



MEASURES TO BE TAKEN

IN THE EVENT OF EXPOSURE TO WASTE WATER

IMPORTANT

Effective vaccination exists, the indication for which is always determined for each individual according to risk assessment. Consult the occupational physician at least one month before any high-risk assignment.

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE IMMEDIATELY

- Wash the wound with soap and running water and rinse with plenty of water.
- Disinfect the wound by soaking it for at least 5 minutes of contact time in a chlorine derivative (such as Dakin® or 1:5 dilution of 2.6% active chlorine solution (bleach)) or an iodine derivative such as povidon-iodine (Betadine®), otherwise, use surgical spirit.
- In case of splashes on mucous membranes (eyes especially), rinse immediately from the inner to the outer corner of the eye for at least 10 minutes with saline solution or running water. If needed, seek help from a third party for more effective rinsing.

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE NEXT

- Check that the tetanus vaccine is still valid.

High-risk wounds (direct contact with soil and telluric and plant debris) may require the injection of specific gamma-globulins in addition to the vaccine booster, depending on how long ago the last tetanus vaccine booster has been administered and/or on the result of a quick screening test available in many hospitals.

It may also be necessary to check that the victim has been vaccinated for hepatitis A and typhoid fever.

In case of eye splash, ophthalmological advice can be necessary.



FOCUS ON LEPTOSPIROSIS

Contact with skin or mucous membranes involving either a wound or healthy skin steeped in rodent urine-infected water (rivers, lakes, etc.) for a prolonged period should alert to the risk of leptospirosis.

For work leading to exposure, personal protective equipment (gloves, boots, waders or wading suits, goggles) is to be preferred.

In case of high fever and shivering, headache, diffuse muscle and joint pain, on average 4-14 days after exposure, seek medical advice. The presence of this disease should systematically be investigated in order to prescribe appropriate antibiotic treatment.

BEWARE: depending on the geographic area, other diseases may be present (bilharzia, amoebiasis, poliomyelitis, etc.).

REMEMBER

A workplace accident must be declared to the Human Resources Department as soon as possible (preferably within 24 hours), by submitting a medical certificate and a workplace accident declaration form:



https://intranet.cnrs.fr/Cnrs_pratique/recruter/Pages/D%C3%A9claration-d%E2%80%99accident-du-travail-et-de-maladie-professionnelle.aspx «**Déclaration d'accident du travail et de maladie professionnelle**»