

ADMINISTRATIVE
REGULATION

TURKEYFOOT VALLEY AREA
SCHOOL DISTRICT

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS FOR ALL STAFF AND STUDENTS

“Universal Precautions: is an approach to infection control. The concept of universal precautions is that all human blood and body fluids are treated as if known to contain disease-causing germs (pathogens).

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Hepatitis B (HBV) can be found in blood, semen, vaginal secretions, and breast milk. HBV (not HIV) is also found in high enough concentrations in saliva to transmit infection from one person to another. Saliva and other body fluids such as urine, vomit, nasal secretions, sputum, and feces often contain germs that cause other diseases. It is not always possible to know when blood or body fluids are infectious; therefore, all body fluids shall be handled as if infectious. All students and staff shall routinely observe the following universal precautions to prevent and reduce spread of infectious disease:

1. Wear disposable waterproof gloves whenever you expect to come into direct contact with blood, other body fluids containing blood, or contaminated items and surfaces. This applies to incidents including, but not limited to, caring for nosebleeds or cuts, cleaning up spills, or handling clothing soiled by blood or body fluids containing blood. Do not reuse gloves. After each use, remove gloves without touching them outside and dispose of them in a lined waste container. After removing gloves, wash hands thoroughly with soap and water as described below.
2. Wash your hands and any other contacted skin surfaces thoroughly for 15 to 30 seconds with dispensable soap and warm running water, rinse under running water, and thoroughly dry with disposable paper towels:
 - a. Immediately after any accidental contact with blood, body fluids, or drainage from wounds, or with soiled garments, objects, or surfaces.
 - b. Immediately after removing gloves or other protective equipment or clothing.
 - c. Before assisting others with eating and drinking as well as eating and drinking yourself.
 - d. Before handling food, cleaning utensils or kitchen equipment.
 - e. Before and after diapering and assisting with toileting as well as toileting your self.

When running water is not available, use antiseptic hand cleanser and clean towels or antiseptic towelettes, and use soap and running water as soon as feasible.

3. Clean surfaces and equipment contaminated with blood with soap and water and disinfect them promptly with a fresh solution of household bleach (ten parts water to one part bleach) or other disinfectant. While cleaning, wear disposable gloves and use disposable towels whenever possible. Rinse mops or other reusable items in the disinfectant and dry thoroughly.
4. Properly dispose of contaminated materials and label them as bio-hazardous.
 - a. Place blood, body fluids, gloves, bloody dressings, and other materials soaked with blood into appropriately labeled plastic bags or lined waste containers.
 - b. Place needles, syringes, and other sharp disposable objects into leak-proof, puncture-proof containers.
 - c. Bag soiled towels and other laundry. Presoak with disinfectant and launder with soap and water.
 - d. Dispose of urine, vomit, or feces in the sewer system.
5. Do not care for others' injuries if you have any bleeding or oozing wounds or skin conditions yourself.
6. Use a mouthpiece, resuscitation bag, or other ventilation device when readily available when it is necessary to provide mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
7. Immediately report any incident of accidental exposure to blood or first-aid incident that involved direct contact with blood in accordance with district policies about accident reporting.

Adopted: October 15, 2012