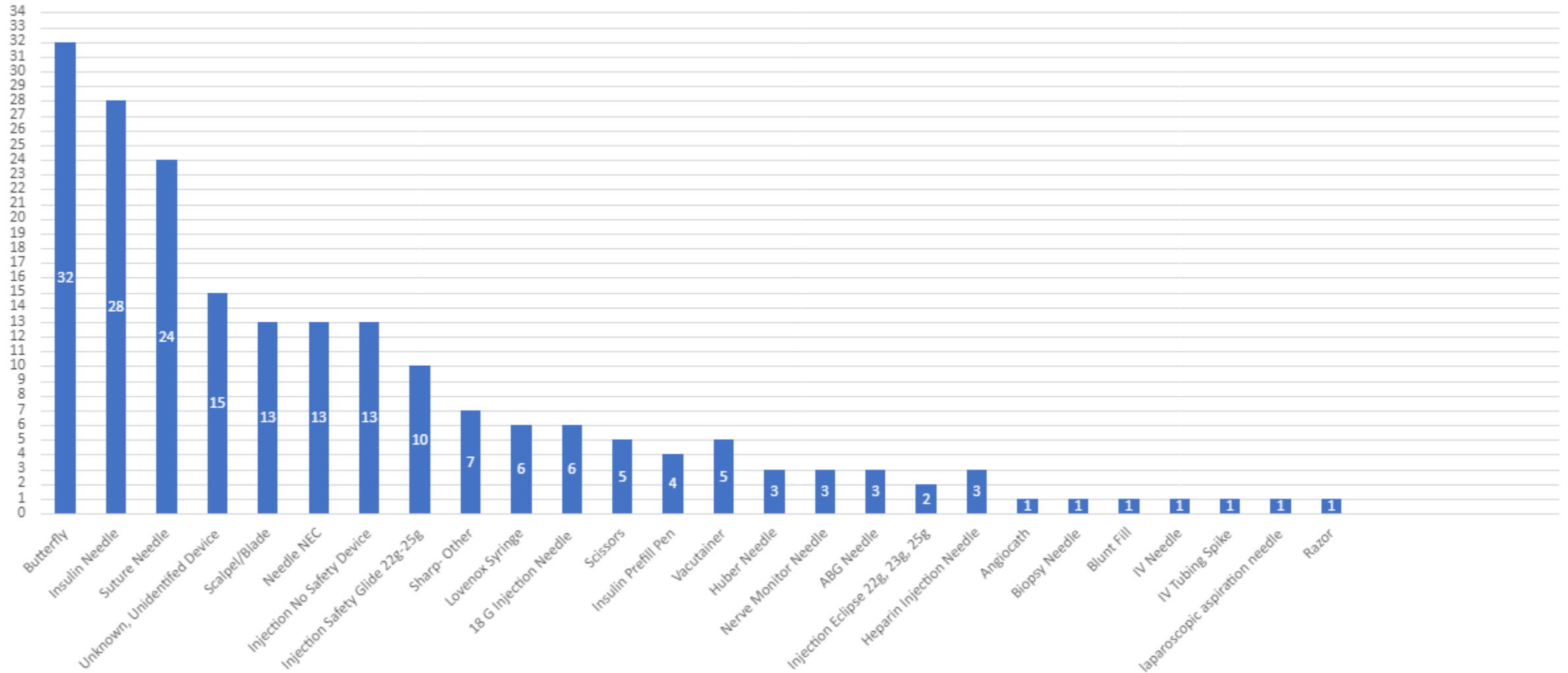
BBP TRENDING UPDATE

FY22 Year End

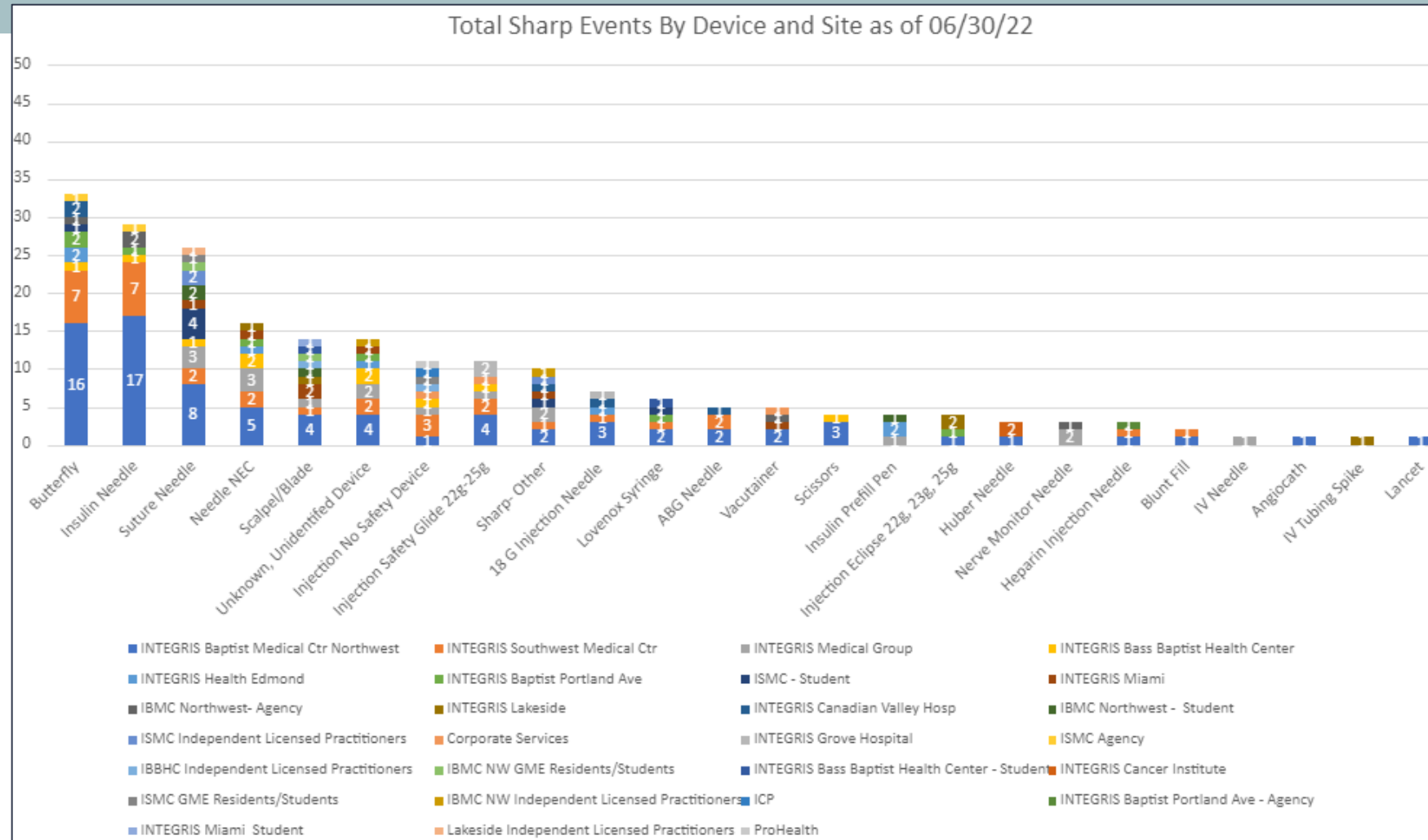
FY23 as of 8/3/22

INTEGRIS Health System-FY22 BBP SHARP EVENTS

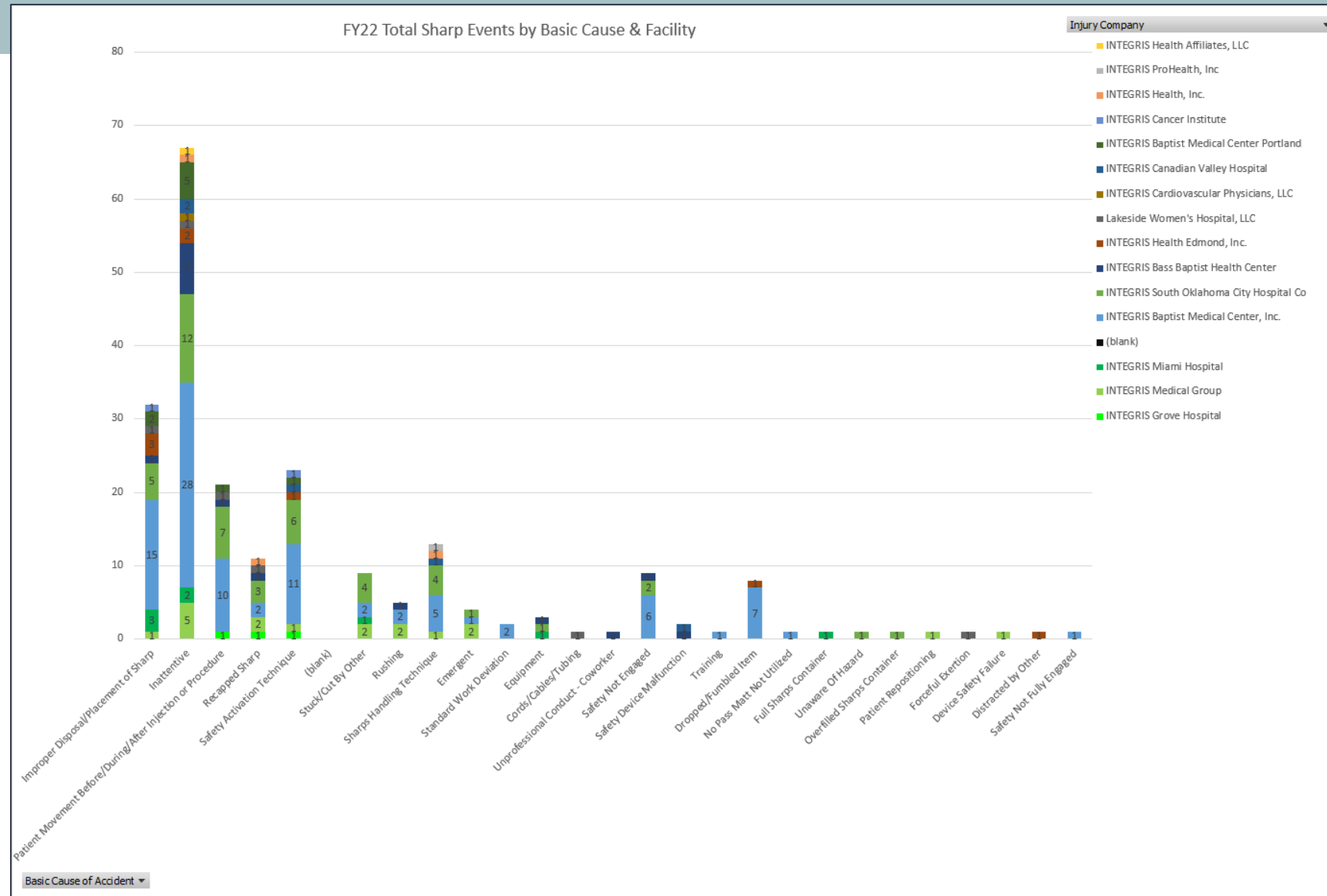
FY22 Total Reported Sharps Events by Device as of 05/31/22



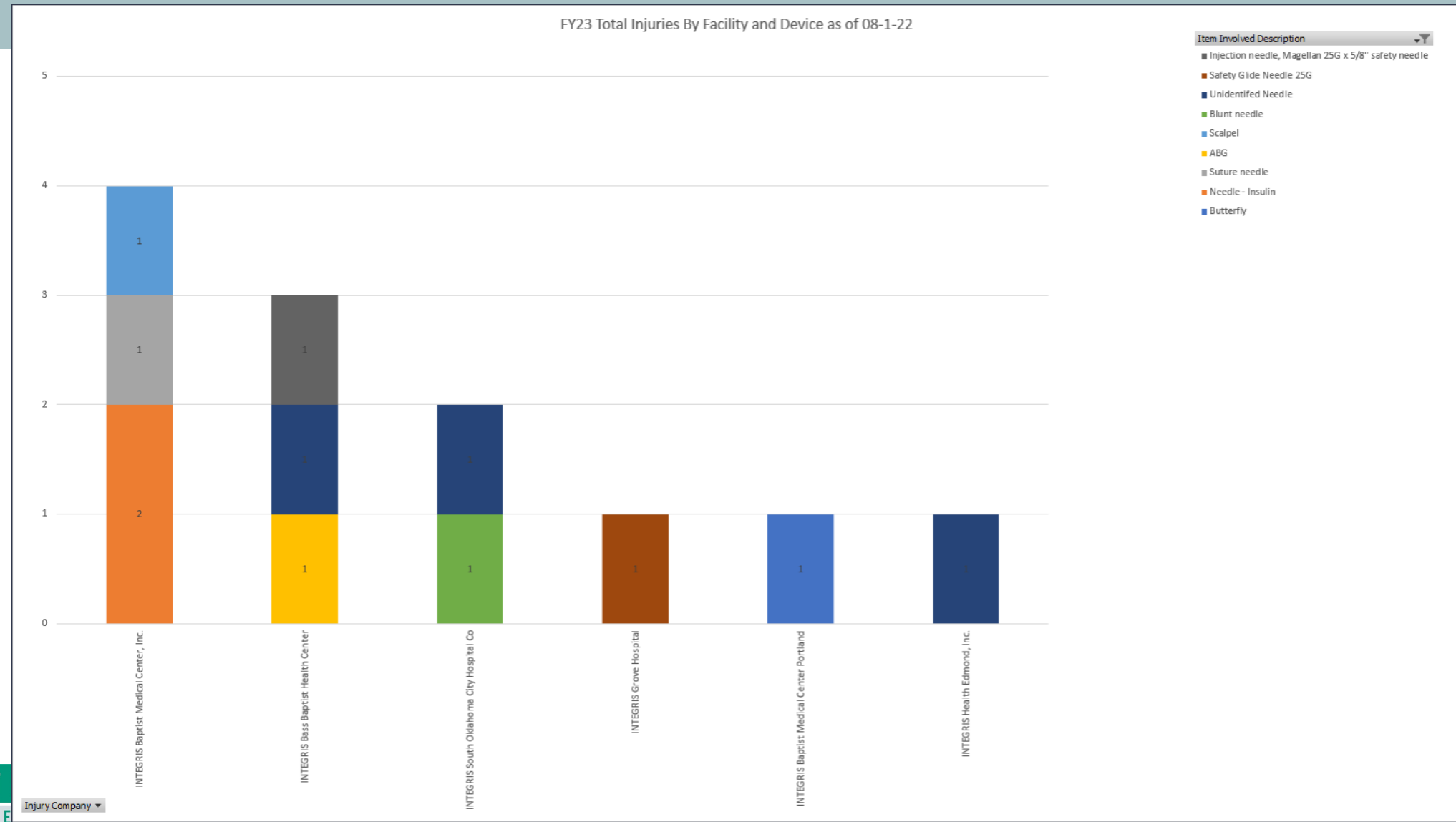
INTEGRIS Health System- FY22 YTD SHARPS BY SITE & DEVICE



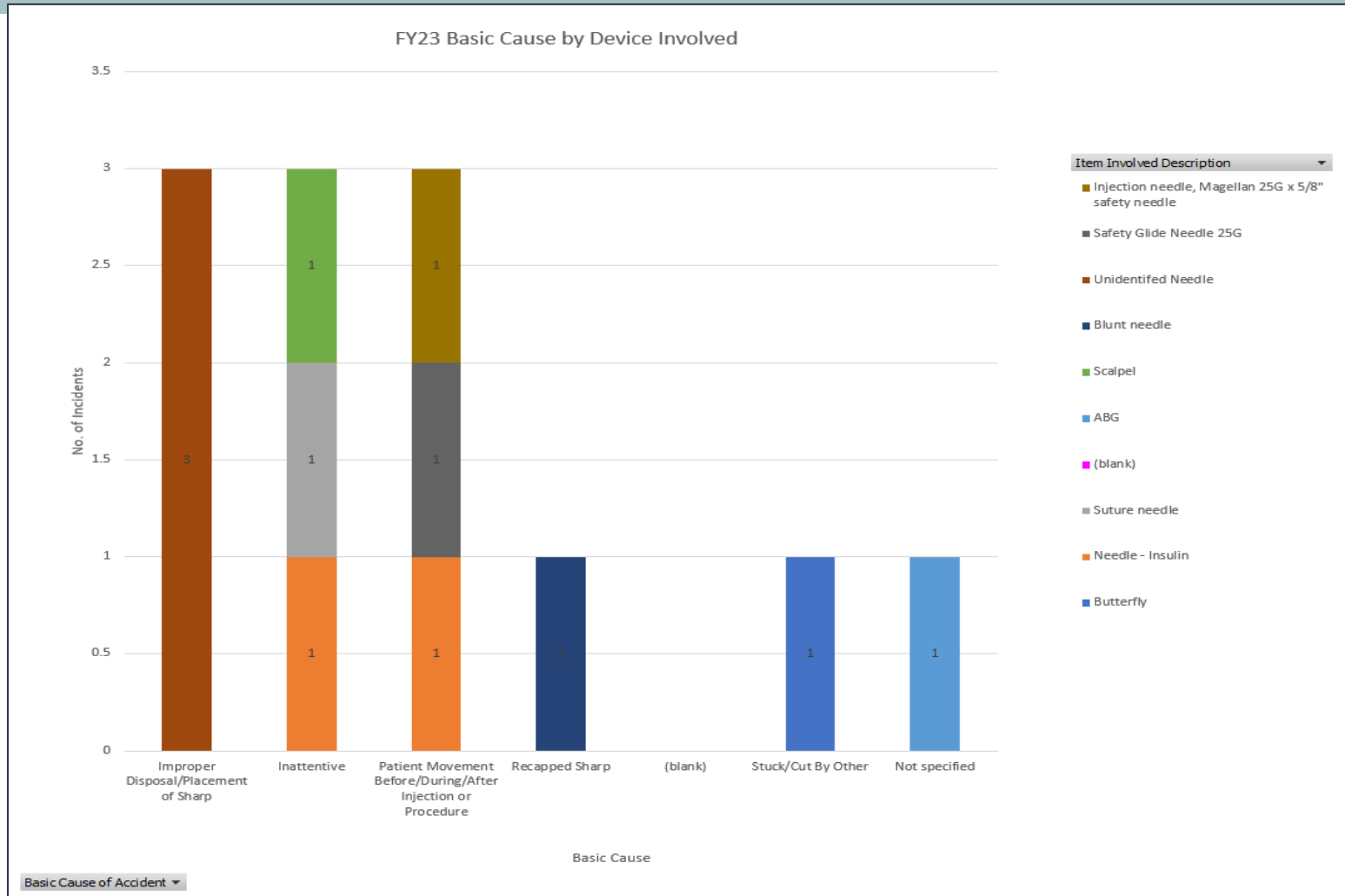
INTEGRIS Health System- FY22 YTD SHARPS BY BASIC CAUSE & SITE



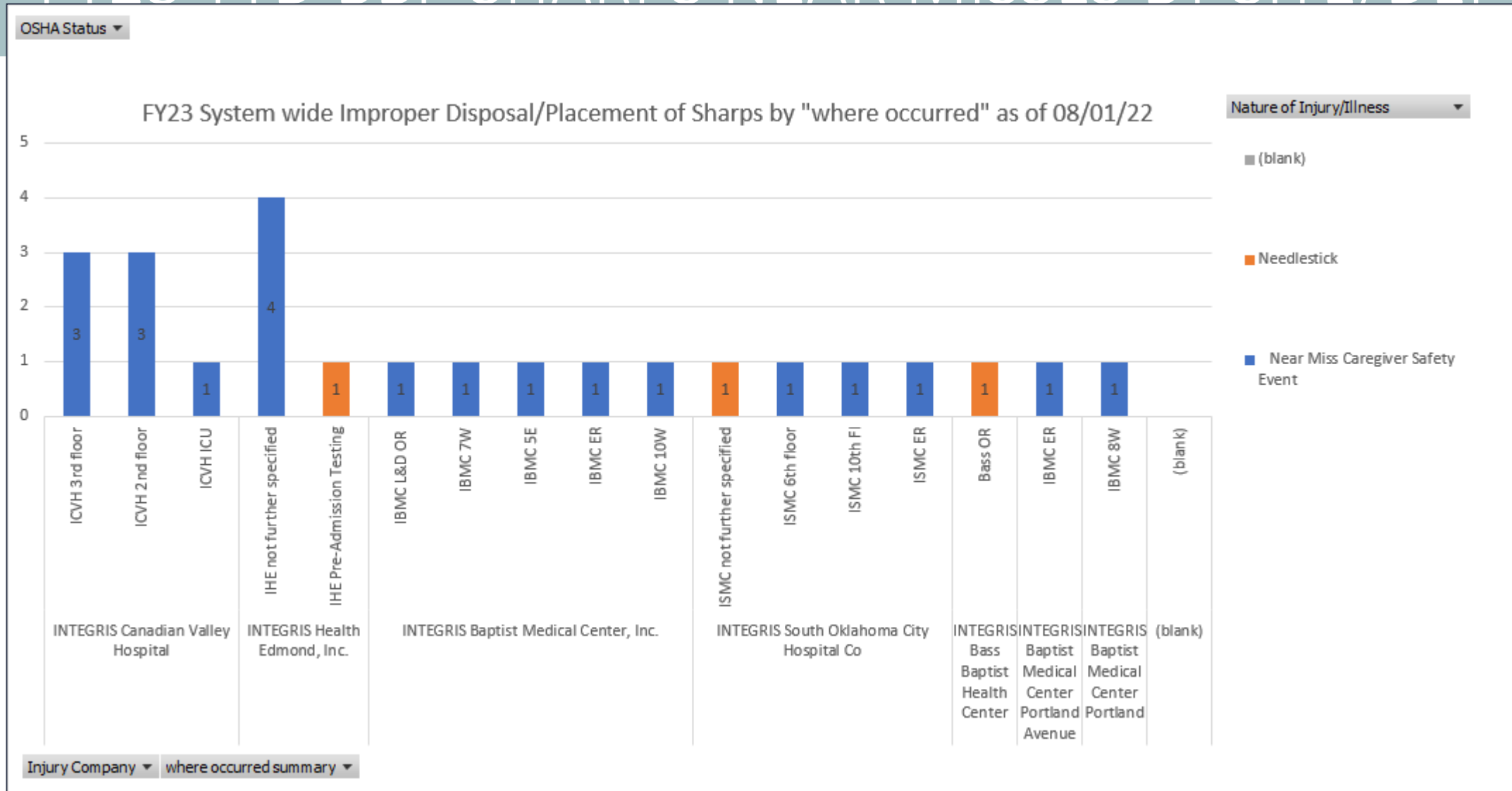
INTEGRIS Health System- FY23 YTD SHARPS BY SITE & DEVICE



INTEGRIS Health System- FY23 YTD SHARPS BY BASIC CAUSE



INTEGRIS Health System- FY23 YTD BBP SHARPS NEAR MISSES BY SITE/DEPT



SHARP SAFETY-PREVENTION OF BBP EXPOSURES

Be Prepared

- Organize your work area with appropriate sharps disposal containers within reach
- Work in well-lit areas
- Receive training on how to use sharps safety devices
- Before handling sharps, assess any hazards—get help if needed

Be Aware

- Keep the exposed sharp in view
- Be aware of people around you
- Stop if you feel rushed or distracted
- Focus on your task
- Avoid hand-passing sharps and use verbal alerts when moving sharps
- Watch for sharps in linen, beds, on the floor, or in waste containers

Dispose of Sharps with Care

- Be responsible for the device you use
- Activate safety features after use
- Dispose of devices in rigid sharps containers; do not overfill containers
- Keep fingers away from the opening of sharps containers

INJURIES CAN OCCUR BEFORE, DURING, OR AFTER USE OF A SHARP

Examples of High-risk situations:

During patient care:

- Inserting or withdrawing a needle
- Inserting needles into IV lines
- Handling or passing sharps

Immediately after sharp use:

- Recapping a used needle
- Transferring or processing specimens

During and after sharp disposal:

- Disposing of sharps into proper containers
- Cleaning up after a procedure
- Sharps left on floors and tables, or found in linen, beds, or waste containers

In hospitals, 80% (4 in 5) of sharps injuries are due to the use of:

- Hypodermic needles/syringes
- Suture needles
- Winged-steel (butterfly-type) needles
- Blood collection needles
- Scalpels
- IV stylets

Many other devices, including glass, also cause sharps injuries.

5 WAYS TO PREVENT SHARPS AND NEEDLESTICK INJURIES

- 1 Plan safe handling and disposal before any procedure.
- 2 Use safe and effective needle alternatives when available.
- 3 Activate the device's safety features.
- 4 Immediately dispose of contaminated needles in OSHA-compliant sharps containers.
- 5 Complete bloodborne pathogens training.



[osha.gov/sharps](https://www.osha.gov/sharps)

STAR Method for Needlestick Prevention:

STOP -Risk Anticipated Pause – “Give your brain a rest”

THINK-Assess Situation, Environment and Patient – “How can the activity you are about to perform cause you or your patient harm?”

ACT- Carry out task with risk awareness

REVIEW- Assess outcome



FOCUS ATTENTION ON TASK

- ▶ Self Check (STAR: Stop • Think • Act • Review)
- ▶ Peer Coaching

Additional Resources

<https://www.osha.gov/sites/default/files/publications/osa3186.pdf>

<https://www.osha.gov/bloodborne-pathogens/resources>