

## ***Superintendent File: EBBA-R***

### **PREVENTION OF DISEASE/INFECTION TRANSMISSION**

The body fluids and substances of all persons should be considered to contain potentially infectious agents. No distinction shall be made between body fluids and substances from individuals with a known disease or infection and those from asymptomatic or undiagnosed individuals. Body fluids and substances include blood, semen, wound drainage, feces, urine, vomit, respiratory secretions (e.g., nasal discharge or sputum), and saliva.

The following infection control practices should be followed in all situations involving potential contact with any body fluids and substances:

1. Wear gloves when it is likely that hands will be in contact with body fluids or substances. When possible, wear gloves while holding bloody noses and dealing with cuts that are bleeding. Gloves should be kept in an accessible location and should be readily accessible in sites where students seek assistance for bloody noses, injuries, or illness.
  - a. Cuts and sores on your skin should be routinely covered to avoid infection and contact with body fluids.
  - b. When possible, students should wash their own cuts and abrasions. After cuts are washed with soap and water, the wound should be covered with Band-Aids or bandages of the appropriate size. Where possible, students should be taught to hold their own bloody noses.
2. A pocket facemask should be used for mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Only a C.P.R. certified first-aid person should provide mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
3. Wear gloves whenever handling body fluids and substances. Remove gloves after each procedure and after caring for a single student. Discard them by double bagging. To remove gloves:
  - a. Grasp the cuff of one glove
  - b. Strip the glove off by turning it inside out
  - c. Repeat with second glove.
4. Wash hands often and well, paying particular attention to areas around and under fingernails and between fingers.

5. Clean up as soon as possible after any skin contact with any body fluid or substance.
  - a. Wash skin with soap and water vigorously under a stream of running water for approximately ten seconds and rinse well. Proper hand washing requires the use of soap and water using vigorous friction under running water. Dry hands thoroughly with paper towels.
  - b. Wash contaminated surface and non-disposable items with standard disinfectant (use aerosol germicide cleaner).
  - c. Wash contaminated clothing and linen in detergent with hot water.
  - d. Contaminated tissue, paper towel, gloves, discarded urine and other used disposable items and equipment should be disposed of in red bags, and should be secured and disposed of daily.

Use individual judgment in determining when gloves or other barriers are needed for unpredictable situations. It is strongly recommended to use barriers when contact with body fluids or substances are anticipated.

6. Needles used for testing of blood sugars, to give insulin, EPI pens or other legitimate medical use should be disposed in a sharps container.

Although AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) and HIV infection have received a great deal of attention, there are other diseases more communicable than AIDS of which we should also be aware. A table listing some of the common types of communicable diseases and body substance sources of infection is included below.

- a. It is extremely difficult to be infected with the HIV/AIDS virus. Exposure of blood to intact skin is an unlikely way of being infected with the HIV/AIDS virus.
- b. HIV/AIDS is transmitted by getting blood, semen or vaginal secretions into the bloodstream of a non-infected person.
- c. Other body substances (saliva, tears, urine, feces) have extremely small, if any, levels of HIV/AIDS virus.
- d. There have been no documented cases of HIV/AIDS transmitted by mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Transmission Concerns—Body Substance Sources of Infectious Agents

| <u>Body Substance/Source</u>                                 | <u>Organism of Concern</u>                     | <u>Transmission</u>   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Blood:</b>  |  |   |
| - Cuts / abrasions   | Hepatitis B Virus                              | Bloodstream inoculation through cuts and abrasions on hands |
| - Nose bleeds  | HIV / AIDS Virus                               |   |
| - Contaminated needle  | Cytomegalovirus                                | Direct bloodstream inoculation                              |
| - Contaminated urine   | Hepatitis C                                    |   |
| <hr/>  |  |   |
| <b>*Feces:</b>   |  |   |
| - Incontinence   | Hepatitis A Virus                              | ** Oral inoculation from contaminated hands                 |
| - Salmonella bacteria  |  |   |
| - Rotovirus  |  |   |
| - Shigella bacteria  |  |   |
| <hr/>  |  |   |
| <b>*Respiratory Secretions:</b>                              |  |   |
| - Saliva   | Common cold virus                              | ** Oral inoculation from contaminated hands                 |
| - Nasal discharge  | Influenza virus                                |   |
| - Sputum   | *** Epstein-Barr virus                         |   |
| <hr/>  |  |   |
| <b>*Vomit:</b>   |  |   |
|  | Gastrointestinal viruses (e.g., Norwalk virus) | ** Oral inoculation from contaminated hands                 |
| <hr/>  |  |   |
| <b>*Urine:</b>   |  |   |
| - Incontinence   | ***Cytomegalovirus                             | Bloodstream inoculation through cuts and abrasions on hands |
| - Collection of urine samples for controlled substance tests |  |   |
| <hr/>  |  |   |
| <b>Semen/Vaginal Fluids:</b>                                 |  |   |
|  | Hepatitis B virus                              | Sexual Contact (intercourse)<br>Contaminated urine samples  |
|  | HIV/AIDS virus                                 |   |
|  | Gonococcus bacteria                            |   |
|  | Possibly Hepatitis C                           |   |

\* There are no reported cases of HIV/AIDS suspected of having been transmitted by these sources. Wear gloves when exposed to body secretions, especially blood, urine, and feces.

\*\* HAND WASHING IS VERY IMPORTANT!

\*\*\* These agents cause mononucleosis-like illness.

Adopted: January 6, 1998

Repealed by the Board and re-enacted and revised by the Superintendent: September 2, 2003

Revised: September 11, 2012