



PROJECT PRAKASH

KEY LEARNING POINTS

Training: Hepatitis Induction Program

Topic: Needle Stick Injury & Post Exposure Prophylaxis

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Period: 2021 - 2022

Attendees: In-Service Nurses

Needle-stick and sharp Injuries (NSIs) are accidental skin penetrating wounds caused by sharp instruments in a medical setting. NSI is one of the most common causes of occupational injury.

Safe handling of needles

- Use safety syringes with a sharps injury protection (SIP) feature as recommended by WHO.
- DO NOT Recap needles

Safe Injection Practices

- Needles and syringes are single use devices.
- Do not administer medications from a single-dose vial or IV bag to multiple patients.
- Limit the use of multi-dose vials and dedicate them to a single patient whenever possible.
- Always use aseptic technique when preparing and administering injections.

♣ Safe disposal of needles and sharps

- Place them uncapped into a sharp's container immediately
- Dispose sharps in approved puncture proof containers.
- Never open a safety box.
- Never fill a safety box more than three-quarters full.

Adult Hepatitis B Vaccine Schedule:

- 3 dose vaccine series: at 1, 2 and 6 months.
- A post-vaccination anti-HBs titre of ≥10 mlU/mL is considered as "positive" or "reactive".

♣ Post Exposure Prophylaxis

- First aid management
- Inform your supervisor and follow the NSI reporting mechanism of your health facility
- Identify the source patient, who should be tested for HIV, hepatitis B & C infections
- Tests should be carried out after patient consent.
- Get tested for HIV, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C infections.





Post exposure testing for HCP after occupational percutaneous or mucosal exposure to blood or body fluid

Exposed Person	Postexposure testing	
	Source patient (HBsAg)	HCP testing (anti-HBs)
Documented responder after complete series	Not indicated	Not indicated
Documented non-responder after two complete series	Yes	Not indicated
Response unknown after complete series	Yes	Yes
Unvaccinated/incompletely vaccinated or vaccine refusers	Yes	Not indicated

Do's & Don'ts in case of a NSI encounter

DO's	DON'T's
 Remove gloves, if appropriate. 	Do not panic!
 Wash wound site thoroughly with running 	Do not reflexively place pricked finger into
water and soap.	mouth.
 Irrigate thoroughly with running water or 	 Do not squeeze blood from wound, this
distilled water if splashes have gone into	cause trauma and inflammation, increasing
the eye or mouth.	risk of infection transmission
 Spit out any fluid - rinse the mouth with 	 Do not apply alcohol, betadine or any other
water and spit it out again.	chemical on the wound surface as this may
	further increase trauma.

Post Exposure Prophylaxis for HIV & HCV

HIV	HCV
A 28-day course of a combination of three antiretroviral drugs determined on a case-by-case basis.	In case source is HCV positive test of HCW is recommended for anti HCV antibodies and baseline serum ALT test.
Act as quickly as possible, preferably within hours to initiate prophylaxis.	Follow up recommended at 1, 6 months and one year by anti HCV antibody test.
	Refer to a hepatologist.





Post Exposure Prophylaxis for HBV

Exposed Person	HBsAg- positive/unknown	HBsAg-negative
Documented responder after complete series	No treatment	No treatment
Documented non-responder after two complete series	HBIG x 2 one month apart	No treatment
Response unknown after complete series	Test for anti-HBs 1. If inadequate, HBIG X 1 plus initiate revaccination 2. If adequate, no treatment	Test for anti-HBs 1. If inadequate, initiate revaccination 2. If adequate, no treatment
Unvaccinated/incompletely vaccinated or vaccine refusers	HBIG X 1* & complete Hepatitis B vaccination	Complete Hepatitis B vaccination
