Children’s Healthcare
School Health Program

Infection Prevention Overview
Goals

Disease Transmission
Hand Hygiene
Environmental Cleaning
Standard Precautions
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Appropriate Usage
Blood Borne Pathogens (BBP)
Transmission Basics

For transmission of an infection to occur it requires **ALL** of the following requirements.

- A source of microorganisms
- Means of transmission
- Portal of entry
- Susceptible host
- Adequate dose
Hand Hygiene

Handwashing requires

• Running **water**, 
• **Soap**, and
• **Friction** for a minimum of 15 seconds.
  – *The ABC song works well for a 15 second timer*

• Frequently missed areas in Hand Hygiene:
  • Between the fingers
  • Nail beds
  • The thumb
Hand Sanitizer

Waterless Hand Sanitizers

- Can be used instead of soap and water
- Offers excellent kill of microorganisms.
- Offers excellent kill of microorganisms (99% vs. 67% for hand washing)

Instructions

- Apply the product to the palm of one hand (read the label to learn the correct amount).
- Rub your hands together.
- Rub the product over all surfaces of your hands and fingers until your hands are dry.
When the Gel just doesn’t cut it

Waterless / Alcohol Based Hand Hygiene Agents:

• Can be used instead of soap and water UNLESS:
  – Hands are visibly soiled
  – Hands are contaminated with blood or body fluids
  – The caregiver has gone to the restroom
Environmental Disinfection

• Bleach works
  – Pre-moistened Wipes
  – 1:10 bleach solution (shelf life 24 hours)

• Other products that work include:
  – Quaternary ammonium compounds
  – Isopropyl Alcohol
  – Hydrogen peroxide

• Large Spill Guidance
  – Use Standard Precautions!!!
  – Disposal in accordance with your system policies and available resources

What ever you use, use it right! Read the label!!
Standard Precautions

Everyone must be cared for as if their blood and body fluids can transmit a serious infection to yourself and to others...

• No matter how cute they are...
• No matter how well you know them or their family...

If it is wet and it comes from a body...don’t put your hands in it without protective coverings. Wear your gloves!

❖ Note: “Standard Precautions” replaced the term “Universal Precautions” in 1996.
PPE - Gloves

• Wear gloves when there is potential contact with blood, body fluids, mucous membranes, non-intact skin or contaminated equipment.

• Wear gloves that fit appropriately.

• Do not wear the same pair of gloves for the care of more than one individual.

• Do not wash gloves for the purpose of reuse.

• Perform hand hygiene before and immediately after removing gloves.
PPE - Masks

• Wear a facemask when there is potential contact with respiratory secretions and sprays of blood or body fluids
  – May be used in combination with goggles or face shield to protect the mouth, nose and eyes
  – Respiratory droplets can carry up to six feet.
Blood Borne Pathogens (BBP)

- Blood Borne Pathogens are infectious microorganisms in human blood that can cause disease in other humans.
- These pathogens include, but are not limited to:
  - hepatitis B (HBV)
    - Vaccine preventable
  - hepatitis C (HCV)
  - human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

OSHA Site for BBP:
BBP – Athletics & Extra-Curricular Activities

- HIPPA/FERPA Rules apply!!! Protected information may NOT be shared.
- Every person participating in extra-curricular athletics should have an annual physical form on file, signed by a licensed clinician.
- Acutely ill children should not participate in extra-curricular activities.
- Standard Precaution Education for all staff (i.e. coaching/sponsoring extra-curricular activities) is recommended.
- Students should be removed from an activity immediately any time they are bleeding.
- All cuts & abrasions should be covered with an appropriate bandage.
  - Athletes should be immediately removed from the activity if the bandage becomes lose.
- All the above apply to EVERYONE, regardless of BBP status.
Thank You for Your Time

•  https://www.choa.org/medical-professionals