



SHARPS INJURY PREVENTION LIST and INFORMATION (July 2009)

In all workplaces where employees are exposed to contaminated needles or other contaminated sharps, the employer shall comply with 29CFR 1910.1030, Tennessee Code Annotated 50-3-203(e)(1)-(e)(4) and Tennessee Rule 0800-1-10 as follows:

- ❖ Evaluate available engineered sharps injury prevention devices for all sharps
- ❖ Solicit input from employees directly involved in patient care in the evaluation and selection of devices and document this in the Exposure Control Plan
- ❖ Select the devices most appropriate to your procedures
- ❖ Train employees to use the devices,
- ❖ Require use of the safer devices and use of safer work practices when handling and passing contaminated sharps
- ❖ Update the Exposure Control Plan at least annually or when needed to document the devices evaluated and those placed into use
- ❖ Justify the use of any sharps without sharps injury protection & document in the Exposure Control Plan
- ❖ Maintain a Sharps Injury Log with:
 - ❖ Type and brand of device involved in the exposure incident
 - ❖ Department or work area of occurrence
 - ❖ Explanation of how it occurred

The list below is to assist employers in complying with changes in Tennessee Code Annotated Section 50-3-203 (Senate Bill 1023/House Bill 634). Inclusion of types of devices does not represent or imply any evaluation, endorsement, or approval by The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the Tennessee Department of Health, or any other agency. This list is not all inclusive.

Types of Devices and Engineering Controls

Injection Equipment

- Hypodermic needles and syringes- sliding sheath/sleeve, needle guards
- Needleless jet injection
- Retractable needles

Medication Vial Adaptors (used to access ports of medication vials)

IV Medication Delivery Systems

- Needle guards for pre-filled medication cartridges
- Needleless IV access-blunted cannulas
- Needleless valve/access ports and connectors
- Prefilled medication cartridge with safety needles
- Recessed/protected needle
- Needle guards for pre-filled medication cartridges

IV Insertion Devices

- Shielded or retracting peripheral IV catheters

- Shielded midline IV catheters
- IV Catheter Securement Devices
- Epidural/Spinal Needles
- Blood Collection Devices
 - Arterial blood gas syringes
 - Phlebotomy needles
 - Safety-engineered blood collection needles
 - Blood tube holders
 - Closed venous sampling systems
 - Plastic blood collection tubes
 - Butterfly blood collection needles
 - Blood Donor Plebotomy Devices
- Other Catheter Equipment
 - Guidewire Introducers-for venous and arterial access
 - Central Venous Catheters
 - Peripheral Inserted Central Catheters
 - Radial Artery Catheters
- Umbilical cord sampling devices
- Lancets
 - Laser lancet
 - Retracting Lancet
 - Strip Lancet
- Laboratory Devices
 - Hemoglobin reader
 - Mylar-wrapped glass capillary tubes
 - Plastic capillary tubes
 - Protected needles for blood culture vial access
 - Vacuum tube stopper
 - Plastic fingerstick sampling blood collection tube
 - Slide preparation devices
- Surgical Devices
 - Scalpels (disposable safety, retracting, shielded)
 - Ultrasonic scalpel
- Blunted Suture Needles (for internal suturing- fascia/muscles)
- Surgical Glues & Adhesives
- Alternative Skin Closure Devices
- Surgical Sharps Protection and Other Surgical Sharps Protection
 - Hands free transfer disposable magnetic drapes
 - Sharps counting and disposal system
 - Magnetic floor sweep
 - Scalpel blade removal system
- Hemodialysis and Apheresis Devices
- Fluid Sampling Devices
- Sharps Disposal or Destruction Containers
- Irrigation Splash Shield (Eliminates use of needles in debridement procedures)
- Blood Bank Devices
 - Segment sampling devices
- Nuclear Medicine Devices
- Cut or puncture-resistant barrier products (gloves, liners or pads)
- Huber Needle and related devices
- Smallpox Vaccination Needles
- Vaginal Retractors
- Surgical Prep Razors
- Bone Marrow Collection Systems
- Dental Safety Devices

To access this fact sheet online: www.state.tn.us/labor-wfd/sharpslist.pdf

The next list below contains web site resources that can be used for the purposes of information and research. The examples of effective engineering controls in this list do not include all those on the market, but are simply representative of the devices available. Neither the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development nor the Tennessee Department of Health approve, endorse, register or certify any medical devices. Inclusion on this list does not indicate approval, endorsement, registration or certification.

International Health Care Worker Safety Center, University of Virginia:

Available: Features a list of safety devices with manufacturers and specific product names:

<http://www.healthsystem.virginia.edu/internet/epinet/safetydevicenew.cfm> and Safety in Surgery :
<http://healthsystem.virginia.edu/internet/safetycenter/internetsafetycenterwebpages/SafetyinSurgery/SafetyinSurgery.cfm>

International Sharps Injury Prevention Society:

Available: <http://www.isips.org/>

ISIPS is an international group of medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturers, health organizations, healthcare professionals, medical waste disposal experts and others that are joining forces to provide education, information, and product knowledge that will help reduce the number of sharps injuries that occur each year. This website features a list of safety product categories with a description of the category and a list of safety products that fit under that category : <http://www.isips.org/safetyproductlist.php>

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Safety Alert: Needlestick and Other Risks from Hypodermic Needles on Secondary IV Administration Sets - Piggyback and Intermittent IV:

<http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/bloodbornepathogens/fdaletter.html>

Warns of the risk of needlestick injuries from the use of hypodermic needles as a connection between two pieces of intravenous (IV) equipment. Describes characteristics of devices which have the potential to decrease the risk.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Glass Capillary Tubes: Joint Safety Advisory About Potential Risks :

http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=INTERPRETATIONS&p_id=22695

Describes safer alternatives to conventional glass capillary tubes.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Needlestick Injuries

Available: <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/bloodbornepathogens/index.html>

Features recent news, recognition, evaluation, controls, compliance, and links to information on effective engineering controls.

Needle Safety <http://www1.va.gov/vasafety/page.cfm?pg=119>

Features needle safety information from the US Department of Veterans Affairs (VA).

Training for Development of Innovative Control Technologies (TDICT) Project

Available: http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=DIRECTIVES&p_id=2570

TDICT "Safety Feature Evaluation Forms" in Appendix B of this directive.

OSHA Instruction CPL 2-2.69 Enforcement procedures for the Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens

Available: http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=DIRECTIVES&p_id=2570

Instruction that establishes policies and provides clarification to ensure uniform inspection procedures are followed when conducting inspections to enforce the Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens Standard (29 CFR 1910.1030).

Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Guide List

