

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

The Board of Education recognizes that staff/students incur some risk of infection and illness each time they are exposed to blood or other potentially infectious materials. While the risk to staff/students of exposure to body fluids due to casual contact with individuals in the school environment is very low, the Board regards any such risk as serious.

To reduce the risk to staff/students by minimizing or eliminating staff exposure incidents to bloodborne pathogens, the Board directs the Superintendent to develop and implement an Exposure Control Plan. Bloodborne pathogens are defined as pathogenic micro-organisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These include, but are not limited to, Hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

The plan shall include annual in-services for staff and students; first-aid kits in each school room and each school vehicle; correct procedures for cleaning up body fluid spills and for personal cleanup.

The Board directs adherence to universally recognized precautions. Universally recognized precautions require that staff and students approach infection control as if all direct contact with human blood and body fluids is known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, and/or other bloodborne pathogens.

Training followed by an offer of immunization with Hepatitis B vaccine shall be provided for all staff who are required to provide first aid to students and/or for all staff who have occupational exposure as determined by the District.

Handling and Disposing of Contaminated Fluids

Health department information about the transmission of diseases including AIDS and Hepatitis B focuses on “body fluids” as a possible carrier of organisms that can infect others. The term includes drainage from cuts and scrapes, vomit, urine, feces, respiratory secretions (nasal discharge), saliva, semen and blood. While any contact with the body fluids of another person represents a risk, the level of risk is very low. The risk is increased if the fluid comes in contact with a break in the skin of another individual. Generally, simple, consistent standards and procedures of cleanliness minimize risk.

The following procedures are precautionary measures against the transmission of diseases. Prudent actions are to be employed by all staff and students. These actions should focus primarily on steps that staff members can take to ensure their own well-being.

Those who administer first aid, provide physical care, or may otherwise incur occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials as determined by the District will be specifically protected through the District's Exposure Control Plan.

The procedures, however, are a review for all staff and students of appropriate hygienic and sanitation practices.

- A. Universally recognized precautions are to be followed at all times. Universally recognized precautions require the assumption that staff and students approach infection control as if all direct contact with human blood and body fluids is known to be infectious for HIV, HBV and/or other bloodborne pathogens.
- B. Whenever possible, a student should be directed to care for his/her own minor bleeding injury. This includes encouraging students to apply their own bandaids. If assistance is required, bandaids may be applied after removal of gloves if caregiver will not come into contact with blood or wound drainage.
- C. Gloves are required for all tasks in which an individual may come into contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials. Such tasks include cleaning body fluid spills, emptying trash cans, handling sharps/containers, handling contaminated broken glass, cleaning contaminated equipment, and handling contaminated laundry/clothing. This also includes assisting with any minor wound care, treating bloody noses, handling clothes soiled by incontinence, diaper changing, and cleaning up vomit.
- D. Complete and effective hand washing of at least ten seconds duration should follow any first aid or health care given a student or contact with potentially infectious materials.
- E. If exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials occurs through coughing, any first-aid procedure, or through an open sore or break in the skin, thorough washing, preferably with germicidal soap, is necessary.
- F. In the event hand washing facilities are not readily available, thorough cleaning using an antiseptic cleanser and clean cloth/paper towels or antiseptic towelettes provided by the District as an alternative is necessary. In the event alternatives are used, hands must be washed with soap and running water as soon as possible.
- G. Any surface contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious materials must be cleaned after each use and at the end of the day with soap and water and then rinsed with an EPA* approved disinfectant. These surfaces include equipment, counters, mats (including those used in physical education and athletic events), or changing tables.
- H. An EPA approved disinfectant must be used when cleaning fluids such as blood or vomit from the floor or other such contaminated surfaces.

- I. Contaminated laundry such as clothing and towels must be placed and transported in bags and containers in accordance with the District's universally recognized precautions. All such items must be laundered in hot or cold water and soap and placed in a dryer.
- J. Needles, syringes, broken glassware and other sharp objects found on District property must not be picked up by students at any time, nor by staff without appropriate puncture-proof gloves or mechanical device such as a broom, brush, and dust pan. Any such items found must be disposed of in closable puncture resistant, leakproof containers that are appropriately labeled or color-coded.
- K. All wastebaskets used to dispose of potentially infectious materials must be lined with a plastic bag liner that is changed daily.
- L. Gloves and repellent gowns, aprons, or jackets are required for tasks in which exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials can be reasonably anticipated to contaminate street clothing. Type and characteristics of such protective clothing will depend on the task. Such tasks may include diapering/toileting with gross contamination, assisting with wound care, sorting or bagging contaminated laundry/clothing, and disposing of regulated waste with gross contamination.
- M. Maximum protection with gloves, face and/or eye protection, and gowns are required whenever splashes, spray, spatter or droplets of blood, or other potentially infectious materials may be generated and eye, nose or mouth contamination can be reasonably anticipated. Such tasks may include feeding a child with a history of spitting or forceful vomiting and assisting with severe injury and wound with spurting blood.
- * Disinfectants which can be used include Lysol, Purex, Clorox, Tough Act bathroom cleanser, Dow bathroom cleaner, Real Pine liquid cleaner, Pine Sol, Spic and Span, Tackle liquid, Comet and other products with EPA numbers.

LEGAL REFS: 29 C.F.R. 1910.1030

Adopted: November 23, 2015