

## **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 presents 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 following procedures are a review for all staff and students of appropriate hygienic and sanitation practices:

1. 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 blood-borne pathogens.
2. Whenever possible, a student should be directed to care for his/her own minor bleeding injury. This includes encouraging students to apply their own band aids. If assistance is required, band aids may be applied after removal of gloves if the care giver will not come into contact with blood or drainage from the wound.
3. 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 sharp 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.
4. Complete and effective hand washing of at least 30 seconds in duration should follow any first aid or health care given a student or contact with potentially infectious materials.

5. If exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials occurs through coughing, any first-aid process, or through an open sore or break in the skin, thorough washing, preferably with germicidal soap, is necessary.
6. In the event hand washing facilities are not readily available, thorough cleansing with an antiseptic cleanser and clean cloth, paper towels or antiseptic towelettes provided by the District can be used as an alternative.
7. 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. Surfaces may include but are not limited to equipment, counter tops, mats (including those used in physical education and athletic events) or changing tables.
8. An EPA approved disinfectant must be used when cleaning fluids such as blood or vomit from the floor or other contaminated surface.
9. 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 soap and water and then dried in a dryer.
10. 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 a mechanical device such as a broom or brush and dust pan. Any such items found must be disposed of in a closable, puncture resistant, leak-proof container that is appropriately labeled or color coded.
11. All wastebaskets used to dispose of potentially infectious materials must be lined with a plastic bag liner that is changed daily.
12. 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.
13. 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 or wounds with spurting blood.

\* Disinfectants which can be used include Lysol, Purex, Clorox, Tough Act Bathroom Cleaner, Dow Bathroom Cleaner, Real Pine Liquid Cleaner, Pine Sol, Spic and Span, Tackle Liquid, Comet and other products with EPA numbers.