

Infection Control

At Greenvale it is possible there may be students and staff who carry blood born illness including Hepatitis B and HIV. Students (and their family) and staff have the right NOT to disclose this information. Therefore, to eliminate the risk of cross infection it is essential that all staff follow school advice, and strict hygiene procedures at all times when attending to personal care or medical needs.

- We would recommend all staff to have the Hepatitis B vaccination available at your GP or at Occupational Health.
- Read and follow the infection control and personal care guidelines detailed in the staff handbook
- Gloves should always be worn before assisting anyone who is bleeding or vomiting
- Gloves should be worn if cleaning up any bodily waste spillages
- Additional protective clothing/ goggles are available for personal care in extreme situations (see personal care guidelines)
- Wear long sleeves as protection from bites

Please Note

- **If staff or students are bitten show the injury to a member of the leadership team immediately for advice**
- **If a student spits and saliva comes into contact with the eye of either staff or students, rinse with an eyebath for a few minutes(kept in the medical room) to cleanse.**

Infection Control Procedures at Greenvale.

In order to minimise the risk of infections around the school all staff need to ensure that standard, routine precautions are carried out at all times when working with students. This document will outline what these procedures entail.

Hand Washing.

It is widely acknowledged that this is the single most important activity for reducing the spread of diseases. Correct hand washing procedures should be followed so that areas are not missed (See leaflets on changing room walls). It is sufficient to use soap and water. This should always be carried out before any direct contact with students and after any activity or contact that contaminates the hands.

Other precautions include;

- Keeping nails short and clean (Ideally false nails should not be worn or kept short).
- Avoid wearing lots of rings especially those with stones or ridges.
- Any cuts and abrasions should be covered with waterproof dressings.

Inadequately dried hands are more liable to spread contamination and more liable to skin damage so thorough drying is important. Hand towels are considered the best method of doing this.

In summary hands should be thoroughly washed on all of the following occasions;

- Before & after close contact with students.
- After handling body fluids and items contaminated with body fluids.
- After removing protective clothing.

- Before handling food.
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Personal Protective Equipment

These precautions should always be used during changing or dealing with any bodily fluid. They include aprons and latex gloves. Hands should always be thoroughly washed after discarding the gloves.

Equipment Decontamination.

Any equipment that is shared between students should regularly be decontaminated. This includes such areas as tables, eating and drinking utensils, changing areas, educational equipment etc. Such cleaning may be done by hand or, where appropriate in the dishwasher. Antiseptic spray, wipes or hot soap and water can be used for such purposes and this should be carried out on a weekly or daily basis according to contact with bodily fluids. Soft furnishings should have waterproof covers where possible and all fabric covers should be washed regularly at the hottest temperature possible.

Safe Disposal of Waste.

All waste products that contain body waste or blood should be disposed of into a yellow disposal sack and placed in the appropriate bins outside school on a daily basis by Ecovert staff

Signed: _____ Chair of Governors

Date: _____