

Procedures for Dealing with Students Having HIV, AIDS or HBV

Although HIV, AIDS and HBV¹ are serious illnesses, the risk of contracting the disease in a school setting is extremely low. HIV and HBV are not spread from one person to another by casual social contact. Spread occurs when a body fluid such as blood or semen is introduced through broken skin or onto the mucous membranes of the eye, mouth, vagina or rectum. Specific methods for the spread of HIV or HBV include sexual contact, sharing of intravenous needles and transfusion of contaminated blood or blood products.

If any risk of contagion in the school setting exists, it would be limited to situations where open skin lesions or mucous membranes would be exposed to blood from an infected person. One example is a teacher providing first aid for a bleeding injury and getting blood into an open sore on his/her hand. Another example is an aggressive, neurologically disabled or preschool student exposing other students by biting or other oral contact.

HIV, AIDS or HBV students may be at increased risk of serious illness if exposed to certain infections such as chicken pox, measles, tuberculosis and herpes simplex.

Basic Assumptions

Any procedure must be based on a set of assumptions that give credibility to the process. The following are among the assumptions that underlie this procedure:

1. All students in Oregon have a constitutional right to a free public education;
2. Because of the ways that the disease is transmitted, most students with an HI, AIDS and HBV pose no health risk if appropriate procedures are followed;
3. As a general rule, an infected student is entitled to remain in a regular classroom setting, be eligible for all rights, privileges and services provided by law and by Board policy;
4. Decisions regarding educational programs and school attendance will be made on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all available information on the immediate case;
5. The need for confidentiality is paramount because of the potential for social isolation should a student's condition become known to others.

¹HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus; AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome; HBV – Hepatitis B Virus