



Community Infection Prevention and Control Policy for General Practice

(also suitable for adoption by other healthcare providers,
e.g. Dental Practice, Podiatry)

Safe management of sharps and inoculation injuries

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**SAFE MANAGEMENT OF SHARPS
AND INOCULATION INJURIES**

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Organisation:

Signed:

Job Title:

Date Adopted:

Review Date:

If your organisation would like to exclude or include any additional points to this document, please include below. Please note, the Community IPC Team cannot endorse or be held responsible for any addendums.

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**SAFE MANAGEMENT OF SHARPS
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SAFE MANAGEMENT OF SHARPS AND INOCULATION INJURIES

1. Introduction

This Policy is one of the 'Standard infection control precautions' (SICPs) referred to as 'Occupational safety/managing prevention of exposure (including sharps) by NHS England and NHS Improvement.

Sharps

Sharps include needles, cannulas, stitch cutters, scalpels, razor blades, broken glass, medical instruments, e.g. scissors, and other sharp objects.

Sharps which are handled inappropriately or not disposed of correctly are dangerous.

Health and Safety

Healthcare employers, their contractors and employees have legal obligations under the *Health and Safety (Sharp Instruments in Healthcare) Regulations 2013 (the Sharps Regulations)*. All employers are required to ensure that risks from sharps injuries are adequately assessed and appropriate control measures are in place.

Always use standard infection control precautions and, where required, transmission based precautions (SICPs and TBPs), refer to the 'SICPs and TBPs Policy for General Practice'.

When caring for patients in relation to COVID-19 or any other new emerging infections, staff should refer to national infection prevention and control guidance.

GP Practices should ensure regular audits to monitor compliance with the Policy are undertaken and to provide assurance.

2. Good practice in sharps management

Needle management

- Avoid unnecessary use of sharps.
- Where it is not reasonably practicable to avoid using sharps, safer sharps incorporating protection mechanisms should be used if possible.
- For certain procedures, needle free equipment is available and must be used.

- Sharps should only be used where they are required, e.g. not for collection of urine samples from catheter bags.
- Request assistance when using sharps with reluctant or confused patients.
- Do not carry sharps in the hand. Sharps containers should be available at the point of use, i.e. where the sharp is used.
- Use a sharps tray with an integrated sharps container.
- Do not pass sharps from hand to hand.
- Do not recap needles.
- Dispose of needle and syringes as one unit into a sharps container.
- If it is necessary to detach the needle, great care must be taken, preferably using the device on the sharps container.
- Always carry sharps containers away from the body, ensuring the temporary closure mechanism is closed.

Ensuring safe use

- All staff (clinical and non-clinical) should be educated in the safe use and disposal of sharps and the action to take in the event of an injury.
- Sharps containers should be situated in a safe and secure place and not accessible to patients or visitors.
- In rooms or areas where sharps containers do not need to be moved, they should be wall-mounted near the point of use, i.e. where the sharp is used.
- A sharps container should never be placed on the floor.
- Sharps containers should comply with the UN3291 and British Standard BS7320.
- The correct size sharps container to be used should be determined according to the volume of sharps generated.
- Sharps should be placed into the correct colour coded sharps container:
 - Purple lid - sharps contaminated with cytostatic or cytotoxic medicines
 - Orange lid - sharps not contaminated with medicines, e.g. venepuncture
 - Yellow lid - sharps contaminated with medicines
- Always assemble sharps containers correctly, with the lid securely fastened to the base.
- Sharps containers must be labelled with the date and a signature when assembled.
- Sharps containers should not be used for any other purpose than the disposal of sharps.
- Sharps should be placed into the sharps container by the person using them.

- Never press down the contents to make more room or attempt to retrieve an item from the sharps container.
- After disposing of a sharp into the sharps container, the aperture should be moved into the temporary closure 'closed' position.
- The aperture must be 'locked' prior to disposal.
- Sharps containers must not be filled above the 'fill line' as this could result in sharps protruding through the aperture.
- Sharps containers should be disposed of when the fill line has been reached or when the container has been in use for three months, whichever is first. They must be locked and labelled with the source details.
- Sharps containers must not be placed inside waste bags prior to disposal.

3. Prevention of inoculation incidents

An inoculation incident is where the blood/body fluid of one person could gain entry into another person's body, such as:

- A sharps/needlestick injury with a used instrument or needle
- Spillage of blood or body fluid onto damaged skin, e.g. graze, cut, burn
- Splash of blood or blood stained body fluid into the eye, nose or mouth
- Human bite causing skin to be broken

Some accidental exposures to blood and body fluids are not classed as inoculation incidents, e.g. splashes onto intact skin. In these circumstances, washing the contaminated area thoroughly with liquid soap and warm running water is all that is required. Exposure to vomit, faeces and urine (unless visibly blood stained) and to sterile sharps are also not considered as inoculation injuries.

Compliance with the above guidance on good practice in sharps management should reduce the risk of a contaminated sharps injury.

In addition:

- All staff should protect their skin, as skin is an effective barrier to microorganisms. Any cuts or abrasions should be covered with an impermeable dressing to provide a barrier, refer to the 'Hand hygiene Policy for General Practice'
- The use of disposable gloves provides additional protection as long as dexterity is not impeded. New phlebotomists learning the procedure should be taught to undertake venepuncture with gloves, refer to the 'Venepuncture Policy for General Practice'

- Disposable gloves should be worn for invasive procedures and when there is a risk of exposure to contaminated sharps
- Facial personal protective equipment should be worn when there is a risk of blood splashing to the mucous membranes, e.g. eyes, nose, mouth, refer to the 'PPE Policy for General Practice'

4. Always

- Use standard infection control precautions.
- Dispose of single use items after one use.
- Dispose of waste appropriately, refer to the 'Safe disposal of waste Policy for General Practice'.

5. Risk of infection from inoculation incidents

Following a specific exposure, the risk of infection will vary depending on the nature of any pathogens in the patient's blood, the type of inoculation and the amount of virus in the patient's blood or body fluid at the time of exposure.

Surveillance studies indicate that the risk of seroconversion following exposure to blood from HIV infected patients is approximately 1 in 300 for percutaneous (needlestick) injury and 1 in 1,000 for mucous membrane exposure.

The risk of acquiring hepatitis B virus from a hepatitis B antigen positive source is approximately 1 in 3, for an unvaccinated individual. Vaccination is protective.

The risk of acquiring hepatitis C through inoculation with a hepatitis C positive source is approximately 1 in 30.

Refer to the 'Blood-borne viruses Policy for General Practice'.

6. Action to be taken following an inoculation incident

Immediate management of inoculation injuries

- **Bleed it** - if there has been a puncture wound, encourage bleeding of the wound by squeezing it under running water (do not suck the wound).
- **Wash it** - the injured area or damaged skin should be washed thoroughly with liquid soap and warm running water and dried. Blood or body fluid splashes to the eyes, nose or mouth should be irrigated copiously with water.

- **Cover it** - cover the wound with a waterproof dressing.
- **Report it** - report the injury to your manager immediately and complete an incident form.
- **Seek advice** - seek urgent clinical advice immediately, e.g. from your GP, Advance Nurse Practitioner, Occupational Health provider. Out of normal office/surgery hours, attend the nearest Emergency Department (ED).

Where ED advice has been sought, your Occupational Health provider/GP should be informed to ensure that they are able to:

- Follow up and give any on-going support, and
- Complete the organisational reporting procedure

7. Management of significant exposures

The term 'source' is used for the patient whose blood or body fluids were involved, and the term 'recipient' for the member of staff who has been exposed or injured.

A risk assessment should be made based on the significance of the exposure, the recipients' prior immunity to hepatitis B and the confirmed or suspected status of the source for blood-borne viruses. This should be carried out by your GP, Occupational Health provider or ED.

If the source patient is known, every attempt should be made to obtain a blood specimen for testing for blood-borne viruses. To avoid discrimination, it is standard practice for the source patient to be offered tests for the three main blood-borne viruses, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV. Appropriate pre-test counselling and informed consent is a prerequisite of testing the source patient.

Bloods from the recipient will also be required for serum save. The taking of blood specimens and the approach to the source patient for permission to test should be managed by a third party, i.e. somebody other than the recipient of the injury.

8. Reducing the risk of hepatitis B transmission

Hepatitis B vaccination is effective in preventing hepatitis B transmission.

- All staff (including receptionists and cleaners) who may have direct contact with patient's blood or blood stained body fluids, are exposed to sharps or other inoculation risks should have had the opportunity for hepatitis B vaccination and antibody status check for their response.

- All staff likely to be in contact with sharps or inoculation risks should be aware of their immunisation status regarding hepatitis B.
- Depending on the circumstances of the exposure and the immune status of the recipient, the recipient may be advised to have immediate additional vaccine dose or to receive hepatitis B immunoglobulin (HBIG).
- Seeking early advice is the key to successful intervention to prevent transmission.

9. Reducing the risk of hepatitis C transmission

No specific post exposure prophylactic measures are advised beyond basic first aid. In the event of a source proving to be hepatitis C positive, specific advice on subsequent testing and management will be provided through your Occupational Health provider including advice on preventing onward transmission.

10. Reducing the risk of HIV transmission

In the case of a significant exposure to a confirmed or suspected HIV infected source, or if there is evidence of AIDS related illness, then HIV post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) should be offered. HIV post exposure prophylaxis is most effective if started within one hour of exposure, but not recommended beyond 72 hours post exposure. Advice must be sought from your Occupational Health provider/GP or ED, who will perform a risk assessment, and advise on treatment.

PEP treatment is usually only available from an ED, so if the patient is confirmed or suspected to be HIV positive, go straight to ED and inform them of your status to avoid any delay.

11. Exposure incidents in the community

Occasionally, members of the public will present to GPs following a community exposure, typically an injury with a discarded needle and syringe. In this instance, where the source is unknown, an accelerated course of hepatitis B vaccine is recommended. Community prevalence of HIV and hepatitis C remain low and no specific action in respect of these viruses is indicated.

The incident should be reported to the Consultant in Communicable Disease Control (CCDC) at your local Health Protection (HP) Team.

If the source is known, a risk assessment is required and further intervention may be advised. GPs should discuss these cases with the CCDC or the local Consultant Microbiologist.

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Persons subject to penetrating human bites should also be offered a course of hepatitis B vaccination and should have their wound medically assessed because of the risk of bacterial infection.

Action	Information
Counsel patient regarding risk	Risk is low for discarded needles. For needlesticks/inoculations from a known positive source, the risk is detailed in this guidance
Particularly for human bites, or injuries following fights	Consider the need for antibiotic prophylaxis
Immunise the patient using the accelerated schedule	3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine at 0, 1 and 2 months with a booster at 12 months
If previously vaccinated offer a booster of vaccine	
In the event of an unimmunised patient exposed to a known hepatitis B positive source, consider the use of hepatitis B immunoglobulin following discussion with CCDC or Consultant Microbiologist	HBIG is only available for named patients through the CCDC or Consultant Microbiologist and is seldom indicated in community incidents
Consider testing for hepatitis C at 3 and 6 months in the case of significant exposure to a used needle	
In the event of exposure to a known HIV positive transmission risk, consider the use of PEP for HIV	PEP is only available from ED

Blood tests on the recipient are not strictly necessary, but may be done if the patient wishes to have specimens stored for medico-legal purposes depending on the nature of the incident. Following discussion with the Consultant Microbiologist or CCDC, it may be appropriate for some patients to arrange follow-up blood tests for blood-borne viruses where significant risk or anxiety is present.

If a cache of needles has been discovered, the Local Authority should be contacted to arrange for their safe disposal.

12. Infection Prevention and Control resources, education and training

The Community Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Team have produced a wide range of innovative educational and IPC resources designed to assist your Practice in achieving compliance with *The Health and Social Care Act 2008: Code of Practice on the prevention and control of infections and related guidance* and CQC registration requirements.

These resources are either free to download from the website or available at a minimal cost covering administration and printing:

- 25 IPC Policy documents for General Practice
- 'Preventing Infection Workbook: Guidance for General Practice'
- 'IPC CQC inspection preparation Pack for General Practice'
- IPC audit tools, posters, leaflets and factsheets
- 'IPC Bulletin for GP Practice Staff'

In addition, we hold educational study events in North Yorkshire and York and can arrange bespoke training packages and 'Mock IPC CQC Inspections'. Prices vary depending on your requirements and location.

Further information on these high quality evidence-based resources is available at www.infectionpreventioncontrol.co.uk.

13. References

Department of Health (2015) *The Health and Social Care Act 2008: Code of Practice on the prevention and control of infections and related guidance*

Department of Health (2013) *Health Technical Memorandum 07-01: Safe management of healthcare waste*

www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-the-safe-management-of-healthcare-waste

Department of Health (2008, updated 2013) *HIV Post Exposure Prophylaxis. Guidance from the UK Chief Medical Officers Expert Advisory Group on AIDS*

www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/203139/HIV_post-exposure_prophylaxis.pdf

Department of Health (2006, updated 2021) *The Green Book Immunisation against infectious diseases* – latest updated versions can be accessed at

www.gov.uk/government/collections/immunisation-against-infectious-disease-the-green-book

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Loveday HP et al (2014) *Epic 3: National Evidence-Based Guidelines for Preventing Healthcare-Associated Infections in NHS Hospital in England* www.his.org.uk/files/3113/8693/4808/epic3_National_Evidence-Based_Guidelines_for_Preventing_HCAI_in_NHSE.pdf

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (2014) *NICE clinical guideline 139, Infection; Prevention and control of healthcare-associated infections in primary and community care*. March 2012 (reviewed September 2014) www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg139