

WAC 296-823-16010 Test the blood of the source person. You must arrange to test the source individual's blood for HBV and HIV as soon as feasible after getting their consent.

(1) If you do not get consent, you must establish that legally required consent can not be obtained.

(2) When the law does not require the source individual's consent, their blood, if available, must be tested and the results documented.

(3) Exemption: When the source individual is already known to be infected with HBV or HIV, you do not need to test their status.

Note:

1. If a source individual refuses testing, a worker may request that a local or state health officer order bloodborne pathogen testing. Authority for health officer orders is given in RCW 70.24.340.

2. Source testing: According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is the most common chronic bloodborne infection in the United States. The CDC recommends testing of the source person for the presence of anti-HCV antibody. (Updated *U.S. Public Health Service Guidelines for the Management of Occupational Exposures to HBV, HCV, and HIV and Recommendations for Postexposure Prophylaxis*, MMWR, June 29, 2000/50(RR11); 1-42.)

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, and 49.17.050. WSR 20-19-133, § 296-823-16010, filed 9/22/20, effective 10/23/20; WSR 15-23-086, § 296-823-16010, filed 11/17/15, effective 12/18/15. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 04-12-070, § 296-823-16010, filed 6/1/04, effective 9/1/04; WSR 03-09-110, § 296-823-16010, filed 4/22/03, effective 8/1/03.]