1.   Any fluid containing visible blood, semen, or vaginal secretions; or

2.   Cerebral spinal fluid, synovial, or amniotic fluid.

(ii) "Body fluid" does not include saliva, stool, nasal secretions, sputum, tears, urine, or vomitus.

(3) "Exposure" means as between a patient and a health care provider:

(i)   Percutaneous contact with blood or body fluids;

(ii) Mucocutaneous contact with blood or body fluids;

(iii) Open wound, including dermatitis, exudative lesions, or chapped skin, contact with blood or body fluids for a prolonged period; or

(iv) Intact skin contact with large amounts of blood or body fluids for a prolonged period.

(4) "Health care facility" means a facility or office where health or medical care is provided to patients by a health care provider, including:

(i)   A health care facility as defined in § 19-101(e)(1) of this article;

(ii) A facility operated by the Department or a health officer;

(iii) The office of a health care provider; or

(iv) A medical laboratory.

(5) (i) "Health care provider" means a person who is licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized under the Health Occupations Article to provide health or medical care in:

1.   The ordinary course of business or practice of a profession; or

2.   In an approved education or training program.

(ii) "Health care provider" includes any agent or employee of a health care facility.

(iii) "Health care provider" does not include any individual who is eligible to receive notification under the provisions of § 18-213 of this title, including any law enforcement officer or any member of any fire department, ambulance company, or rescue squad.

(6) "HIV" means the human immunodeficiency virus that causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

(b) A physician, nurse, or designee of a health care facility shall, at the request of an exposed health care provider, seek the informed consent of a patient to test a blood sample of the patient for the presence of HIV when: