

Integrated Day Charter School
Governing Board



Policy Series: 3000

Policy Number: 3850

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATION 3850.2

REGULATION FOR HANDLING BODY FLUIDS

The following procedures/precautions should routinely be used throughout the school system to minimize the risks of transmission of communicable diseases. These guidelines provide simple and effective precautions for all persons, including pregnant women potentially exposed to the body fluids of any student. They will be updated as new information/recommendations become available from the State Department of Health, Division of Epidemiology.

DEFINITION OF “BODY FLUIDS”

Body fluids apply to blood, drainage from scrapes and cuts, feces, urine, vomits, saliva and drainage from orifice (e.g., nose, ears).

STANDARD PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING BODY FLUIDS

Direct skin contact with body fluids of others should be avoided whenever possible.

PROCEDURES:

- A. Gloves should routinely be worn when direct hand contact with body fluids is anticipated; treating bloody noses, handling clothes soiled by incontinence or vomit, cleaning small spills by hand, etc.
- B. Gloves and other materials used for this purpose should be put in a plastic bag or lined trash can. Plastic bags should be changed daily and disposed of routinely. Double bagging can be used when indicated (known high risk contamination).
- C. Gloves should be kept in all areas of high risk, e.g., health room, maintenance areas, main office and any classroom where risk of spills is particularly high.
- D. Students should be taught to handle their own “body fluids” as appropriate (for age, state of health, etc.). When feasible, students should dispose of their own tissue after blowing nose, apply pressure to nose and dispose of tissue/paper towels used for bloody noses, wash own scrapes, etc.
- E. Students should be taught good hand washing techniques and encouraged to use it routinely before eating, after toileting, after vomiting, etc.

When direct skin contact or contamination or materials occur from unanticipated skin contact with body fluids (helping a child in the bathroom, vomiting, etc.) proper cleaning techniques should be followed.

- A. Grossly contaminated environmental surfaces should be thoroughly cleaned with a freshly prepared solution containing one part bleach to ten parts water. Disposable gloves should be worn.
- B. Wastes and disposable cleaning equipment should be placed in a toilet or plastic bag as appropriate.
- C. Non-disposable cleaning equipment (e.g., mops, buckets) should be thoroughly rinsed in bleach solution (as above). The bleach solution should be disposed of promptly down a drain pipe.

AR 3850.2

- D. Maintenance responsibilities should include daily cleaning with bleach solution (as above) above all areas of high risk for contact with body fluids such as the health room toilet(s), sink(s), student and staff lavatories, etc. Plastic bags should also be changed daily and disposed of routinely; disposable gloves should be worn.
- E. Spilled body fluids on carpets should be disposed of by routine use of a moisture absorbent which is then swept/vacuumed, followed by washing carpet with carpet cleaner, etc.

The clothing of persons at high risk for frequent contact with body fluids should be protected.

- A. Lab coats for use in health room when tending sick children is recommended (Dr. J. Hadler, Department of Epidemiology, State Department of Health). A lab coat will protect the nurse's clothing from contamination with body fluids and can be removed when he/she goes outside of the health room for non-clinical responsibilities. Such procedures help to prevent unknown transmission of disease.

cf. 3850.1