Title: **Staff Member Education Concerning Common Infectious Disease**
Code: EBBA E
Section: Section E: Support Services

Staff members who are considered at-risk for exposure to bloodborne pathogens will be required to attend Universal Precautions training and receive yearly updates.

A person knowledgeable in the subject matter will do the training as it relates to the school environment.

Universal Precautions training will include:

- A general explanation of common infectious diseases and symptoms of bloodborne disease.
- An explanation of the modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens.
- An explanation of the Post Exposure Plan including the procedure to follow if an exposure occurs, method of reporting the incident, medical follow-up that is available, and a copy of the written plan, if desired.
- Information on personal protective equipment to be used.
- An opportunity for interactive questions and answers with the persons conducting the training.

RECORDING

Academy District 20 will keep records on all staff members who attend the training sessions. Attendance records will be kept by professional learning.

GUIDELINES FOR HANDLING BODY FLUIDS IN SCHOOLS

The following guidelines and instructions are meant to provide simple and effective precautions against transmission of disease for all persons potentially exposed to the blood and body fluids of any individual. No distinction may be made between body fluids and substances from individuals with a known disease or infection or those from asymptomatic or undiagnosed individuals.

Does Contact With Body Fluids Present A Risk?

The body fluids and substances of all persons should be considered to contain potentially infectious agents (germs). Body fluids and substances include blood, semen, drainage from scrapes and cuts, feces, urine, vomitus, respiratory secretions (e.g., nasal discharge) and saliva.

Table 1 provides examples of particular germs that may occur in body fluids of children and the respective transmission concerns. It must be emphasized that with the exception of blood, which is normally sterile, the body fluids with which one may come in contact usually contain organisms,

some of which may cause disease. Furthermore, individuals who have no symptoms of illness may carry many germs. These individuals may be at various stages of infection: incubating disease mildly infected without symptoms, or chronic carriers of certain infectious agents including AIDS and hepatitis viruses. In fact, transmission of communicable disease is more likely to occur from contact with fluids of unrecognized carriers than from contact with fluids from recognized individuals because simple precautions are not always carried out.

Table 1

TRANSMISSION CONCERNS-BODY SUBSTANCE SOURCES OF INFECTIOUS AGENTS

Body Substance Source	**Organism of concern**	**Transmission**
Blood • cuts/abrasions • nose bleeds • menses • contaminated needle	Hepatitis B virus HIV/AIDS Cytomegalovirus	Bloodstream inoculation through cuts and abrasions on hands Direct blood stream inoculation
*Feces - incontinence	Hepatitis A virus Salmonella bacteria Shigella bacteria C. difficile	**Oral inoculation from contaminated hands
*Respiratory secretions • saliva • nasal discharge	Common cold virus Influenza virus ***Epstein-Barr virus COVID-19/Coronavirus	**Oral inoculation from contaminated hands
*Vomitus	Gastrointestinal viruses (e.g., Norwalk virus)	**Oral inoculation from contaminated hands
*Urine - incontinence	***Cytomegalovirus	Bloodstream inoculation through cuts and abrasions on hands
Semen/vaginal fluids	Hepatitis B virus HIV/AIDS Gonococcus bacteria	Sexual contact (intercourse)

*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, or feces.

**HAND WASHING IS VERY IMPORTANT!

***These agents cause mononucleosis-like illness.

What Should Be Done To Avoid Contact With Body Fluids?

When possible, direct skin contact with body fluids should be avoided. Disposable gloves should be available in the health room and the custodian's office. Each classroom should have a Universal Precautions kit, which contains gloves. Gloves are recommended when direct hand contact with body fluids is anticipated (e.g., treating bloody noses, handling clothing soiled by blood or incontinence, cleaning small spills by hand). Hands should be thoroughly washed after gloves are removed. Gloves used for this purpose should be put in a plastic bag or lined trash can, secured and disposed of daily.

What Should Be Done If Direct Skin Contact Occurs?

In many instances, unanticipated skin contact with body fluids may occur in situations where gloves may be immediately unavailable (e.g., when wiping a bloody nose, applying pressure to a bleeding injury outside the classroom, helping a child in the bathroom). In these instances, hands and other affected skin areas of all exposed persons should be routinely washed with soap and water after direct contact has ceased. Clothing and other non-disposable items (e.g., towels used to wipe up body fluids) that are soaked through with body fluids should be rinsed and placed in plastic bags. Gloves should be worn when rinsing contaminated items. If presoaking is required to remove stains, (e.g., blood, feces), use gloves to rinse or soak the item in cold water prior to bagging. Clothing should be sent home for washing with appropriate directions to parents/teachers. Contaminated disposable items (e.g., tissues, paper towels, diapers) should be handled with gloves and disposed of in plastic lined trash can.

How Should Spilled Body Fluids Be Removed From The Environment?

Most schools have standard procedures already in place for removing body fluids (e.g., vomitus). These procedures should be reviewed to determine whether appropriate cleaning and disinfection steps have been included. Many schools stock sanitary absorbent agents specifically intended for cleaning body fluid spills.

Disposable gloves should be worn when using these agents. The dry material is applied to the area, left for a few minutes to absorb the fluid, then vacuumed or swept up. The vacuum bag and sweepings should be disposed of in a plastic bag. Broom and dustpan should be cleaned and disinfected. Vacuuming equipment should be disinfected, as well.

Handwashing Procedure

Proper handwashing requires the use of soap and water and vigorous washing under a stream of running water for 20 seconds or longer.

Soap suspends easily removable soil and microorganisms allowing them to be washed off. Running water is necessary to carry away dirt and debris. Rinse under running water. Use paper towels to thoroughly dry hands.

Disinfectants

An EPA approved disinfectant should be used to clean surfaces contaminated with body fluids. Such disinfectants will kill vegetative bacteria, fungi, tubercle bacillus and viruses.

Disinfection of Hand Surfaces and Care of Equipment

After removing the soil, a disinfectant is applied. Mops should be soaked in the disinfectant after use and rinsed thoroughly or washed in a hot water cycle (165 degrees for 25 minutes) before rinse. Disposable cleaning equipment and water should be placed in toilet or plastic bag as appropriate. Non-disposable cleaning equipment (dust pans, buckets) should be cleaned and then thoroughly rinsed in disinfectant. The disinfectant solution should be promptly disposed down a drainpipe. Remove gloves and discard in appropriate receptacles. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and running water.

Disinfection of Carpets/Rugs

Apply chemical sanitary absorbent agent to soiled area. Scrape fluids to center working from outside in. Scoop up and place in a plastic bag. The area is then sprayed with an approved disinfectant. Let stand for 10 minutes. Blot with paper towel or rag to absorb moisture. Use carpet extractor or spotter as needed.

Laundry Instructions For Clothing Soiled With Body Fluids

The most important factor in laundering clothing contaminated in the school setting is elimination of potentially infectious agents by soap and water. Addition of bleach will further reduce the number of potentially infectious agents. Clothing soaked with body fluids should be washed separately from other items. Presoaking may be required for heavily soiled clothing. Clothing must be washed for 25 minutes in hot (165 degree) water. If the material is bleachable, add ½ cup household bleach to the wash cycle. If material is not colorfast add ½ cup non-chlorine bleach to the wash cycle.

POST EXPOSURE PLAN COMMON INFECTOUS DISEASES

All exposures to bloodborne pathogens while at work should be treated through Worker's Compensation. If an exposure occurs:

1. A staff member covered by District 20's Bloodborne Pathogens Policy who has a skin or mucous membrane exposure involving body fluids, large amounts of blood or prolonged contact with blood, especially when exposed skin is chapped, abraded, or afflicted with dermatitis may have a confidential medical evaluation by the designated medical provider and follow-up, if necessary.
2. As part of the confidential record, the circumstances of exposure will be recorded on the first report of injury form. Relevant information including the activity in which the worker was

engaged at the time of exposure, the extent to which the appropriate work practices and protective equipment were used, and a description of the source of exposure shall be recorded.

3. Once exposure has occurred, hands and skin surfaces should be washed thoroughly with soap and water or mucous membranes flushed with water immediately or as soon as possible.
4. Exposed staff member should report incident to supervisor and risk management office for further care instructions.

Glossary

Antibody – Any of the body of globulins that combine specifically with antigens and neutralize toxins, agglutinate bacteria or cells, and precipitate soluble antigens.

Antigen – Protein of carbohydrate substance (as a toxin or enzyme) that when introduced into the body stimulated the production of an antibody.

Bloodborne Pathogen – Pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, Hepatitis B virus (HBV), Hepatitis C (HCV), and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Body Fluids – Include semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva if contaminated with blood**,** and any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood.

Dermatitis – An inflammation of the skin.

Immune Globulin – Any class of simple proteins that is safe from attack and are insoluble in pure water but are soluble in diluted salt solutions and that occur widely in plant and animal tissue.

Mucous Membrane – A membrane that is rich in mucous glands; one that lines body passages and cavities, which communicate directly or indirectly with the exterior.

Serologically – Deals with blood studies that involve amber colored fluid, which exudes from coagulated blood.

Seronegative – Negative blood studies.

Source Individual – Any individual whose blood or other potentially infectious materials may be a source of occupational exposure to the employee.

Universal Precautions – An approach to infection control. According to the concept of Universal Precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, HIV or other bloodborne pathogens.

FACILITY PRECAUTIONS PROCEDURES

1. All health rooms, restrooms, and classrooms for students/staff at high risk for spread of infectious diseases will be cleaned daily with EPA approved disinfectant. All areas will be cleaned and disinfected after each exposure to blood and body fluids.

2. Gloves will be provided for all first aid providers, high risk staff, coaches, trainers, bus drivers, and custodians to be used whenever they are exposed to blood or body fluids.
3. No needles or pins will be used to remove splinters.
4. Resuscitation pocket masks will be available in all buildings for emergency CPR.

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Attachments EBBA-E Body Fluids appendix.pdf