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**Section:**

**Title:**

**Date Adopted:**

**No. 820  
Operations**

**Prevention of Infectious Diseases**

**February 21, 1994**

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1        820. Prevention of Infectious Diseases

2        **PREFACE**

3        Because of the growing interest in the HIV Hepatitis-B Virus, the following policy for the control  
4        prevention of transmission of infectious diseases has been developed for the Deer Lakes School District.

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6        **NEED**

7        The need for the control of infectious disease is well documented and desirable for health, economic and  
8        educational considerations. This need for infectious disease control is currently supported by concerns  
9        expressed by school nurses and nurse assistants, parents, teachers, cafeteria workers, bus drivers and  
10       maintenance workers. Examples of the concern can be seen in the use of puncture-resistant boxes for used  
11       Tines, lancets and needles, as well as teacher or maintenance workers request for gloves in dealing with  
12       soilings from body fluids.

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14       **OBJECTIVE**

15       To prevent the spread of pathogens that cause illness among students and staff, the following precautions  
16       should be taken.

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18       **PRECAUTIONS**

19       Realize that feces can transmit salmonella bacteria, shigella, hepatitis A virus, giardia and other infectious  
20       microbacteria. Respiratory secretions, saliva, and nasal secretions can transmit mononucleosis and  
21       influenza virus. In addition, vomitus can transmit gastrointestinal viruses. Unwashed hands allow the  
22       spread of impetigo, ringworm, and pinworm.

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24           1. Consider all body fluids as infectious for some organism.  
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26           2. Consider all blood as potentially infectious for HIV and Hepatitis B.  
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28                A. HIV is mainly found in blood, semen and vaginal secretions.  
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30                B. There are no documented cases of people transmitting HIV through feces, nasal  
31                secretions, sputum, saliva, sweat, tears, urine or vomitus. The risk of transmission of HIV  
32                from these body fluids is remote or nonexistent unless they contain visible blood.  
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34                C. In the schools, the main concern for HIV is in regard areas or materials contaminated  
35                with blood.  
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37                D. HIV dies quickly in the air.

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39        "All workers should take precautions to prevent injuries caused by needles, scalpel blades, and other sharp  
40        instruments or devices during procedures; when cleaning used instruments; during disposal of used needles;  
41        and when handling sharp instruments after procedures. To prevent needle-stick injuries, needles should not  
42        be recapped, purposely bent or broken by hand, removed from the disposable syringes, or otherwise  
43        manipulated by hand. After they are used, disposable syringes and needles, scalpel blades, and other sharp  
44        items should be placed in puncture-resistant containers for disposal; the puncture-resistant containers  
45        should be located as close as practical to the use area . . ."

46                per CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL - FEBRUARY 1989

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48        **RECOMMENDATIONS**

49        The success of these measures in controlling the transmission of infectious disease can only be ensured if  
50        the following recommendations are followed:

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2. the use of plastic liners in all waste baskets.
3. providing a supply of disposable vinyl and non-allergenic latex gloves.
4. providing utility gloves with all cleaning supplies.
5. all disinfectants should be approved by the EPA.
6. providing puncture-resistant containers for disposal of needles' and sharps in all health care areas.
7. implementation of a voluntary Hepatitis-B Vaccination program for potentially at-risk school personnel.

First Reading: January 17, 1994  
Approved: February 21, 1994