

Occupational exposure to blood and body fluids presents a major safety risk for bloodborne viruses to all health care workers (HCWs)” Jain and Clezy (2017).

Occupational exposure to blood and body fluids presents a major safety risk for bloodborne viruses to all health care workers (HCWs). In response to human immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV), various strategies were adopted to reduce this risk.¹ The most important and cost-effective strategy was the introduction of gloves as part of personal protective equipment (PPE) for all potential or expected exposures to blood and body fluid.¹ The term gloves in this report refer to nonsterile, medical, and examination gloves.

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Reference:

Jain, S. and Clezy, K. (2017) Glove: Use for safety or overuse? American Journal of Infection Control. October 15th. .

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