

**INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION**

The Governing Board encourages the Superintendent or designee to work with parents/guardians and local health agencies and organizations to develop a comprehensive approach to disease prevention.

- (cf. 1020 - Youth Services)
- (cf. 5141.31 - Immunizations)
- (cf. 6141.2 - Recognition of Religious Beliefs and Customs)
- (cf. 5141.6 School-Based Health & Social Services)
- (cf. 6142.2 - AIDS Instruction)
- (cf. 6142.8 Comprehensive Health Education)

The Superintendent or designee shall regularly review resources available from health experts to ensure that district programs are based on the most up-to-date information about healthful practices.

To protect students from contact with potentially infectious blood or other body fluids and prevent the spread of infectious disease, universal precautions shall be observed throughout the school environment.

- (cf. 4119.42/4219.42/4319.42 - Exposure Control Plan for Bloodborne Pathogens)
- (cf. 4119.43/4219.43/4319.43 - Universal Precautions)
- (cf. 5144.22 - Infectious Diseases)

The Superintendent or designee shall inform students of the precautions to be used in cases of exposure to blood or other body fluids through injury, accident or classroom instruction.

- (cf. 5141.1 - Accidents)
- (cf. 6145.2 Athletic competition)

Legal Reference:

- EDUCATION CODE
- 49403 Cooperation in control of communicable disease and immunization of pupils
- 51202 Instruction in personal and public health and safety
- CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 8
- 5193 California bloodborne pathogens standard
- CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 17
- 2500-2508 Communicable disease reporting requirements

Management Resources:

- CDE PROGRAM ADVISORIES
- 1016.89 Guidelines for Informing School Employees about Preventing the Spread of Infectious Diseases, including Hepatitis B and AIDS/HIV Infections and Policies for Dealing with HIV-Infected Persons in School Settings
- WEB SITES
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://www.cdc.gov>

**INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION****Exposure to Blood During Classroom Instruction**

Before students work with blood, blood products or other body fluids, the teacher shall explain the potentially hazardous nature of blood and body fluids in the transmission of various agents from one person to another, and the specific procedures and safety precautions to be used in the lesson.

The following precautions shall be used when students are working with blood or other body fluids.

1. Before and after exposure to blood or other body fluids, students shall wash their hands with soap and water, and cover any existing cut, wound or open sore with a sterile dressing.
2. Students shall wear gloves or other personal protective equipment as appropriate.
3. Blood typing or similar experiments may be conducted by teacher demonstrations. When being performed individually, students shall work with their own blood or use prepackaged ABO/Rh blood cell kits that have vials of blood previously tested for transmissible agents.
  - a. Students shall use individual sterile lancets for finger punctures and shall not reuse them.
  - b. Before the finger is punctured, it shall be wiped with a piece of cotton that has been immersed in alcohol.
  - c. If bleeding persists after the finger is punctured, the student shall apply a sterile bandage using moderate pressure.
4. Lancets and any other materials contaminated with blood or body fluids shall be discarded into a solution consisting of one part bleach to 10 parts water (1:10), made fresh daily.
5. At the end of the class, surfaces shall be wiped with alcohol or a solution of one part bleach to 10 parts water.

(cf. 4119.42/4219.42/4319.42 - Exposure Control Plan for Bloodborne Pathogens)

(cf. 4119.43/4219.43/4319.43 - Universal Precautions)

(cf. 6142.2 - AIDS Prevention Instruction)

(cf. 6142.8 - Comprehensive Health Education)

(cf. 6142.93 - Science Instruction)

(cf. 6143 - Courses of Study)

Regulation

approved: April 22, 2003

EL RANCHO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Pico Rivera, California

## **Precautions for Infectious Disease Prevention**

Handwashing is the single most important technique for preventing the spread of disease. Liquid soap is preferable to bar soap. Hands should be washed thoroughly for 15 to 30 seconds with soap and warm running water, rinsed under running water, and thoroughly dried with paper towels:

1. Before eating, drinking or feeding.
2. Before handling food, clean utensils or kitchen equipment.
3. Before and after using the toilet or diapering.
4. After accidental contact with body secretions such as blood, urine, feces, mucus, saliva or drainage from wounds, or with soiled garments, equipment, diapers or menstrual pads.

Nonsterile disposable gloves should be worn when handling blood (such as providing care for nosebleeds, bleeding gums, cuts or wounds); blood-soiled items (such as menstrual pads, bandages or clothing); secretions (particularly from open sores or wounds); vomit, urine or feces; as well as surfaces, materials, and objects exposed to them.

Gowns or smocks should be worn if soiling of clothing by body fluids, secretions or excretions is anticipated. Hands should be washed thoroughly after removing gowns or gloves.

Personnel and students with open skin lesions (such as chapped or broken skin, eczema, sores, cuts or wounds) should particularly avoid contact with blood, blood-soiled items, or secretions, and should cover their lesions with occlusive dressings or gloves when possible.

Extraordinary care should be taken to prevent accidental wounds from potentially contaminated sharp instruments such as needles, scissors, or knives.

Food and drinks should not be shared. Separate eating utensils, glasses and cups should be used.

Sanitary conditions should be maintained throughout the facility, with established routines for frequently cleaning floors, sinks, faucets, table tops, door knobs, etc.

Surfaces contaminated with body secretions should be washed with soap and water and disinfected promptly with a freshly prepared solution of bleach (ten parts water to one part bleach). Disposable towels should be used whenever possible, and mops should be rinsed in the bleach solution.

Articles and clothing soiled with blood, vomit, feces, urine or other body discharges should be placed in leakproof plastic bags for proper disposal or washing.