



## PURPOSE

To outline the steps required to ensure that students received information concerning their responsibilities.

## POLICY STATEMENT

- School health clinic preserves the mission and vision to serve the students to meet their physical, social, spiritual, psychological needs.
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## SCOPE

Prevention and control of infection in the health care facilities.

## TARGET AUDIENCE

The school clinic management and health care staff.

## RESPONSIBILITY

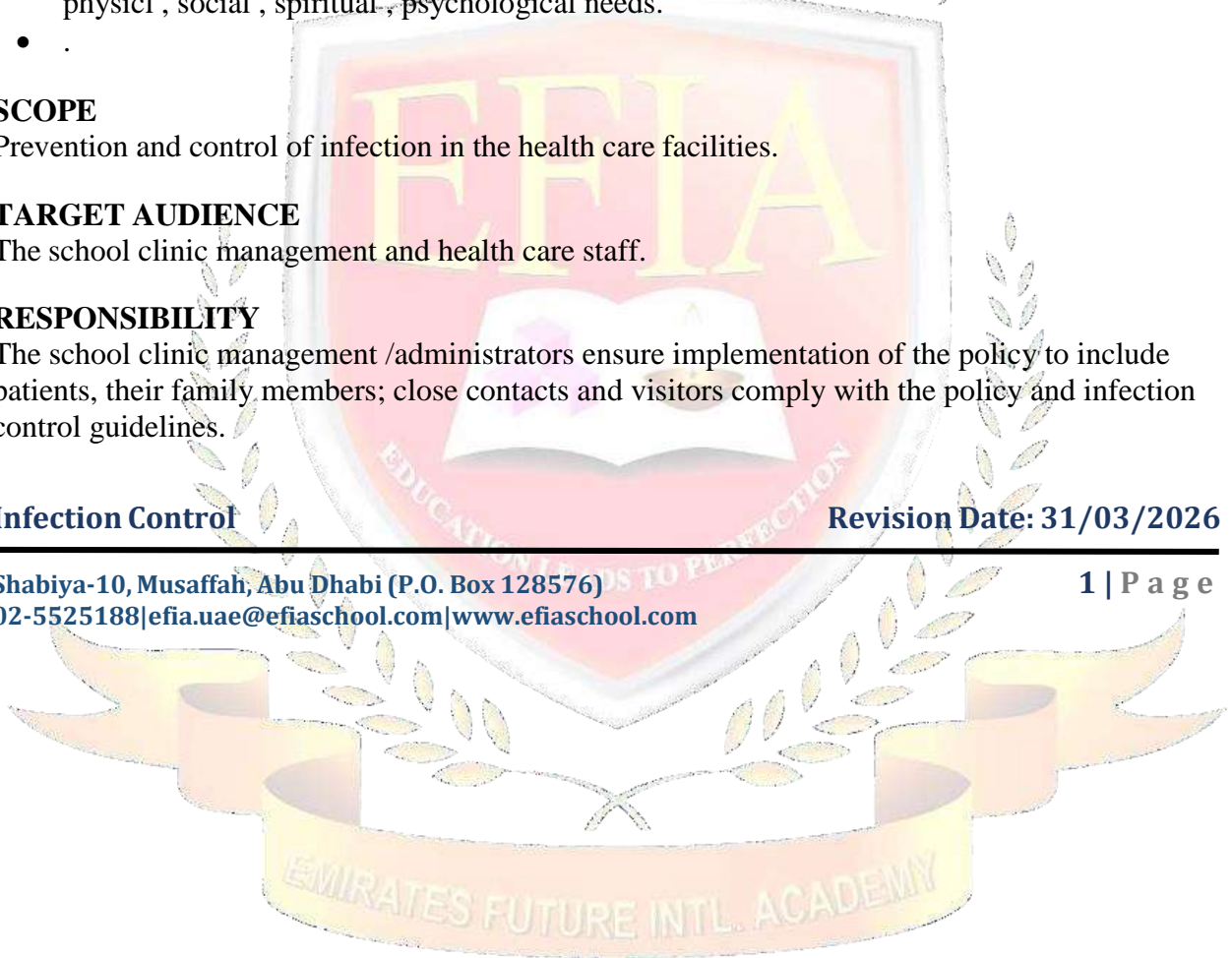
The school clinic management /administrators ensure implementation of the policy to include patients, their family members; close contacts and visitors comply with the policy and infection control guidelines.

## Infection Control

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## PROCEDURE

Some steps are used to implement the IC program:

- Strict attention to hands washing.
- Handle with care all needles and sharps instruments.
- Use injection tray to carry sharps.
- Do not recap needles.
- Discard all sharps into sharp containers.
- Cover cuts and skin lesions with dressing.
- Wear protective clothing: gloves, eye goggles, apron and mask if exposure/splashing is likely to blood and body fluids. The type of protective clothing should be appropriate for the procedure being performed and the type of exposure anticipated.
- Wash immediately hands and other skin surfaces that become contaminated.

Therefore, health workers should, as a matter of good practice, using routinely appropriate barrier methods, which will prevent contamination by blood/body fluids, since it has been recommended that every patient be regarded as a potential biohazard.

Health care workers who encounter patient's blood/body fluids may be exposed to occupational risk from borne viral infections such as HIV or Hepatitis B Virus.

The most likely means of transmission of these viruses to health care workers is by direct percutaneous inoculation of infected blood by sharp injury or by blood splashing onto broken skin or mucous membrane since it is impossible to identify all those who are sero-positive to HIV or HBV.

### SKIN:

Cuts or abrasions in any area of exposed skin should be covered with a dressing that is waterproof and an effective viral and bacterial barrier.

### GLOVES:

Wear disposable latex or vinyl gloves and a plastic apron. Spillage should be covered with disposable towels to soak up excess. The spillage should be cleared up with the gloved hand and debris treated as clinical waste. The area should then be cleared with the appropriate disinfectant for that surface.

### HAND WASHING:

The use of gloves does not preclude the need for thorough hand washing between procedures.

### APRONS:

Disposable aprons may be worn if there is a possibility of splashing by blood/body fluids.

### EYES:

Where there is a danger of flying contaminated debris or blood splashes, eye protection is necessary.

### SHARPS:

Extreme care must be exercised during the use and disposal of sharps. Needles are not to be recapped prior to disposal into approved sharp containers.





### *NEEDLE STICK INJURIES:*

Concentrate on the procedure to avoid this happening. In the event of sharps or needle injury:  
Encourage bleeding from the puncture wound. Do not suck.  
Wash the area thoroughly with soap and water.  
Cover with a waterproof dressing.  
If known, not the name of the patient.  
Report the incident and document the incident.  
Notify the infection control officer.

### *CONJUNCTIVA / MUCUS MEMBRANE*

If splashed with blood/body fluids, irrigate with copious amount of water.

### *SPILLAGES*

Spillages of blood and body fluids must be dealt with immediately. Disposable gloves and an apron should be worn when clearing up spillages. The spilled blood should be completely covered by disposable towels. These towels should be considered as clinical waste.

### *WASTE:*

All contaminated waste (medical waste) must be placed into yellow clinical sacks in order to be treated.

### **CROSS REFERENCE**

HAAD Policy for Infection Control in the Health Care Facilities.  
Reference Number: PPR/HCP/P0010/07

