

MANAGEMENT OF BLOOD AND BODY FLUID SPILLAGES



Blood and/or body fluid spillage.

Place appropriate signage at spill site.

Don appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), for example non sterile disposable gloves, apron, eye protection, masks as per risk assessment.

Soak up spillage/gross contamination using disposable paper towels. Discard contaminated paper towels in appropriate waste stream. Clean the area with water and detergent solution until visibly clean, removing all organic matter from spill area.

Disinfect area.

- Ensure correct concentration for blood/body fluid spillage to inactivate blood borne viruses, bacteria, spores.
- Correct contact time (as per manufacturers' instructions).
- Ensure disinfectant is effective against microorganism of concern.

Note: chlorine based products such as sodium hypochlorite should normally be used. If a non-chlorine based disinfectant is used it should be a product suitable for use in a hospital environment.

- Allow area to dry.
- Remove PPE and dispose in correct waste stream.
- Perform hand hygiene.
- Remove signage.

Blood/body fluid spill on soft furnishings for example carpets and upholstery. (Soft furnishings should be avoided in settings where spillages of blood/body fluids are likely to occur.)

Discuss with local IPC team and consider:

- Clean with detergent solution and disinfect if furnishings can withstand disinfection solution.
- Consider steam cleaning/wet vacuuming.
- If heavily contaminated and/or if blood/body fluid contamination risk cannot be managed, consider discarding/replacement of furnishing.

RESIST