**FACULTY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES**  
Monday, October 16, 2017  
Noon – 1:00 p.m.  
Medical Education Building (MEB), Room 1120  
And WebEx

### MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:
- Marc Orlandi, M.D., Anesthesiology  
- Laxman Gangwani, Ph.D., Biomedical Sciences  
- Jennifer Molokwu, M.D., M.P.H., President, Family & Community Medicine  
- Andres Carrion Monsalve, M.D., Internal Medicine  
- Cynthia Perry, Ph.D., Medical Education  
- Darine Kassar, M.D., Neurology  
- Heidi Lyn, M.D., Immediate Past President, OB/GYN  
- Daniel Bustamante, M.D., Pathology  
- Ricardo Salazar, M.D., President-Elect, Psychiatry  
- KoKo Aung, M.D., M.P.H., Assistant Vice President for Faculty Affairs, TTUHSC El Paso, Associate Dean for Faculty Affairs, PLFSOM, Ex-Officio, Non-Voting  
- J. Manuel de la Rosa, M.D., Provost, TTUHSC El Paso, Non-Voting

### MEMBERS NOT IN ATTENDANCE:
- Trent Filler, D.D.S., Surgery  
- Jose Gavito, M.D., Radiology  
- Gilberto Gonzalez, M.D., Orthopaedic Surgery and Rehabilitation  
- Richard A. Lange, M.D., M.B.A., President, TTUHSC El Paso, Dean, PLFSOM, ex-Officio, Non-Voting  
- Richard McCallum, M.D., Community Representative, EPCMS, Non-Voting  
- Stormy Monks, Ph.D., Emergency Medicine  
- Jo Rao, M.D., Pediatrics

### GUESTS:
- Kathryn Horn, M.D., Chair, Committee on Student Affairs  
- Sanja Kupesic, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Dean for Faculty Development  
- Zuber Mulla, Ph.D., Assistant Dean for Faculty Development  
- Ziad Kronfol, M.D., Surgery (sub for Dr. Filler)  
- Bharat Prakash, M.D., Internal Medicine-Transmountain (via WebEx)  
- Peter Rotwein, M.D., Chair, Research Committee  
- Miranda Alvarez, Faculty Affairs  
- Cindy Camarillo, Faculty Affairs  
- Moataz Ragheb, M.D., Psychiatry-Transmountain (via WebEx)  
- Rita Nicolini, Faculty Affairs

### I. CALL TO ORDER

Jennifer Molokwu, M.D., M.P.H. - Faculty Council President

Jennifer Molokwu, M.D., M.P.H., 2017-2018 President of the Faculty Council, called the meeting to order at 12:09 p.m.

### II. REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Jennifer Molokwu, M.D., M.P.H. - Faculty Council President

Having met quorum, the Faculty Council members unanimously approved the meeting minutes from September 18, 2017, with no changes.
III. DEAN’S REPORT
Richard Lange, M.D., M.B.A.
- Dean, PLFSOM
No Report

IV. PROVOST’S REPORT
J. Manuel de la Rosa, M.D.
- Provost, PLFSOM
Dr. de la Rosa reported the following:

A. The mock LCME Accreditation site visit is currently being conducted across the next 2 ½ days by Dr. Crespo and Dr. Steele. Faculty members may be called to participate in panel discussions, which will be relatively aggressive in preparation for the official LCME site visit in November.

B. The SACSCOC official site visit is scheduled for January 22-26, 2018. In order to comply with their standards, faculty have been asked to provide evidence of their education and credentials. Dr. de la Rosa asked faculty to be prepared to receive requests for such documents as Curricula Vitae and transcripts for their individual faculty files.

C. GGHSN received an excellent report from the CCNE on their recent site visit.

V. FACULTY AFFAIRS
Ko Ko Aung, M.D., M.P.H.
- VP for Faculty Affairs, TTUHSC El Paso
- Associate Dean for Faculty Affairs, PLFSOM
Dr. Aung sought the input of the faculty regarding Continuing Medical Education Credit and Maintenance of Certification requirements. He reported the following:

A. Some of the governing medical boards allow CME credit to dually count towards MOC requirements as well, including American Boards of Pediatrics, Internal Medicine, Anesthesiology, and gradually Pathology. The institution could implement a plan to meet the requirements for the current CME offerings to address the MOC standards as well. Traditionally, the MOC has two components: one of self-assessment and CME credits, and a quality improvement component. The current quality improvement components within each department may satisfy this requirement if supported by a quality council.

Q. How can remote faculty have better access to CME courses?
A. Grand rounds and other programs are not currently offered in rooms with broadcasting abilities. It could be discussed with CME directors to change venues to make webcasting a possibility.

VI. STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT
Peter Rotwein, M.D.
- Chair, Research Committee
Dr. Rotwein reported the following:

Research Committee continued...
See attached report*

Q: At the last meeting, it was suggested that the Research Committee needed to be more collaborative between departments and between clinicians and basic scientists. How well do you think there is collaboration and how can we improve?

A: First, we must increase the quality of research in order to increase funding. Secondly, there needs to be more time for scholarship to which the Chairs of departments can contribute by dispensing duties and time and effort commitments to include research.

VII. FACULTY COUNCIL PRESIDENT’S REPORT

Jennifer Molokwu, M.D., M.P.H.
- Faculty Council President

Dr. Molokwu reported the following:

A. The Faculty Council voted by e-vote to approve the TTUHSC El Paso Faculty Senate Bylaws and Constitution. The Faculty Council will move forward with electing 3 PLFSOM senators. Per the PLFSOM Faculty Bylaws, the President of the Faculty Council is automatically seated as a senator.

B. With great sadness, TTUHSC El Paso is honoring the life and contribution of Texas Tech Police Officer Floyd East by holding a memorial service on Tuesday, October 17, 2017 at the Abraham Chavez Theater from 11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Faculty were encouraged to pay their condolences to the TTUHSCP Police Department and share gratitude for their service. There is a memorial fund to support Officer East’s surviving wife and two daughters.

C. The quantity and quality of the preparation for accreditation mock site visits was assessed. It was noted that Dr. Brower was meeting with each subgroup within departments to coach and prepare.

VIII. EPCMS REPORT

Jennifer Molokwu, M.D., M.P.H.
- Faculty Council President & EPCMS Representative
On behalf of Richard McCallum, M.D.

Dr. Molokwu reported the following in Dr. McCallum’s absence:

A. The bimonthly scientific publication El Paso Physician is now indexed for Google Scholar.

B. Be aware that the city health department has noticed a rapid increase in the number of sexually transmitted disease cases.

C. Burrell College of Osteopathic Medicine will be sending nearly 300 3rd and 4th year D.O. students to the area for their clerkships, which will vie for the already limited space for PLFSOM students. The PLFSOM faculty will need to prepare for this competition for placing our students.
IX. NEW BUSINESS

Kathryn Horn, M.D.
- Chair, Committee on Student Affairs & Representative for Committee on Student Grading & Promotion

Dr. Horn reported the following:

A. Dr. Horn presented the draft of the new Blood Bourne Pathogen Infection Policy for the protection of medical students, which was approved.

See Policy Attached*

B. Dr. Horn reported that the Student Grading and Promotion Committee has two vacancies created by the departures of Drs. Laks and Peinado. Dr. Sarah Martin and Dr. Diego de la Mora have been nominated to fill the 2-year terms on the committee. The Faculty Council voted to forward the recommendations to the Dean.

C. Dr. Molokwu encouraged all present members to place their vote for the remaining PLFSOM senate seats by selecting 3 of the 9 confirmed nominees. Ballots will be tallied and the PLFSOM senators will be announced when all Senate seats have been filled.

Jennifer Molokwu, M.D., M.P.H.
- Faculty Council President

X. ADJOURNMENT

Jennifer Molokwu, M.D., M.P.H.
- Faculty Council President

Jennifer Molokwu, M.D., M.P.H., Faculty Council President, adjourned the meeting at 1:00 p.m.

FOLLOW UP:

ITEM: [Signature]

PERSON/DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: [Signature]

TASK COMPLETED Y/N

Jennifer Molokwu, M.D., M.P.H.
PLFSOM Faculty Council President
Research Committee Report
October 2017

Presented by: Peter Rotwein
Date: October 16, 2017
Current Issues/Concerns

- Institutional Research Office:
  - Office of Sponsored Programs: upgrading granting processes:
    - New Notice of Intent Electronic System
    - Improving data storage and retrieval for reports and auditing purposes
    - Coming soon: Electronic route sheet
  - Office of Research Resources: preparing for institutional independence
    - New research committees (e.g., IACUC)
    - Oversight of research compliance and conflict of interest
    - Submitted information for F&A rate negotiations with federal government

- Update of Research Space in MSBII
Actions taken since last report

- Institutional seed grants: 4 grants awarded in September 2017 for $103,000 for 12-month projects.
- Institutional mini-seed grants: 4 grants awarded in July 2017 for $33,000 for 6-month projects.
- Inter-institutional Presidential seed grants: 9 grants awarded in September 2017 for $380,000 for 12-month projects. One group from TTUHSC El Paso among awardees.
Upcoming actions

- Next mini-seed grant submission dates: December 2017, February 2018
- Next seed grant submission dates: June 2018
Proposed Operating Policy and Procedure

Blood Borne Pathogen Infection Policy for Medical Students

PURPOSE: The purpose of this Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center (TTUHSC) El Paso Paul L. Foster School of Medicine (PLFSOM) Policy and Procedure is to promote patient safety while providing risk management, educational and practice guidance to blood borne pathogen infected medical students.

POLICY/PROCEDURE:

1. General. This policy complies with the most current evidence contained within the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America (SHEA) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines and recommendations for management of health care providers and students infected with hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), and/or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

2. Definitions.

a. Blood borne disease: a disease caused by a microbial agent capable of being transmitted via contact with the blood of an infected individual. Most notably, this includes infection with HIV, HBV and HCV.

b. Exposure prone procedures (EPP): Invasive procedures where there is the potential for direct contact between the skin (usually a finger or thumb) of the student and sharp instruments, needle tips, or sharp tissues (i.e., spicules of bone) in body cavities, wounds, or in poorly visualized, confined anatomical sites.

c. Non-exposure prone procedures (NEPP): Provided routine infection prevention using standard precautions are adhered to at all times, procedures where hands and fingers of the student are visible and outside of the body at all times and procedures or internal examinations that do not involve possible injury to the health-care person's hand by sharp instruments and/or tissues are considered NEPP. Examples of such NEPPs:

1) Drawing blood.

2) Setting up and maintaining intravenous lines or central lines provided there has been no skin tunneling and the procedure is performed in a non-exposure prone manner.

3) Routine oral, vaginal or rectal examinations.

4) Minor suturing on surface of body.
5) Incision of external abscesses or similar lesions.

3. **Expectations of Students.**

   a. Students are required to comply with TTUHSC OP 75.11 - TTUHSC EP Health Surveillance Program for TTUHSC EP Institutional Health and Infection Control Program.

   b. Students are expected to be aware they will be required to participate in the care of patients with various communicable and infectious diseases including hepatitis, HIV and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

   c. Students are ethically responsible to know their serological status with respect to blood borne pathogens and must report a positive test to the associate dean for student affairs who will inform appropriate PLFSOM and TTUHSC El Paso personnel based on a “need to know” basis, and as outlined in this policy.

      1) Confidentiality regarding a student’s health status will be maintained to the greatest extent possible. An expert review panel (defined in paragraph 6) may be consulted for guidance.

      2) Disclosure of student’s health status may be necessary if there is reason to believe the infected student has declined or failed to follow the provisions of this policy with respect to notification of appropriate personnel or otherwise fails to respond within a reasonable amount of time to a PLFSOM recommendation in accordance with this policy.

   d. Students are expected to be in a state of health such that they may competently fulfill PLFSOM curricular requirements, including patient care duties, without posing a risk to themselves or others.

   e. Students are obligated to comply with HBV immunization policies and other immunization requirements as outlined by the TTUHSC EP Office of Occupational Health.

      Students are required to receive the HBV vaccine series and test positive on subsequent quantitative serology titer. Further testing will be provided for students who do not respond to a second series of the vaccine.

   f. Students are required to comply with any HBV, HCV and/or HIV testing reasonably requested by the TTUHSC EP Office of Occupational Health and/or the expert review panel (defined in paragraph 6).

   g. Students are required to use standard precautions (and additional precautions as appropriate) when engaging in the clinical care of patients.

   h. Students are required to disclose to the Office of Occupational Health any instance in which they are potentially exposed to a blood borne pathogen in a clinical setting and provide a blood specimen if indicated.

4. **Expectations of the School of Medicine.**

   a. The PLFSOM will provide education and training to all students regarding appropriate methods to prevent the transmission of communicable diseases, including blood borne pathogens, consistent with the CDC guidelines for standard precautions. Additional precaution procedures will be reviewed with individual
students by the Office of Occupational Health on an as needed and case by case basis.

b. The PLFSOM will maintain confidentiality to the greatest extent possible regarding information disclosed by students concerning their serological status and disclose relevant student specific information only with appropriate consent or as otherwise outlined in this policy.

5. **Medical students potentially exposed to a blood borne pathogen.**

a. Medical students who are potentially exposed to a blood borne pathogen (potentially exposed medical students) are required to seek medical attention as soon as possible after the event as per TTUHSC EP OP 75.11 - TTUHSC EP Health Surveillance Program for TTUHSC EP Institutional Health and Infection Control Program.

b. Potentially exposed medical students are required to report and document the potential exposure event as per TTUHSC EP OP 75.11 – TTUHSC EP Health Surveillance Program for TTUHSC EP Institutional Health and Infection Control Program.

c. Potentially exposed medical students are required to follow post exposure testing and treatment. This information, including testing of the source patient, is outlined in TTUHSC EP OP 75.11 and reviewed annually with students.

6. **Expert Review Panel.**

a. An expert review panel will be convened to review, make recommendations, and monitor the status of a student infected with a blood borne pathogen. The members of the expert review panel may be selected from, but not necessarily limited to, the vice president for academic affairs or his/her designee, chairman of the Infection Control Committee from the institution, an infectious disease and/or hospital epidemiology specialist, a liver disease specialist (e.g., gastroenterologist/hepatologist) with expertise in blood borne pathogens and their infectivity, the director of the TTUHSC EP Office of Occupational Health, a person with bioethics experience, and TTUHSC EP legal counsel. The director of Disability Support will be an ex-officio member of the expert review panel.

b. A student infected with a blood borne pathogen shall apply for Americans with Disabilities (ADA) status based on their medical condition, in accordance with TTUHSC EP OP 77.14 - Students with Disabilities. The expert review panel will assist Disability Support Services in making recommendations according to CDC and SHEA guidelines regarding appropriate alterations to the learning environment necessary to prevent the student from participating in EPPs, such as those encountered on clinical rotations that involve surgery or other invasive procedures, without jeopardizing the students' medical education. Clinical departments that perform EPPs will also be consulted when determining reasonable accommodations.

Once a letter of accommodations that details the student’s restrictions has been prepared by Disability Support Services, a copy will be sent to the student, the Assistant Dean for Clinical Instruction, clerkship education, and the unit manager of Year 3-4. The unit manager will forward to pertinent clerkship directors as instructed by the Director of Disability Support Services. The director of Disability Support Services will communicate directly with each clerkship director on the student’s
disease status and implementation of restrictions determined by the expert review panel.

c. The expert review panel will develop a plan of counseling and advice to assist an infected student regarding clinical practice and career choices. This information will be discussed with the student by the associate dean of student affairs and/or the director of the TTUHSC EP Office of Occupational Health.

d. The expert review panel will evaluate the student’s status and continued testing and/or treatment as indicated in the guidelines outlined in this policy.

7. **Medical students infected with blood borne pathogens.**

a. Medical students infected with a blood borne pathogen (infected medical students) are professionally and ethically obligated to inform the school through the Office of Disability Support Services of any blood borne infection.

b. Infected medical students may pursue their studies only as long as their continued involvement in the curriculum does not pose a health or safety hazard to themselves or others.

c. Infected medical students will have their condition reviewed and monitored by an expert review panel at the request of the director of Disability Support.

d. Infected medical students may have their clinical duties or clinical exposure modified, limited, or abbreviated based on recommendations from the expert review panel and as outlined in CDC guidelines, particularly as clinical duties may relate to the performance of exposure prone procedures and/or based on the status of the student’s blood borne infection (i.e., viral loads, etc.).

e. Infected medical students are required to immediately disclose if he/she exposes a patient to their blood borne pathogen in a clinical setting. Pre-notification to patients is not required.

f. Infected medical students have the right to appeal recommendations made by the expert review panel by submitting, in writing, a proposed amendment to the recommendations and the rationale(s) supporting such amendment(s). The student may submit additional documentation from his/her personal physician or other healthcare provider(s) in support of their appeal.

1) Appeals must be submitted to the director of Disability Support Services within ten (10) business days of the student receiving written notification of their letter of accommodations. The director of Disability Support Services will consult with the expert review panel on the appeal. A response to an appeal will be forwarded to the student within fifteen (15) business days of receipt of the written appeal.

2) If a student’s appeal is denied by the expert review panel, the student may appeal that decision, in writing, within five (5) business days to the PLFSOM dean by submitting a written notice of appeal to the associate dean for student affairs containing a detailed basis for the request.

   a) The dean will review the student’s written appeal, the recommendation(s) of the expert review panel, and all supporting documentation.
b) The dean will either issue a decision alone, or appoint an appeals committee comprised of three faculty members to determine the outcome of the appeal, within ten (10) business days of receipt of the written appeal.

c) The associate dean of student affairs (or designee) will serve as an ex-officio member of the Appeals Committee.

d) The Appeals Committee will be convened by the associate dean for student affairs within ten (10) business days after appointment to consider the student's appeal. This committee shall base its decision upon the documentation submitted. The student may not appear in person individually or by representative

e) The chair of the Appeals Committee will provide the dean with the committee’s recommendation within ten (10) business days after the committee convenes to consider the appeal.

f) The dean will review the recommendation of the Appeals Committee and issue a final decision within ten (10) business after receipt of the Appeals Committee's recommendation.

g) The decision of the dean is final.

h) During the appeals process, the current letter of accommodations will be enforced.

8. General guidelines for medical students infected with blood borne pathogens.

a. Students should not be prohibited from participating in patient care activities solely on the basis of their blood borne pathogen infection. Viral load burden may determine if a student should be restricted from performing certain exposure prone procedures (see paragraph 10).

b. Using standard precautions, an infected medical student may perform routine physical examinations provided there is no evidence of open or healing wounds, or eczema on the student’s hands.

c. If the skin of the hands is intact and there are no wounds or skin lesions, then in examining a body orifice (oral, vaginal or rectal), an infected medical student must wear gloves as per standard precautions.

d. If the skin of the hands is not intact, whether from a healing laceration or from any skin condition interfering with the normal protection afforded by intact skin, or cannot be covered with an appropriate barrier, the infected student should not provide direct patient contact until he/she receives effective treatment and the condition is resolved.

e. Infected students may conduct EPPs if a low or undetectable viral load is documented through regular testing by the provider monitoring the student’s disease status at least every six (6) months, unless higher viral levels or other health circumstance requires more frequent testing (e.g. addition or modification of drug therapy testing). Viral load testing results should be submitted to the expert review panel by the monitoring provider. Learning environment adjustments, restrictions, and subsequent monitoring, if warranted,
will be recommended by the expert review panel in accordance with the guidelines outlined in this policy and that information will be conveyed to the student by the associate dean of student affairs and/or the monitoring provider.

f. No additional restrictions are recommended for infected medical students under the following circumstances (other than those outlined herein):

1) The infected medical student follows the policies and procedures outlined by the PLFSOM regarding clinical practice.

2) The infected medical student maintains regular follow-up care and treatment as directed by a provider who has expertise in the management of his/her infection, (e.g. infectious disease physician or hepatologist), allows his/her provider to communicate with the expert review panel about the student’s health status, and undergoes testing every six (6) months or as otherwise prescribed to demonstrate the maintenance of a viral burden of less than the recommended threshold.

3) The infected student practices optimal infection control precautions and strictly adheres to the recommended practices, including the routine use of double-gloving for Category II and Category III procedures and frequent glove changes every three (3) hours, particularly if performing technical tasks known to compromise glove integrity.

9. **Summary of Recommendations for Managing Medical Students Infected with HBV, HCV, and/or HIV as indicated by current SHEA Guidelines and CDC Recommendations.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virus, Circulating Viral Burden</th>
<th>Categories of Clinical Activities</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>Testing Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HBV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10^4 GE/ml</td>
<td>Categories I, II, and III</td>
<td>No Restrictions</td>
<td>Twice per Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥10^4 GE/ml</td>
<td>Categories I and II</td>
<td>No Restrictions</td>
<td>Per expert provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥10^4 GE/ml</td>
<td>Category III</td>
<td>Restricted</td>
<td>Per expert provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10^4 GE/ml</td>
<td>Categories I, II and III</td>
<td>No Restrictions</td>
<td>Twice per Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥10^4 GE/ml</td>
<td>Categories I and II</td>
<td>No Restrictions</td>
<td>Per expert provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥10^4 GE/ml</td>
<td>Category III</td>
<td>Restricted</td>
<td>Per expert provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;5x10^2 GE/ml</td>
<td>Categories I, II and III</td>
<td>No Restrictions</td>
<td>Twice per Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥5x10^2 GE/ml</td>
<td>Categories I and II</td>
<td>No Restrictions</td>
<td>Per expert provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥5x10^2 GE/ml</td>
<td>Category III</td>
<td>Restricted</td>
<td>Per expert provider</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GE= genome equivalents

a. Category I: Procedures with minimal risk.

1) Regular history taking and/or physical exam, including routine gloved oral, vaginal, or rectal examinations.

2) Minor surface suturing.

3) Elective peripheral phlebotomy.

4) Lower gastrointestinal tract endoscopic procedures, such as sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy.

5) Hands–off supervision during surgical procedures and computer-aided remote robotic surgical procedures.

6) Psychiatric evaluations.

b. Category II: Procedures for which blood borne virus transmission is theoretically possible but unlikely.

1) Locally anesthetized ophthalmologic surgery.

2) Locally anesthetized operative and prosthetic procedures.

3) Minor local procedures (e.g., skin excision, abscess drainage, biopsy, and use of laser) under local anesthesia, often under bloodless conditions.

4) Percutaneous cardiac procedures (e.g., angiography and catheterization).

5) Percutaneous and other minor orthopedic procedures.

6) Subcutaneous pacemaker implantation.

7) Bronchoscopy.

8) Insertion and maintenance of epidural and spinal anesthesia lines.

9) Minor gynecological procedures (e.g., dilation and curettage, suction abortion, colposcopy, insertion and removal of contraceptive devices and implants, and collection of ova).

10) Male urological procedures, excluding transabdominal intrapelvic procedures.

11) Minor vascular procedures (embolectomy and vein stripping).

12) Amputations, including major limbs (e.g. hemipelvectomy and amputation of legs or arms) and minor amputations of fingers, toes, hands or feet.

13) Breast augmentation or reduction.

14) Minimum exposure plastic surgical procedures (e.g., liposuction, minor skin resection for reshaping, face lift, brow lift, blepharoplasty, and otoplasty) total and subtotal thyroidectomy and/or biopsy.
15) Endoscopic ear, nose and throat surgery and simple ear and nasal procedures such as stapedectomy, stapedotomy, and insertion of tympanosotomy tubes.

16) Ophthalmic surgery.

17) Assistance with uncomplicated vaginal delivery.

18) Laparoscopic procedures.

19) Thoracoscopic procedures.

20) Nasal endoscopic procedures.

21) Routine arthroscopic procedures.

22) Plastic surgery.

23) Insertion, maintenance, and drug administration into arterial and central venous lines.

24) Endotracheal intubation and use of laryngeal mask.

25) Obtainment and use of venous and arterial access devices that occur under complete antiseptic technique, using Standard Precautions, “no sharp” technique, and newly gloved hands.

c. Category III: Procedures for which there is definite risk of blood borne virus transmission or that have been classified previously as “exposure prone.”

1) General surgery, including nephrectomy, small bowel obstruction, cholecystectomy, subtotal thyroidectomy and elective abdominal surgery.

2) Cardiothoracic surgery, including valve replacement, coronary artery bypass grafting, other bypass surgery, heart transplantation, repair of congenital heart defects, thymectomy and open lung biopsy.

3) Open extensive head and neck surgery involving bones, including oncological procedures.

4) Neurosurgery, including craniotomy, other intracranial procedures, and open-spine surgery.

5) Non-elective procedures performed in the emergency department, including open resuscitation efforts, deep suturing to arrest hemorrhage, and internal cardiac massage.

6) Obstetrical/gynecological surgery, including cesarean section delivery, forceps delivery, hysterectomy, episiotomy, cone biopsy, ovarian cyst removal and other transvaginal obstetrical procedures involving hand-guided sharps (includes making and suturing an episiotomy).

7) Orthopedic procedures, including total knee arthroplasty, total hip arthroplasty, major joint replacement surgery, open spine surgery and open pelvic surgery.

8) Extensive plastic surgery, including extensive cosmetic procedures (e.g. abdominoplasty and thoracoplasty).
9) Transplantation surgery, except skin and corneal transplantation.

10) Trauma surgery, including open head injuries, facial and jaw fracture reductions, extensive soft tissue trauma and ophthalmic trauma.

11) Interactions with patients in situations during which the risk of the patient biting the student is significant (e.g. interactions with violent patients or patients experiencing an epileptic seizure).

12) Any open surgical procedure with a duration of more than 3 hours, probably necessitating glove changes.

d. Special Circumstances.

1) If done emergently, such as during trauma or resuscitation efforts, peripheral phlebotomy is classified as a Category III procedure.

2) If unexpected circumstances require converting to an open procedure (e.g. laparotomy or thoracotomy), the procedure becomes a Category III.

3) If opening a joint is indicated and/or use of power instruments (e.g. drills, etc.) is necessary, the procedure will then be a Category III.

4) Any procedure involving bones, major vasculature, and/or deep body cavities will be classified as Category III.

5) A decision as to whether an infected student should continue to perform a procedure which in itself is not exposure prone should take into consideration the potential risk of complications arising which might necessitate the performance of an exposure prone procedure.

6) It is recognized that infection control precautions are not perfect. However, based on the nature of NEPPs and agent specific guidelines outlined in this document, it is expected that the risk of a transmission event occurring is low, and if an event were to occur remedial action can further minimize the risk to patients.

11. Resources.

a. CDC recommendations for the Management of Hepatitis B Virus Infected Providers and Students. MMWR / Vol. 61 / No. 3 July 6. 2012


c. SHEA Guideline for Management of Healthcare Workers Who are Infected with Hepatitis B Virus, Hepatitis C Virus and/or HIV Virus. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology. Vol. 31 / No. 3 / 203-232 March 2010

d. The Center for HIV Law and Policy. March 2008