

Quick Reference

Comparison of Ryan White Notification Law and OSHA

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Ryan White Notification Law	OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens & TB
Requires a liaison person for exposures (designated officer)- 24/7	States a person should be charged with program management
Sets up a step-by-step process for hospitals and departments to follow	States compliance is “performance-based” does not give a set process
Gives coverage to volunteers	No clear coverage for volunteers
Covers all emergency response employees in all states	Does not give coverage in states that do not have their own state OSHA Plan
Gives set time frames for medical facilities to turn test results around	Does not give set time frames- refers to CDC guidelines
Requires medical facilities to notify emergency response employees if they transported a person suspect or confirmed for TB or meningitis	Not noted by OSHA
Gives an administrative process for medical facility non-compliance	No administrative process
States medical examiner responsibilities for testing deceased persons if an exposure occurred	Not addressed
States Designated officer makes the first call on an exposure	Not addressed
States medical facilities have responsibility to test the source	Not as clear
Requires hospitals notify the DICO regarding rare and uncommon diseases as well – more diseases covered	Only addresses HIV, HBV, HCV, Syphilis And TB

Full article available at EMSResponder.com after September 1, 2008