Standard Universal Precautions
Communicable Diseases
Infection Control

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Colquitt County Schools
Why do you need to read this carefully?

- The Occupational Health and Safety Administration requires that anyone whose job leads to exposure to BB pathogens must complete training on standard universal precautions.
- The more you know about precautions and infection control, the better you will perform in real situations to protect yourself and others from illness.
Learning Objectives

- Identify personal protective equipment (PPE) used for standard precautions
- Identify Chain of Infection
- Identify actions used to prevent transmission of pathogens
- Identify actions used in event of blood/body fluid exposure
Standard Precautions

- Actions/PPE used at all times
- Used by all staff
- Used in the presence of all blood and other body fluids (except sweat)
- Includes blood-borne, air-borne, droplet, and contact
Standard Precautions

Two-tiered approach:
- Designed to reduce the risk of transmission of blood-borne pathogens
- Designed to reduce the risk of transmission of pathogens from all other body fluids
- Possible transmission via:
  - Mucous Membranes
  - Non-intact skin (opening in skin)
  - Excretions
  - Secretions
Personnel At High Risk

Nursing Staff
Special Ed Teachers
PE Teachers
Custodial Staff
Lay Health Workers (Clinic Substitutes)
All Staff at Risk
Personal Protective Equipment

- Gloves
- Mask
- Lab coat
- Goggles

Designed to Protect YOU!!!!!
1. PATHOGEN

- An infectious agent (germ) capable of causing disease

- Types of Infections: Bacteria, virus, fungus, parasite
2. Reservoir

- Any person in which an infectious organism can live and multiply
- Inanimate surfaces—desks, door knobs, tables, water fountains, etc.
3. Portal of Exit

*Mechanism by which the organism leaves the body*

- Coughing, sneezing i.e. oral-respiratory secretions
- Blood, body fluids i.e. stool, urine, vomit, drainage (not sweat)
- Non-intact skin i.e. cuts, sores, lesions
4. Mode of Transmission

Method by which a pathogen is transmitted to a person

- Contact-direct or indirect
- Droplet-from coughing or sneezing
- Airborne-carried in the air
- Vectors-insects, mosquitoes, fleas, ticks
5. Portal of Entry

Place and way organisms are introduced into the body

- Mucous membranes: nose, mouth, eyes
- Non intact skin: cuts, tears, open areas
- GI tract: eating, drinking
- Respiratory tract: breathing
- GU tract: catheters
- Reproductive system: sexual contact
6. SUSCEPTIBLE HOST

- Person lacking effective resistance
- Increased with immunosuppressed host
Common Diseases
Modes of Transmission

AIDS, Varicella, Colds, Diarrhea, Meningitis, MRSA
Hepatitis, Measles, Influenza, Impetigo, Lice
STDs, Tuberculosis, Mumps, MRSA

Blood/Body Fluids, Airborne, Droplet, Contact
First Aid Cleaning Procedures

- Help the injured student/staff member
- Use a barrier between you and blood/body fluid. Examples:
  - Gloves
  - Paper towels
  - Gauze pads
  - Clothing
  - Paper, plastic
  - Student’s hand
- Clean all surfaces with EPA disinfectant
- Dispose all soiled gloves/other barrier materials in sealed plastic bag
First Aid Cleaning Procedure continued:

- Dispose of all soiled gloves/other barrier materials in sealed plastic bag
- Clean all surfaces again
- Wash hands
  - 10-15 seconds in warm water
  - Use soap and friction
  - Dry from fingertips up
  - Turn off faucet with paper towel
- Seal items to be laundered in double plastic bags
Removing Soiled Gloves

1. Remove glove from one hand.
2. Remove glove from second hand, tucking first glove inside.
3. Throw away promptly. Never touch the outside of the glove with your bare skin.
Removing Soiled Gloves

4. After disposing of gloves, wash hands with soap.
5. Rinse completely and towel dry.
6. The use of alcohol based hand sanitizer is acceptable, but you need soap and water as soon as possible.
Non-regulated Waste

- Placed in a designated trash can with a liner for disposal

Examples:
- Band-Aids
- Bandages
- Gauze sponges
- Facial tissues
- Cotton balls
Non-Regulated Waste

- Policy determined by school, state and local regulations
- Any used or contaminated supplies containing blood or body fluids (except sharps) should be placed in a plastic bag, securely fastened and disposed of in the regular school garbage dumpster.
Standard Precautions

Clean up/Disposal

- Body waste disposed of in toilet
- Blood/body fluids covered with absorbent material (use gloves) and dispose of in lined receptacle to be put in school dumpster
- Disposable towels, use EPA disinfectant for soiled surfaces
Regulated Waste

Includes Contaminated Sharps

- Syringes
- Lancets
- Needles
- Strips
- Contaminated glass
- Medication patches
Disposal of Sharps Containers

- Request new sharps’ container before current container is half-full
- Place lid on sharps’ container when it reaches the “Fill To” line
- **DO NOT OVERFILL!**
- Deliver to School Nurse Coordinator for proper disposal
Standard Health Care Precautions

- Hand washing is #1
- Never recap a used needle
- Never reach into a trash can
- Store sharps’ container in safe level place
- Do not fill past fill line of sharps’ container
Common Blood borne Diseases

- Hepatitis B (HBV)
- Hepatitis C (HCV)
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
# ABCs of Viral Hepatitis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Transmission</th>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Complications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Oral-fecal</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Severe Hepatitis/Relapse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Person/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water/food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Blood/</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Severe Hepatitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Body fluids</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cirrhosis/Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sexually</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic Liver Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>Not</td>
<td>Chronic Liver Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transfusion</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Cirrhosis/Cancer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Risk of Infection

## Single Needle stick

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Acute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis C</td>
<td>3-10%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
What To Do If You Have a Blood/Body Fluid Exposure

- Wash wound under warm running water with soap
- Report incident to your Administrator
- File an Incident Report obtained from your Administrator
- Contact your Consulting Nurse
Communicable Disease Reporting

- Report to School Nurse
- School Nurse to report to School Nurse Coordinator
- School Nurse Coordinator will confer with local health department and Assistant Superintendent of Operations concerning action to be taken
Important Reminders

- Standard universal precautions are in place for your health and safety.
- Failure to follow them is a risk that does not need to be taken.
- Always protect yourself.
- When you need to assist in injury or illness, treat everyone as though they are contagious.
- *See your administrator or school nurse if you have questions!*