

Handling and Disposal of Bodily Fluids

Information Covered in this Training

Preventing and Controlling Infectious Diseases

Blood-borne Pathogens

Universal Precautions

Biohazard Disposal



Preventing and Controlling Infectious Diseases

GERMS are TOUGH

- Virus can be transferred from dry smooth surface up to 20 minutes after being contaminated.
- Some viruses can travel on droplets through the air.
- *E. coli*, *salmonella* and other bacteria can live up to two hours on surfaces like doorknobs, keyboards, and tables.
- Bacteria doubles every 20 minutes.
 - Five bacteria in a sandwich at 12:00 noon will total over 10 million by 7 pm. After three days, with no bacteria dying, there would be enough to cover the earth.
- Microorganisms can build up resistance to drugs (antibiotic resistance) intended to kill them.
- Hot water will not kill bacteria—only temperatures over 140 degrees can kill them.

Handwashing

The single most effective way to prevent the spread of infection.

- ❖ Hands are warm, moist parts of the body that come into frequent contact with germs. Young children have not yet learned healthy personal habits, such as, putting things in their mouths, sucking on fingers, rubbing their eyes, or coughing in their hands. Good handwashing can help reduce infection due to these habits.
- ❖ Teachers can teach and model good handwashing techniques to reduce illness in the classrooms or homes.
- ❖ Gloves are not a substitute for handwashing.



MN Dept. of Human Services Rule 3

Hand washing: child.

A child's hands must be washed with soap and water after a diaper change, after use of a toilet or toilet training chair, and before eating a meal or snack. Staff must monitor hand washing and assist a child who needs help. The use of a common basin or a hand sink filled with standing water is prohibited.

Hand washing: staff person.

A staff person must wash his or her hands with soap and water after changing a child's diaper, after using toilet facilities, and before handling food or eating.

5 Common Ways Germs are Spread

Nose, mouth, or eyes to hands to others:
Germs can spread to the hands by sneezing, coughing, or rubbing the eyes and then can be transferred to other family members or friends. Simply washing your hands can help prevent such illnesses as the common cold or eye infections.

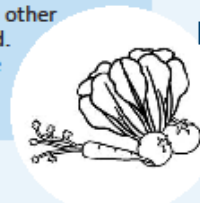


Hands to food:
Usually germs are transmitted from unclean hands to food by an infected food preparer who didn't wash his or her hands after using the toilet. The germs are then passed to those who eat the food. This is easily prevented by always washing your hands after using the toilet and before preparing food items.



Food to hands to food:

Germs are transmitted from raw foods, such as chicken, to hands while preparing a meal. The germs on the hands are then transferred to other uncooked foods, such as salad. Cooking the raw food kills the initial germs, but the salad remains contaminated.



Animals to people:
Wash your hands after petting animals or touching any surfaces they come into contact with.



Infected child to hands to other children:
Germs are passed from an child with diarrhea to the hands of the parent during diaper changing. If the parent doesn't immediately wash his or her hands, the germs that cause diarrhea are then passed to others.



Recommendations For Additional Handwashing

- Upon arrival at site
 - Before handling, preparing, and/or eating food
 - Before and after giving medications
 - Before and after sick care
 - Before and after treating wounds
 - After emptying or touching garbage
- After...
 - Coming in from outside or gym play
 - Sand/water/substance table play
 - Diapering or toileting
 - Touching any body fluid or items that could contain it
 - Brushing teeth or handling toothbrush
 - Handling a pet/animal or their habitat, food, or waste
 - Coughing
 - Sneezing
 - Nose-blowing

Staff should supervise all child handwashing!

Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizers

- Not for use in children under 24 months of age.
- Guidelines for all other enrolled children:
 - Use only when soap and running water is not available.
 - Staff must put appropriate amount in each child's hands.
 - Staff must supervise children to ensure proper use and effectiveness.
 - Apply enough to cover all surfaces, about a size of a dime.
 - Rub hands together covering all surface of hands/fingers.
 - Rub until it is absorbed and hands/fingers are dry, about 15 sec.

Alcohol-based hand sanitizers must be out of reach of the children!!

Exclusion of Sick Children

MN DHS Rule 3
9503.0080

A child with any of the following conditions or behaviors is a sick child and must be excluded from a center not licensed to operate a sick care program. If the child becomes sick while at the center, the child must be isolated from other children in care and the parent called immediately. A sick child must be supervised at all times. The license holder must exclude a child:

- A. with a reportable illness or condition as specified in part 4605.7040 that the commissioner of health determines to be contagious and a physician determines has not had sufficient treatment to reduce the health risk to others;
- B. with chicken pox until the child is no longer infectious or until the lesions are crusted over;
- C. who has vomited two or more times since admission that day;
- D. who has had three or more abnormally loose stools since admission that day;
- E. who has contagious conjunctivitis or pus draining from the eye;
- F. who has a bacterial infection such as streptococcal pharyngitis or impetigo and has not completed 24 hours of antimicrobial therapy;
- G. who has unexplained lethargy;
- H. who has lice, ringworm, or scabies that is untreated and contagious to others;
- I. who has a 100 degree Fahrenheit axillary or higher temperature of undiagnosed origin before fever reducing medication is given;
- J. who has an undiagnosed rash or a rash attributable to a contagious illness or condition;
- K. who has significant respiratory distress;
- L. who is not able to participate in child care program activities with reasonable comfort; or
- M. who requires more care than the program staff can provide without compromising the health and safety of other children in care.

Confirmed contagious illness, Send Health Alert to all families

Chickenpox

Mononucleosis (mono)

Croup

MRSA

Fifths Disease

Pinkeye

Impetigo

RSV

Hand-Foot-and-Mouth

Ringworm

Influenza

Scabies


Infectious Diarrhea

Strep Throat

Lice

Scarlet Fever

Call Health Manager if you need information about any other illnesses



Blood Borne
Pathogens
&
Universal Precautions

What is a Blood Borne Pathogen?

Pathogenic Microorganism present in human blood and can cause disease in humans.

Bloodborne Pathogens
(most common but not limited to)

- Hepatitis B (HBV)
- Hepatitis C (HCV)
- Human Immunodeficiency (HIV)

How are Bloodborne Pathogens Transmitted
Blood or Bodily Fluid contaminated with blood

- Non-Intact Skin; Cuts, scrapes, acne, damaged skin (sunburn or blisters)
- Mucous Membranes; Eyes, nose, mouth
- Contaminated Needles
- Sexual Contact
- Mother to Newborn during birth or breastfeeding

Anyone can get a bloodborne pathogen

Follow

- Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan

Wear

- Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE); gloves, eye protection, etc.

Treat

- Treat all blood and bodily fluid as if it was infected.

Follow

- Follow safe hygiene practices, wash hands thoroughly

Handle

- Handle contaminated material with care. Dispose of materials in specially designed containers.

Clean and
decontaminate

- Properly clean and decontaminate the work space and classroom.

How to Avoid Exposure

Universal Precautions
(At all times)

Removing Disposable Gloves



Dispose of gloves in a proper biohazard container and wash your hands thoroughly with soap & water

What should I do if I am Exposed?

1. Self-care; wash or flush the affected body part.
2. Call SFM Work Injury Hotline at 855-675-3501 immediately after self-care.
3. Contact the Health Manager the same day of the exposure to discuss follow-up with medical provider.
4. Complete a written AEOA Accident Report and send to your Program Manager within 24 hours.
5. If you are exposed to possible bloodborne pathogens at work, you will be offered a confidential medical exam and follow-up evaluation. You must give Head Start the completed medical exam within 15 days.
6. If you refuse medical care, you must complete the “Employee Medical Exam Declination” form.
7. “Hepatitis B Immunization Consent/Refusal” form must be completed.
8. “Exposure Incident” form is completed by Health Manager and reviewed with employee.



Biohazard Disposal

Biohazard Waste

Contaminated with blood or other infectious materials. The infectious material pose a risk of spreading disease in humans, animals, and the environment.

Any waste that is potentially infectious

Identifying Biohazard Waste

- **Human blood and its components**, in liquid or semi-liquid form, dried or not
- **Human bodily fluids** (including semen, vaginal secretions, cerebral spinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, and saliva), in liquid or semi-liquid form, dried or not
- **Human pathological waste**: all human tissues, organs, and body parts
- **Animal waste**: all animal carcasses and body parts
- **Sharps waste**: sharp medical utensils such as scalpels, needles, glass slides, lancets, glass pipettes, broken glass that have been contaminated with potentially infectious material

Sharps Containers:

You must dispose of all sharps
(needles, glass, etc) in a sharps
container!



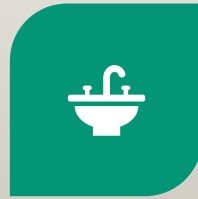
How to clean up blood or bodily fluids that may contain blood.



WEAR APPROPRIATE
PPE TO PROTECT
YOURSELF (GLOVES)



REMOVE AS MUCH OF
THE SPILL AS POSSIBLE
WITH ABSORBENT
MATERIAL
(PAPER TOWEL)



DISINFECT USING A
FRESH BLEACH
SOLUTION OF 1 PART
BLEACH TO 9 PARTS
WATER



FOLLOW CONTACT
TIME
RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR THE CHOSEN
DISINFECTANT



DISPOSE EVERYTHING
USED TO CLEAN SPILL
IN BIOHAZARD BAG
(RED BAG)



WASH YOUR HANDS

Handling & Disposal of Bodily Fluids Policy

Arrowhead Head Start will follow safety procedures for handling and disposing of bodily fluids by;

Cleaning and disinfecting surfaces that come in contact with potentially infectious bodily fluids, including blood and vomit.

Disposing of all blood-contaminated material in a plastic bag with a secure tie.

Disposing of sharp items used for a child with special care needs in a “sharps container.” The sharps container must be stored out of the reach of children.

Wearing appropriate protective wear. Supplies available in all classrooms will be; disposable gloves, disposal bags, and eye protection.

Staff will be trained on Handling & Disposal of Bodily Fluids at orientation and at least once each calendar year. Training will be documented in staff’s personnel records.


This policy complies with Minnesota Statutes, section 245A.41, subdivision 2 and Minnesota Rules, part 9503.0005, subpart 11.

This policy complies with 1302.47 (4)(A),(H), 1302.47(6)(iii)

Approved by Policy Council on 6.13.19

Additional References:

Blood Borne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan



Complete Knowledge Check