

(SLIDE 1)

Universal Precautions for Preventing Transmission of Infections

*Annual In-service



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Objective: Staff trained in procedures to handle potential exposure to blood-borne pathogens and other infectious agents minimizes risk to students and other staff and alleviates unnecessary anxiety.

****** A blood-borne pathogen exposure control plan for schools is mandated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.******



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WHAT ARE UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS?

Universal Precautions are standard precautions that all school staff need to take at all times in order to reduce their risk of infection from blood and body fluids (vomit, saliva, sputum, stool, urine, drainage from nose or drainage from cuts, wounds or sores).

These steps are taken "universally", or every time a person comes in contact with another person's blood or other body fluids, because often the person with a blood-borne disease is unaware of his or her infection.



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WHEN USING STANDARD PRECAUTIONS, IT IS ASSUMED THAT
EVERY PERSON IS POTENTIALLY INFECTIOUS!

WHY? Because, we cannot tell if a person is infected or perfectly well.



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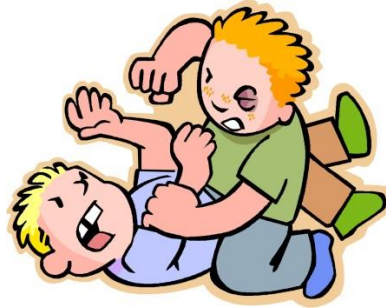


Pathogens are germs capable of causing disease, i.e. bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites. They can enter your body through sexual contact, a break in the skin, eyes, nose, mouth or exposed mucous membranes.

Germs live in the blood stream and are too tiny to see with the naked eye.

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In the school setting there's a risk of a bleed from a fight or an injury



OR

infection from a cough or sneeze.....



So what do you need to know AND do?

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Protect yourself by following these standard precaution steps:



1. **GLOVES**- Always wear disposable gloves when coming in direct contact with blood or body fluids (nosebleeds, bleeding abrasion, loose/lost teeth, handling clothing soiled by urine, feces, vomit or blood and diapering children).

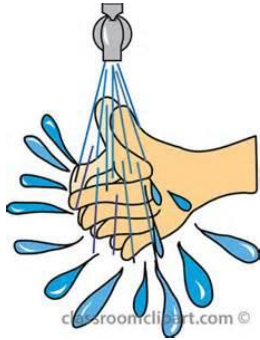
Gloves are used ONE time for each person you come in contact with. If gloves are not immediately available, use another barrier such as a paper towel.

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HOW TO REMOVE GLOVES:

- With right hand, pinch palm of glove on left hand and pull left glove down and off fingers. Form left glove into a ball and hold in fist of right hand.
- Insert two (2) fingers of left ungloved hand under inside rim of right glove on palm side; push glove inside out and down onto fingers and over balled left glove.
- Grasp gloves, which are now together and inside out, with left hand and remove from right hand.
- Discard gloves in plastic bag with any used first aid materials and seal bag.
- Wash hands.

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2.

HANDWASHING- Hand washing is the most important step in preventing the spread of disease! Use liquid soap and warm water. Wash vigorously for at least 20 seconds. Rinse under warm water. Turn faucet off with paper towel. Hand sanitizer is acceptable, but wash hands with soap and water as soon as possible.



3.

DECONTAMINATION- The area soiled with blood or body fluids must be cleaned with the school-approved disinfectant (Lysol & Consume Eco-Lyzer).

- Lysol type products will kill many infectious organisms but will not kill blood borne pathogens.
- Consume Eco-Lyzer has been proven effective against bacteria and major blood borne pathogens (HIV, Herpes Simplex Virus type 1 and the Influenza Virus A2).
- STEPS to decontamination: 1.) Apply gloves. 2.) Remove gross filth and heavy soil deposits. 3.) Spray the area with disinfectant and allow standing for 10 minutes. 4.) Wipe area clean. 5.) Discard of any contaminated materials in lined trash can.
- Contact our custodian or school nurse for disinfectant!



4.

WASTE DISPOSAL- For non-regulated waste

(Band-Aids, bandages, gauze sponges, facial tissues, cotton balls) place in lined trash can.

For regulated waste (syringes, lancets, needles, diabetic strips, contaminated glass) place in a sharps container located in nurse's office).



Basic Emergency First-Aid

1. Provide a barrier:
 - latex gloves/plastic bags
2. Clean area being treated:
 - hydrogen peroxide or soap and water
3. Cover areas being treated:
 - bandages/paper towels



COMMON DISEASES AND THEIR MODES OF TRANSMISSION

Blood Borne Diseases- means they can only be spread by direct contact with blood or some body fluids with blood on it. "Direct contact" means actually touching someone else's blood or body fluids with any part of your body, such as your hands. Of particular concern is direct contact with mucous membranes or any breaks in skin.



Serious Types of Blood Borne Diseases:

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), the virus that causes AIDS
- Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- Hepatitis C virus

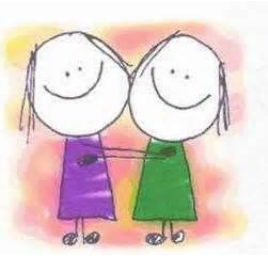
* In school settings, the risk of catching a blood-borne virus is low, and generally comes from touching blood directly. Even then, if your skin has no cuts or breaks, or is not seriously chapped, there shouldn't be any problem as long as you wash your hands immediately after exposure. But any break in the skin, like cuts or chapped hands, can allow a path for a virus to enter.

Droplet infections- An infection transmitted from one individual to another by droplets of moisture expelled from the upper respiratory tract through sneezing or coughing.



Types of droplet infections: Colds, cough, throat infection, flu, mumps and meningitis.

Contact Diseases- Contact Diseases are transmitted when an infected person has direct bodily contact with an uninfected person and the germ is passed from one to the other. Contact diseases can also be spread by indirect contact with an infected person's environment or personal items.



Types of contact diseases: Diarrhea, Impetigo, Lice, Staph

RESOURCES: www.osha.gov, www.cdc.gov



You have completed our annual in service for Universal Precautions for Preventing Transmission of Infections, Hand washing and Basic First Aid!

QUESTIONS?

Contact Nurse Hibbler, RN, SCCSD School Nurse

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BE WELL!



