

65-116a. Definitions. As used in K.S.A. 65-116a through K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 65-129f, and amendments thereto:

- (a) "Blood" means human blood, human blood components and products made from human blood.
- (b) "Health officer" means the secretary of health and environment or the secretary's designee and all local health officers.
- (c) "Infectious and contagious diseases" means those diseases so designated by the secretary of health and environment pursuant to K.S.A. 65-128, and amendments thereto.
- (d) "Occupational exposure" means skin, eye, mucous membrane or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that might result from the performance of an employee's duties.
- (e) "Other potentially infectious materials" means: (1) The human body fluids including semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids; (2) any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead); (3) cell or tissue cultures containing human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), organ cultures, and culture medium or other solutions containing HIV, the hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV) and blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV, HBV or HCV; and (4) other biological materials, as designated by the secretary of health and environment, capable of transmitting an infectious or contagious disease-causing agent from one person to another.
- (f) "Tuberculosis" means a latent infection or active disease caused by the bacterium, mycobacterium tuberculosis.

History: L. 1957, ch. 467, § 1; L. 1974, ch. 352, § 5; L. 1975, ch. 311, § 1; L. 1980, ch. 182, § 18; L. 2013, ch. 112, § 1; July 1.