

# \* Infectious Agents

Work-related infectious disease

- \* Health care occupations

- \* A) with direct patient contact

- \* B) laboratory exposure

- \* Non -health care occupations

**\* Occupations associated with a risk**

\*The risk of nosocomial infection exists both for hospitalized patients and for workers involved in their care

## \*Infectious Disease in Health Care Workers

- \* Creutzfeldt-Jakob agent
- \* Cytomegalivirus
- \* Hepatitis B
- \* Hepatitis C
- \* Herpes simplex
- \* HIV
- \* Influenza
- \* Rotavirus
- \* Varicella-zoster

**\* Occupational risk for  
health care worker**

- \* Immunization
- \* Surveillance of staff in high risk areas
- \* Employee education
- \* Appropriate sterilization and disinfection procedures
- \* Use of protective clothing and gloves
- \* Work practices should be consistent with the CDC guidelines

## \* Prevention

\* Bacterial Disease- tularemia, anthrax, brucellosis, erysipeloid, leptospirosis, Lyme disease, plague, nontyphoid salmonellosis, swimming pool granuloma.

\* Prevention includes vaccination when available and using protective clothing

## \* **Infectious Disease in Non-Health care workers**

- \* Anthropod -borne: Yelow fever,Colorado tick fever,western and eastern equine encephalitis
- \* Non-arthropod borne

## \*Viral Disease

- \* Influenza and other respiratory viruses are responsible for considerable morbidity and days lost from workers, both for health care and non-health care settings
- \* Target groups for influenza vaccine: ????

## \* Influenza control in workplace



Erythema  
chronicum  
migrans // Lyme  
disease





\*Scabies



\* Fungal - with dermatophytes (ringworm) or the fungus *Candida albicans*. Often found in a local environment of moisture, warmth and maceration.

\* **Infections**