

Risks of bloodborne pathogen transmission to Zambian healthcare workers (HCWs) Elayne Kornblatt Phillips RN, MPH, PhD¹ Janine Jagger MPH, PhD¹ Matt Chung BA² Ginger Parker MBA¹Owen Simwale PhD³ 1 International Healthcare Worker Safety Center, University of Virginia, Charlottesville VA 2 University of Virginia School of Medicine, Charlottesville VA 3 PA Dept. of Health, Harrisburg, PA

Introduction

Preventing HCWs from exposure to bloodborne pathogens is critical to protecting the healthcare infrastructure and, ultimately, the public's health. Understanding their risk is fundamental to prevention.



Methods

HCWs in five Zambian healthcare facilities were surveyed regarding risk factors for bloodborne pathogen transmission risk. 442 workers responded.







Findings





Mean Rate U.S. 0.17





Access to Protective Measures

Hb Fully Vaccinated: 8%

HIV PEP Available: 87%



Conclusions

•Zambian HCWs are at high risk of infection, especially service workers •Syringes are the most common cause of injury. When used for drawing blood, they are especially risky.

•Vaccination rates among HCWs are extremely low.

Recommendations

 Safety-engineered devices for blood drawing & vascular access are a priority

•Existing puncture-resistant

containers should be recycled as

sharps disposal containers

•HCWs should routinely receive HBV vaccine free of charge