Chapter 6

Communicable Diseases and Information Sheets

Chapter 6

Communicable Diseases and Infectious Disease Control

CLAY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT POLICY – INFECTIOUS/COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

Every child is entitled to a level of health that permits maximum utilization of educational opportunities. It is the policy of the Clay County School District to work cooperatively with the Department of Health to enforce and adhere to public health and welfare statutes and regulations. Procedures are established for prevention, control and containment of infectious diseases to ensure that both the rights of the individual and concerns of the community are addressed.

INFECTIOUS AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

A. Florida Law - The authority for infectious disease control in Florida is Chapter 381.0031 F.S., 64D- 3.046 F.A.C.

B. Reporting and controlling infectious disease suspected or detected within the school community will be accomplished as follows:

1. The Principal will ***not*** permit a student to enter the school who is out of compliance with the current required immunization schedule, unless exempt for medical reasons or religious beliefs.

2. Any student with symptoms of communicable illness should be excluded from school until symptoms are no longer present, or approval for return has been granted by the student's physician, the school nurse, the principal, the County Health Department, or the State Office of Epidemiology. Consult the Control of Communicable Diseases Manual for specific readmission procedures for certain health conditions.

   a) Exclusion from school should be based on Control of Communicable Diseases Manual. This manual is the school district's guidelines for controlling infectious diseases. This reference also provides information on incubation periods, symptoms, transmissions and control methods.

   b) For students readmitted with open wounds, the lesions must be completely bandaged or covered, so that any draining fluid is prevented from making contact with other persons or surfaces.

3. If a school administrator has any questions concerning infectious disease, the assigned Health Department Nurse and/or Clay County Health Department should be contacted.

4. The Florida Department of Health may have access to any establishment and records of any establishment in the discharge of its official duties in accordance with the law.

5. Diseases of public health significance must be reported by the nurse who attends to a student infected with these diseases or suspected diseases.

6. If a need occurs to send letters to parents about a serious, suspected or diagnosed infectious disease, the letter should be initiated by the County Health Department and then reviewed by the Principal and/or the Supervisor of Student Services and the School Nurse.

7. It is not necessary to inform all parents when a few cases of infectious disease occur if it is determined that the classroom or school is not at risk for an epidemic. Parents/guardians of the affected children will be notified. In certain cases, the School Nurse, in consultation with the Principal and/or Supervisor of Student Services, may decide to notify all parents of the disease outbreak.

8. If an infectious disease epidemic is present, the supervisor of Student Services will confer with the Health Department School Health Coordinator and/or Health Department Epidemiology supervisor. The supervisor of Student Services will also consult with the School Principal and School Nurse to determine necessary procedures to prevent further spread of disease. The decision to close schools due to infectious disease outbreaks is at the discretion of the school district's administration. Consultation on such decisions is available to the School District from the State Office of Epidemiology and the Department of Health.

9. School personnel and others involved in education and caring for a child with an infectious disease, will respect the child's right to privacy, including maintaining confidential records. The number of personnel who are aware of the child's condition should be kept to the minimum. (Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974).

General Procedures:

The County Health Department Nurse will be viewed as the resource for communicable disease in the school. She/He can give general information and assist in decision-making when communicable diseases are suspected. The nurse/ health designee must guard against being placed in the position of making a medical diagnosis. The school nurse may also be asked to gather information concerning the suspected communicable disease.

Reporting Procedures:

The procedure outlined below should be followed when verifying or reporting a suspected communicable disease case:

a) Contact the School Nurse. The nurse/ health designee should obtain as much information concerning the situation as is available at the school such as:

1. Name
2. Address
3. Phone
4. Birth date
5. Parent's names
6. Days of attendance at school
7. Immunization dates if pertinent
8. Hospital and physician name, if available
9. Diagnostic Tests performed
10. How information was obtained (source)

b) Phone the Clay County Health Department (904-529-2800) and relay the information obtained.

Refer to the following page for a list of reportable diseases/conditions in Florida. These diseases have the potential to cause a negative impact on public health and must be reported to the local Health Department when suspected or diagnosed.

Reportable Diseases/Conditions in Florida

Practitioner* List 11/24/08

Did you know that you are required by Florida statute to report certain diseases to your local county health department?**

*Reporting requirements for laboratories differ. For specific information on disease reporting, consult Rule 64D-3, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*.

! = Report immediately 24/7 by phone upon initial suspicion or laboratory test order

☎ = Report immediately 24/7 by phone

• = Report next business day

+ = Other reporting timeframe

- ! Any disease outbreak
- ! Any case, cluster of cases, or outbreak of a disease or condition found in the general community or any defined setting such as a hospital, school or other institution, not listed below that is of urgent public health significance. This includes those indicative of person to person spread, zoonotic spread, the presence of an environmental, food or waterborne source of exposure and those that result from a deliberate act of terrorism.
- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)+
- Amebic encephalitis •
- Anaplasmosis •
- ! Anthrax
- Arsenic poisoning •
- ! Botulism (foodborne, wound, unspecified, other)
- Botulism (infant) •
- ! Brucellosis
- California serogroup virus (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive disease) •
- Campylobacteriosis •
- Cancer (except non-melanoma skin cancer, and including benign and borderline intracranial and CNS tumors)+
- Carbon monoxide poisoning •
- Chancroid •
- Chlamydia •
- ! Cholera
- Ciguatera fish poisoning (Ciguatera) •
- Congenital anomalies •
- Conjunctivitis (in neonates ≤ 14 days old) •
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) •
- Cryptosporidiosis •
- Cyclosporiasis •
- Dengue •
- ! Diphtheria
- Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive) •
- Ehrlichiosis •
- Encephalitis, other (non-arboviral) •
- ☎ Enteric disease due to: *Escherichia coli*, O157:H7 *Escherichia coli*, other pathogenic *E. coli* including entero- toxigenic, invasive, pathogenic, hemorrhagic, aggregative strains and shiga toxin positive strains
- Giardiasis •
- ! Glanders
- Gonorrhea •
- Granuloma inguinale •
- ! *Haemophilus influenzae* (meningitis and invasive disease)
- Hansen's disease (Leprosy) •
- ☎ Hantavirus infection
- ☎ Hemolytic uremic syndrome
- ☎ Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B, C, D, E, and G •
- Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) (positive in a pregnant woman or a child up to 24 months old) •
- Herpes simplex virus (HSV) (in infants up to 60 days old with disseminated infection with involvement of liver, encephalitis and infections limited to skin, eyes and mouth; anogenital in children ≤ 12 yrs) •
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection (all, and including neonates born to an infected woman, exposed newborn)+
- Human papillomavirus (HPV) (associated laryngeal papillomas or recurrent respiratory papillomatosis in children ≤6 years of age; anogenital in children ≤12 yrs) •
- ! Influenza due to novel or pandemic strains
- ☎ Influenza-associated pediatric mortality (in persons aged < 18 yrs)
- Lead poisoning (blood lead level ≥ 10µg/dL); additional reporting requirements exist for hand held and/or on-site blood lead testing technology, see 64D-3 FAC •
- Legionellosis •
- Leptospirosis •
- ☎ Listeriosis
- Lyme disease •
- Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) •
- Malaria •
- ! Measles (Rubeola)
- ! Melioidosis
- Meningitis (bacterial, cryptococcal, mycotic) •
- ! Meningococcal disease (includes meningitis and meningococcemia)
- Mercury poisoning •
- Mumps •
- ☎ Neurotoxic shellfish poisoning
- ☎ Pertussis
- Pesticide-related illness and injury •
- ! Plague
- ! Poliomyelitis, paralytic and non-paralytic
- Psittacosis (Ornithosis) •
- Q Fever •
- ☎ Rabies (human, animal)
- ! Rabies (possible exposure)
- ! Ricin toxicity
- Rocky Mountain spotted fever •
- ! Rubella (including congenital)
- St. Louis encephalitis (SLE) virus disease (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive) •
- Salmonellosis •
- Saxitoxin poisoning including paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) •
- ! Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-associated Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) disease
- Shigellosis •
- ! Smallpox
- *Staphylococcus aureus*, community associated mortality •
- ☎ *Staphylococcus aureus* (infection with intermediate or full resistance to vancomycin, VISA,VRSA)
- ☎ Staphylococcal enterotoxin B (disease due to)
- Streptococcal disease (invasive, Group A) •
- *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (invasive disease) •
- Syphilis •
- ☎ Syphilis (in pregnant women and neonates)
- Tetanus •
- Toxoplasmosis (acute) •
- Trichinellosis (Trichinosis) •
- Tuberculosis (TB) •
- ! Tularemia
- ☎ Typhoid fever
- ! Typhus fever (disease due to *Rickettsia prowazekii* infection)
- Typhus fever (disease due to *Rickettsia typhi, R. felis* infection) •
- ! Vaccinia disease
- Varicella (Chickenpox) •
- Varicella mortality •
- ! Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus disease (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive)
- Vibriosis (Vibrio infections) •
- ! Viral hemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, Marburg, Lassa, Machupo)
- West Nile virus disease (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive) •
- Western equine encephalitis virus disease (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive) •
- ! Yellow fever

You are an invaluable part of Florida's disease surveillance system.

For more information, please call the epidemiology unit at your local county health department or the Bureau of Epidemiology, Florida Department of Health (FDOH): 850-245-4401 or visit http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/topics/surv.htm

**Section 381.0031(1,2), Florida Statutes provides that "Any practitioner, licensed in Florida to practice medicine, osteopathic medicine, chiropractic, naturopathy, or veterinary medicine, who diagnoses or suspects the existence of a disease of public health significance shall immediately report the fact to the Department of Health." The FDOH county health departments serve as the Departments representative in this reporting requirement. Furthermore, this Section provides that "Periodically the Department shall issue a list of diseases determined by it to be of public health significance ... and shall furnish a copy of said list to the practitioners..."

CLAY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES/EPIDEMIOLOGY

Section 381.0031(1,2), Florida Statutes provides that "Any practitioner, licensed in Florida to practice medicine, osteopathic medicine, chiropractic, naturopathy, or veterinary medicine, who diagnoses or suspects the existence of a disease of public health significance shall immediately report the fact to the Department of Health."

For all reportable diseases **EXCEPT** HIV/AIDS, STD, or TB** please mail or fax this form to:

Clay County Health Department
Communicable Diseases/Epidemiology
1305 Idlewild Avenue
P.O. Box 578
Green Cove Springs, FL 32043
Phone: 904-529-2800 Ext. 2848 Fax: 904-529-1043, DO NOT E-MAIL

Disease Information

Name of Disease: _____

Onset of Symptoms: _____/_____/_____ (mm/dd/yr)

Symptoms: _____

Treated by physician: Yes ___ No ___ Unknown ___ If yes, physician name: _____

Hospitalized: Yes ___ No ____ Unknown ___ If yes, hospital name: _____

If reporting chicken pox (varicella), vaccine date(s): **1) ____/____/____ 2) ____/____/____**
mm dd yr mm dd yr

Patient and/or Student Information

Name of Patient/Student: _____Date of Birth _____/_____/_____
mm dd yr

Sex: Male___ Female ___ Hispanic ____ NonHispanic ____

Race: White ___ Black ___ American Indian/Alaskan native ____ Asian/Pacific Islander____ Other ____

Address: _____
Street Apt City State Zip

Parent/guardian: _____ Work phone: _____ext.____

Parent/guardian: _____ Work phone: _____ext.____

Name of School/Daycare: _____ Grade: _____

Reporter's Name: _____ Phone: _____

** For HIV/AIDS, STD and TB reporting, contact those departments directly:
HIV/AIDS and STD 904-529-2800 ext 2851
TB 904-529-2800 ext 2851
Fax: 904-529-1043

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS FOR ALL PERSONNEL WHEN HANDLING BODY FLUIDS AND POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED MATERIALS:

General Precautions: all personnel should use precautions when handling blood, vomitus, urine, feces, saliva, nasal discharge, draining boils, draining ears, impetigo, etc., and when handling contaminated items such as used bandages and dressings. It is important to keep in mind that some persons with no apparent symptoms may be unrecognized carriers and may be infectious.

1. Disposable vinyl or latex gloves should be worn when making contact with body fluids especially if you have an open sore or cut on hands.
2. Gloves should be discarded after each use.
3. Disposable items such as disposable gloves, paper towels and tissues, etc., should be used to handle body fluids.
4. Hands should be washed thoroughly with soap and running water after handling body fluids and contaminated articles, even after the removal of gloves.
5. Disposable items such as used bandages, dressings, and sanitary napkins should be discarded in plastic lined trash containers with lids. (Receptacles lined with a plastic bag for discarding sanitary napkins should be available in every restroom for women). Trash bags should be closed, tied, and discarded daily.
6. Plastic bags should not be reused.
7. The custodian should be contacted when assistance is needed in cleaning up spills of blood or other body fluids.
8. Clean and disinfect surfaces on which blood or other body fluids have been spilled. Use a 1:10 dilution of bleach to water/or approved germicidal cleaner.

Universal Precautions

"Universal Precautions" simply means treating all body fluids as potential sources of contamination/infection. According to OSHA guidelines all employees should have annual training regarding Universal Precautions, Bloodborne Pathogens and Biomedical waste disposal. Training in the school setting may be accomplished by showing the CCSD approved Bloodborne pathogen film. See principal for time/date to schedule.

The following Presentation may be used when presenting bloodborne pathogen information to staff at the request of the Administration.

BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN PRESENTATION

Introduce topic. Discuss that several incidents happened in Clay County School District to staff members in previous years and the importance of everyone understanding an exposure and what to do.

Show film (DVD available through the District Media Center)

Staff sign in sheet goes to principal/or designee.

Discuss exposure:

An exposure occurs when human blood or other potentially infectious materials enter your body by:

- a splash to the eye, mouth, or other mucous membrane
- contamination of non-intact (broken) skin
- a puncture or cut with a sharp instrument

Give examples: A student spitting on a teacher (no blood) would not be an exposure, but an exposure would occur if a teacher got blood on them from assisting a student with a playground injury.

Discuss Universal Precautions

The body fluids of all persons should be considered potentially infectious.

Body fluids include: blood, drainage from scrapes and cuts, feces, urine, and vomit.

Demonstrate how to use gloves.

Baggies with gloves and Band-Aids may be given to staff.

Policy and Procedure if exposure occurs:

- Wash area with soap and water. Use hand sanitizer or antiseptic wipes if no water available.
- Contact School Nurse.
- First aid as needed.
- Report incident to principal and depending on seriousness of situation, principal may notify superintendent office.
- *For staff exposure*, fill out accident report and workman's compensation paperwork. See your school workman's compensation representative. Employee will be sent to the workman's compensation doctor and will follow-up with them regarding treatment plan.
- *For student exposure*, fill out a student accident report and forward to the Risk Management office at the district office. A parent should be advised to follow-up with their child's physician for medical evaluation.

POLICIES & GUIDELINES FOR HANDLING BODY FLUIDS IN SCHOOL

Publicity about certain diseases such as Hepatitis B and AIDS causes concern about the risk of diseases being transmitted in school. There is no evidence that Hepatitis B and AIDS are spread by casual person-to-person contact. However, organisms which cause these, and other diseases, may be present in body fluids such as blood, urine, feces, vomitus, saliva, drainage from sores/cuts, semen, etc. There is only a theoretical potential for the transmission of diseases through casual contact with body fluids of an infected person. Any theoretical transmission would most likely involve exposure of open skin lesions or mucous membranes to blood or other body fluids of an infected person.

It is possible for individuals who have no symptoms of disease to have infectious organisms present in their body fluids. These individuals may be in various stages of infection or may be chronic carriers.

The theoretical risk of disease transmission should be considered when coming into close contact with any person's body fluids. Transmission of disease is more likely to occur from contact with unrecognized carriers than from a person known to be ill because simple precautions are not always taken with a seemingly well person.

Therefore, it is recommended that increased precautions be taken in handling body fluids of *any* student in *any* school setting. The following guidelines are intended to provide simple and effective precautions against disease transmission for all persons exposed to blood or body fluids of any student.

A. Hand washing:

1. Thorough and frequent hand washing is probably the most effective practice in preventing the spread of disease. Proper hand washing requires the use of soap from a dispenser (preferable with a germicidal soap), and warm running water.
    a) Use enough soap to produce lots of lather.
    b) Rub skin against skin to create friction for approximately 30 seconds.
    c) Rinse under running water.
    d) Dry with paper towels.
    e) Keep fingernails short and clean.

2. Examples of when to wash hands:
    a) Before eating and after using the rest room.
    b) Before and after administering first aid or medication to a student.
    c) After contact with another person's blood, saliva, nasal secretions, or other body fluids.
    d) After disinfecting items or surfaces contaminated by body fluids.
    e) Before and after physical contact with a student.

B. Use of disposable non-sterile gloves:

1. Direct hand contact with body fluids such as blood, feces, urine, and vomitus should be avoided by using disposable gloves. A supply of disposable gloves will be available in the health room and preferable in the classrooms.

2. Examples of when to use disposable gloves:
   a) When cleaning up blood spills, vomitus, etc.
   b) When handling cloth, diapers, paper, or surfaces soiled with blood, urine, feces, or vomitus.
   c) When handling clothes soiled by incontinence.
   d) When caring for bleeding, oozing wounds.
   e) When you have cuts or abrasions on your hands.

3. Procedure:
   a) Gloves are non-sterile and are intended to protect your hands.
   b) Removal of gloves must be done carefully to avoid contaminating your hands with the outside of the soiled glove. Remove gloves last after discarding or disposing of contaminated materials. Follow these steps:
      - Grasp the top edge of one glove.
      - Unroll the glove, inside out, over the hand. Discard in a plastic waste bag.
      - With the bare hand, grasp the opposite glove cuff on the inside surface.
      - Remove the glove by inverting it over the hand. Discard in a plastic waste bag.
      - Wash hands.

C. Requirements for rooms where diapers are changed:

1. Rooms should have a utility sink with hot and cold running water.
2. Sinks should be located next to the changing table.
3. Changing tables should have plastic covers or other impervious surface for easy cleaning.
4. Changing tables should be covered with protective paper prior to changing soiled diapers.
5. Disposable wipes should be used when changing diapers.
6. Paper products and soiled diapers should be disposed of in a covered container lined with plastic liner.
7. Changing tables should be sanitized and protective paper replaced between each diaper change.
8. Potty chairs should be cleaned and sanitized after each use.

D. Disinfection/Disposal of contaminated materials and surfaces:

1. Floors, carpeting, tile, etc. contaminated with body fluids:
    a) Apply dry absorbent cleaner (such as Vomoose Absorbent or similar item) to the area.
    b) Leave on for a few minutes to absorb the fluid.
    c) Vacuum or sweep up.
    d) Using disposable gloves, discard vacuum bag and/or sweepings in a plastic waste bag. Double bag if necessary.
    e) After removal of soil, apply disinfectant solution to the area (1:10 bleach solution).
    f) Wash broom, mop, dustpan, bucket, etc. in soap and water. Rinse in disinfectant.
    g) Place disposable cleaning items such as paper towels and cloths in plastic waste bag.
    h) Remove gloves according to procedure and discard in plastic waste bag.
    i) Remove plastic waste can liners at least once a day from the waste receptacle, tie properly, and dispose of in an appropriate dumpster.

2. Clothing, towels, and other non-disposable items contaminated with body fluid:
    a) Using disposable gloves, rinse items and place in plastic bag, seal, and send home for laundering with appropriate instructions:
    b) Wash with soap and water separately from other items.
    c) Pre-soak if necessary.
    d) If material is bleachable, add ½ cup household bleach to the wash cycle.
    e) If material is not bleachable, add ½ cup non-chlorine bleach to the wash cycle.

3. Counter tops, cots, changing tables, sinks, etc:
    a) If soiled with body fluid, thoroughly clean with soap and water, then disinfect with chlorine bleach solution (1/4 cup household bleach to 1 gallon of water, prepared fresh daily and stored in a covered container).
    b) Health room countertop, cots, changing tables, etc. should be routinely cleaned (at least once a day) with bleach solution or approved germicidal cleaner.

4. Gauze pads, cotton balls, diapers, and other disposable items used for first aid or personal care:
    a) Discard in plastic waste bags and seal.
    b) Remove bag from waste receptacle daily.
    c) Dispose of in appropriate dumpster.
    d) Pay particular attention to health room disposal.

5. Dishes:
   a) In the cafeteria, use electric dishwasher with a sani-cycle.
   b) In the classroom, wash in hot soapy water followed by a thorough rinsing and sanitizing in chlorine bleach solution (1 oz. {1 capful} of bleach to 1 gallon of water).

BIOMEDICAL WASTE PLAN
CLAY COUNTY SCHOOLS

Purpose: To inform affected staff of the requirements for the proper management of biomedical waste generated in school health rooms.

(Biomedical Waste = BMW)

1. **IDENTIFICATION/DEFINITION OF BMW:**
   Biomedical waste is any solid or liquid waste that may present a threat of infection to humans. Examples include, but are not limited to: discarded sharps, blood, blood products, and human body fluids. The following are also included:
   a) Used, absorbent materials saturated with blood, body fluids, excretions or secretions contaminated with blood. Absorbent material included items such as bandages, gauze, and sponges.
   b) Disposable devices such as nasogastic tubes, foley and/or suction catheters, etc., that have been contaminated with blood or other body fluids.
   c) Sharps or devices with physical characteristics capable of puncturing, lacerating or penetrating the skin.

2. **HANDLING OF BMW:**
   a) All BMW will be segregated from all other waste. This will be done by placing the sharps directly into a sharps container that meets the required specifications. (Administrative Code 10D-104).
   b) Biomedical waste **shall not** be mixed with other waste.
   c) Sharps containers shall be designated for the containment of sharps. Milk jugs, coffee cans, or other types of containers are not designed for the containment of sharps and are **not** approved.
   d) Sharps containers shall be leak resistant, rigid, and puncture resistant under normal conditions of handling and use.
   e) Sharps containers should be red, and must be clearly labeled with the international biological hazard symbol.

f) All BMW should be labeled (prior to school removal) with the name of the school and date.
g) Sharps containers must be disposed of within 30 days of locking (when full).
h) BMW bags must be disposed of within 30 days of onset of use.

3. **TRANSFER:**
Packages of BMW shall remain intact until disposal. There shall be no recycling efforts or intentional removal of waste from the sharps container prior to disposal. Packages of BMW shall be handled and transferred in a manner that does not risk breaking or puncturing the package.

4. **TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL:**
Sharps containers and BMW packages will be picked up by the district's designated BMW service.

5. **SPILL CLEAN UP:**
Surfaces contaminated with spilled or leaking biomedical waste shall be disinfected with the following:
a) Hypochlorite solution (household bleach) diluted between 1:10 and 1:100 with water.
b) Chemical germicides that are registered by the Environmental Protection Agency as hospital disinfectants when used at recommended dilutions and directions.
c) Large spills will be treated first with an approved absorbent such as "Floor Dry" or kitty litter. The absorbent containing BMW shall be disposed of in a BMW container.

6. **RECORDS:**
All BMW records should be maintained for three years. Each generator of BMW shall prepare, maintain and implement a written plan to identify, handle and manage biomedical waste within their facility in accordance with the State of Florida, Department of Health, Chapter 64E-16 of the Florida Administrative Code. This plan will be revised annually. Among these records, documentation of each pick-up date of the BMW should be recorded on a log sheet.

7. **TRAINING:**
Both new and existing school health designees will receive training regarding BMW. This instruction will be given as close as possible to the employees starting their assigned duties. Update training is required annually. A record of all employees trained will be maintained for 3 years. Training will include pertinent components of "The Policies and Guidelines for Handling Body Fluids in School"; including information describing the flow of BMW in each school setting from the point of origin to the point of treatment and disposal.

BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN O.S.H.A. GUIDELINES

The following statements are actual O.S.H.A. Guidelines.

***Bandages may not be regulated waste**
29 CFR 1910.1030 (b)

The bloodborne pathogens standard defines regulated waste as liquid or semi-liquid blood or Other Potentially Infectious Materials (OPIM). Contaminated items that would release blood or OPIM in liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed, items that are caked with dried blood or OPIM and are capable of releasing these materials during handling, contaminated sharps, pathological and microbial wastes containing blood or OPIM. Bandages, which are not saturated to the point of releasing blood or OPIM if compressed, would not be considered as regulated waste.

***Feminine Hygiene Products, Bandages**
29 CFR 1910.1030(b)

Discarded feminine hygiene products (used to absorb menstrual flow) do not generally fall within the definition of regulated waste. Waste containers where these products are discarded are expected to be lined in such a way as to protect employees from physical contact with the contents.

*****It is the employer's responsibility to determine the existence of regulated waste. This determination is not to be based on actual volume of blood, but rather on the potential to release blood or OPIM (e.g., when compacted in the waste container).

Regulated waste such as liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials should be red bagged. Biomedical waste in a red bag should be disposed of within 30 days after the first item is placed in the bag. *****

***Quaternary Ammonia Products for Cleaning Non-Contaminated Areas Only**
29 CFR 1910.1030 (d) (4) (I) and (ii) (A)

A tuberculocidal, virucidal, bactericidal disinfectant must be used to clean up blood or body fluids. The use of quaternary ammonium compounds is appropriate for housekeeping procedures that do **not** involve the clean up of contaminated (defined as the presence or reasonably anticipated presence of blood or OPIM) surfaces.

***Acceptable Disinfectant Products - 29** CFR 190.1030(d) (4) (ii) (A)

As stated in OSHA Instruction CPL 2-2.44C, "Enforcement Procedures for the Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens Standard", a product must be registered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a tuberculocidal disinfectant in order for OSHA to consider it to be effective in the cleanup of a contaminated item or surface.

A solution of 5.25 percent sodium hypochlorite (household bleach) diluted between 1:10 and 1:100 with water is also acceptable for the cleanup of contaminated items or surfaces.

Quaternary (household) ammonia products are appropriate for use in general housekeeping procedures that do not involve the cleanup of contaminated items or surfaces. Please bear in mind that the term “contaminated” is defined as the presence, or reasonable anticipated presence, of blood or OPIM.

***Household Bleach Acceptable for Decontamination**
29 CFR 190.1030(d) (4) (ii) (A)

OSHA Instruction CPL 2-2.44C “Enforcement Procedures for the Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens Standard”, states that disinfectant products registered by the U.S. EPA as tuberculocidal are considered appropriate for the cleanup of contaminated items or surfaces. OSHA recognized that although generic sodium hypochlorite (household bleach) solutions are not registered as such, they are generally recommended by the U.S. Public Health Services Center for Disease Control (CDC) for the disinfection of environmental surfaces.

We confirm that in accordance with the recommendations of the CDC solutions of 5.25 percent sodium hypochlorite diluted between 1:10 and 1:100 with water are also acceptable for disinfection of environmental surfaces and for the decontamination of sites followed by initial cleanup (wiping up spill of blood or OPIM).

Clay County Health Department
Public School
Influenza-Like-Illness
Weekly Reporting Form

THE REPORTING PERIOD IS FROM SEPTEMBER – MAY

We understand that students may be absent for a number of reasons. This report will assist us in identifying possible outbreaks or clusters of influenza-like-illness (ILI) and GI illness in your school and our community.

Influenza-like-Illness (ILI) is defined as a fever equal to or greater than 100 degrees Fahrenheit (oral or equivalent) **and** a cough and/or sore throat (in the absence of a known cause).

Reporting Form: Please fax or email weekly (September through May)

School Name: _____

Contact Person and Phone Number: _____

Week of Report: _____

Total number of students seen in the health room: M __ T __ W __ Th __ F __

Total number of students with ILI symptoms: M __ T __ W __ Th __ F __

Fax or Email this form weekly to Clay County Health Dept.

Attn: Communicable Disease/Epidemiology

Fax #: (904) 529-1043

Email: Sue_Nelson@doh.state.fl.us or Connie_Wolfe@doh.state.fl.us
For questions call Sue: 904-529-2848 or Connie: 904-529-2852

CLUSTERS AND/OR OUTBREAKS OF ANY ILLNESS ARE REPORTABLE TO THE CLAY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT. CONTACT US AT THE NUMBERS LISTED ABOVE.

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

CAMPYLOBACTER (CAMPY)

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Campylobacter (Campy)?

- Campylobacter is a contagious diarrhea caused by a germ.
- One of the most common causes of diarrhea illness in the U.S.

What are the symptoms of Campy?

- Diarrhea
- Abdominal pain, cramping
- Fever
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Blood or mucus in the stools

How is Campy spread?

- From eating raw or undercooked poultry
- Contact with the poop of infected birds, farm animals or pets
- Contaminated food or water (i.e. ponds, rivers, lakes, etc.)
- Drinking unpasteurized milk

How can Campy be prevented?

- **Cook** all poultry products thoroughly until no longer pink and the juices are clear
- **Wash** hands thoroughly with soap and water after using the toilet, changing diapers, after animal contact and before preparing or eating food
- **Supervise** hand washing of toddlers and children
- Keep sick children home from school or day care
- Use separate cutting boards for meats and other foods
- Don't drink unpasteurized milk

Resource: www.cdc.gov

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

CHICKENPOX (VARICELLA)

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Chickenpox?

- Contagious viral rash illness
- Usually mild, but can be severe
- Vaccine preventable illness

What are the symptoms of Chickenpox?

- Rash, small red spots and bumps blistering over 3-4 days, then forming scabs
- Rash is more noticeable on the trunk than on other parts of the body
- Rash can occur in the mouth, ears and scalp
- Runny nose
- Cough
- Fever

How is Chickenpox spread?

- Direct contact with fluid from the blisters
- From coughs or sneezes of an infected person

How can Chickenpox be prevented?

- Follow recommended Chickenpox vaccine schedule
- Exclude infected individuals from work, school or daycare until all of the rash is “crusted over”
- Good and thorough hand washing
- Cover coughs and sneezes

Resource: www.cdc.gov

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS (CRYPTO)

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Cryptosporidiosis (Crypto)?

- Diarrheal illness caused by microscopic (very tiny) parasites
- Most common cause of waterborne illness in people in the U.S.
- Found in recreational and drinking water in every region of the U.S. and the world

What are the symptoms of Crypto?

- Diarrhea
- Loose or watery stool
- Stomach cramps
- Slight fever

How is Crypto spread?

- You can become infected after accidentally swallowing water or food that has been contaminated with the stool from infected humans or animals.

How can Crypto be prevented?

- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water especially after using the toilet, changing diapers, after contact with animals and before preparing or eating food
- Avoid swimming in pools, lakes, and other recreational water if you have diarrhea (especially children in diapers with diarrhea)
- CHLORINE DOES NOT KILL THE CRYPTO PARASITE

Resource: www.cdc.gov

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

ESCHERICHIA COLI

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Escherichia Coli?

- Commonly called E. coli
- E. coli can produce a poison (Shiga-toxin) that can cause serious damage to the intestines, kidney failure and bleeding in severe cases

What are the Symptoms of E. Coli?

- Diarrhea (may be bloody)
- Fever
- Abdominal pain
- Vomiting

How is E. Coli spread?

- Consuming food or water contaminated with the stool (poop) of an infected animal or person
- Undercooked beef
- Unpasteurized milk
- Direct contact with animals such as petting zoos or farms
- Waterparks

How can E. Coli be prevented?

- Thoroughly wash hands after handling raw meat and before handling utensils or food
- Cook meat, especially ground meat, until the juices run clear
- Wash fresh fruits and vegetables before eating especially if eating raw
- Encourage good hand hygiene in daycare centers

Resource: www.cdc.gov

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

GIARDIASIS (GIARDIA)

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Giardia?

- Diarrheal illness caused by a tiny parasite

What are the symptoms of Giardia?

- Watery diarrhea
- Abdominal pain
- Bloating
- Excess gas

How is Giardia spread?

- Contaminated water including lakes, streams, pools and waterparks
- Travel to countries where Giardia is common
- Fecal-oral route (person to person)

How can Giardia be prevented?

- **Avoid** swallowing water that may be contaminated (drinking or recreational).
- **Wash** hands thoroughly with soap and water
- Keep children or adults with diarrhea home from school, work or day care and out of recreational pools

Resource: www.cdc.gov

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

HAND WASHING

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is the best way to wash your hands?

- Wet your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold) and apply soap
- Rub your hands together to create lather (suds)
- Rub well being sure not to miss the backs of your hands, between your fingers and under your nails
- Continue rubbing your hands for at least 20 seconds, hum or sing “Happy Birthday” song two times
- Rinse your hands well under running water
- Dry your hands using a clean towel or paper towel

What if there is no soap or clean, running water?

- Washing hands with soap and water is the best way to reduce germs
- An alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol can be used
- Alcohol-based hand sanitizers can quickly reduce the number of germs on hands in some situations, but do **not** eliminate all types of germs
- Hand sanitizers are not effective when hands are visibly dirty

How do I use a hand sanitizer?

- Apply the product in the palm of one hand
- Rub hands together
- Rub the product over all surfaces of your hands and fingers, until your hands are dry

Resource: www.cdc.gov/handwashing/

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

HEPATITIS A

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Hepatitis A?

- a viral infection that causes liver inflammation

What are the symptoms of Hepatitis A?

- Fever
- Tiredness, fatigue
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea
- Abdominal discomfort
- Dark brown or coffee colored urine
- Jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes)

How is Hepatitis A spread?

- Fecal-oral route
- Infected food handler

How can Hepatitis A be prevented?

- There is a vaccine available to prevent Hepatitis A
- Thorough hand washing after using the bathroom and before eating or preparing food

Resource: www.cdc.gov; American Academy of Pediatrics

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

HEPATITIS B

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Hepatitis B?

- A viral infection that causes liver inflammation
- A vaccine preventable illness

What are the symptoms of Hepatitis B?

- Flu-like illness, i.e. muscle aches, nausea, vomiting, fever
- Jaundice (yellowing of the skin or the whites of the eyes)
- Loss of appetite
- Joint pains
- Tiredness, fatigue

How is Hepatitis B infection spread?

- Sexual contact
- Babies born to infected mothers may be infected during birth
- Through blood or blood products
- Hepatitis B virus can remain contagious on surfaces for 7 days or more
- Sharing needles or “works” when “shooting” drugs
- Through occupational needle-sticks or sharps exposure

How can Hepatitis B infection be prevented?

- There is a vaccine available to prevent Hepatitis B
- Do not share personal care items such as razors, toothbrushes, or drug paraphernalia
- Use gloves when handling blood or body fluids
- Clean blood contaminated surfaces with the recommended disinfectants
- Consult with your health care provider about your risk for Hepatitis B and testing

Resource: www.cdc.gov

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Infectious Mononucleosis (Mono)?

- A common viral illness, also known as “kissing disease” or “Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)”
- Usually mild

What are the symptoms of Mono?

- Fever
- Severe sore throat
- Fatigue
- Swollen lymph nodes

How is Mono spread?

- Person to person contact
- Kissing
- Sharing eating or drinking utensils
- Sharing cigarettes, pipes, cigars or hookahs

How can Mono be prevented?

- Avoid using the same eating or drinking utensils, toothbrushes, or other things that go in the mouth
- Frequent, thorough hand washing
- Avoid kissing children on the mouth
- Not necessary to exclude from group settings such as day cares or schools unless facility exclusion criteria is met

Resource: www.cdc.gov; American Academy of Pediatrics

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

INFLUENZA (FLU)

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Influenza (Flu)?

- A contagious viral illness

What are the symptoms of the flu?

- Sudden onset of fever
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Headache
- Chills
- Muscle aches and pains
- Sore throat
- Cough
- Decreased energy

How is the Flu spread?

- Contact with a sick person who is sneezing and/or coughing
- Indirect contact from contaminated hands and articles soiled with nasal and throat secretions, such as tissues

How can the Flu be prevented?

- Yearly flu vaccination
- Good, thorough hand washing
- Avoid people who are sick
- Keep adults and children at home when sick
- Get plenty of rest
- Eat a healthy, well-balanced diet

Resource: www.cdc.gov

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

MEASLES

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Measles?

- A highly contagious viral illness caused by the measles virus
- A single case of measles anywhere in the U.S. is considered to be a reportable outbreak

What are the symptoms of Measles?

- Fever
- Cough
- Runny nose
- Red, watery eyes and light sensitivity
- Small red spots in the mouth (Koplik spots)
- Rash at hairline and all over the body
- May have an ear infection or diarrhea
- Serious complications include pneumonia, convulsions, deafness, mental retardation or death

How is Measles spread?

- Airborne by coughs or sneezes of an infected person
- A person can get measles by simply breathing the air in a room where the sick person has been

How can Measles be prevented?

- Follow recommended immunization schedules for the Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccine
- Frequent and thorough hand washing at all times
- People who are not vaccinated and are exposed to a confirmed case of measles will be excluded from school and or day care settings for the designated period of time

Resource: www.cdc.gov; American Academy of Pediatrics

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

MENINGITIS

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Meningitis?

- Infectious disease causing swelling or inflammation of the tissue covering the spinal cord and brain
- There are three most common types of bacteria causing meningitis
  - Meningococcus (Neisseria meningitidis) Infectious/contagious
  - Pneumococcus (Streptococcus pneumoniae)
  - Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) this is rare due to routine vaccinations.
- Viral meningitis (non-contagious/non infectious) typically occurs during summer and early fall

What are the signs or symptoms?

- Rapid onset
- Headache
- Fever
- Stiff neck
- Nausea

How is meningitis spread?

- Direct contact with respiratory secretions (sharing food and drinking utensils, cigarettes, etc.)
- Fecal-oral route (enterovirus)

How can meningitis be prevented?

- Bacterial meningitis – vaccination, antibiotic therapy for case and close contacts
- Viral meningitis – use good hand washing techniques
- Exclude from group setting as soon as it is suspected
- Readmit to group setting when cleared by health care provider

Resource: www.cdc.gov; American Academy of Pediatrics

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

METHICILLIN RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS (MRSA)

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is MRSA?

- An antibiotic resistant (Methicillin) staphylococcus aureus bacteria
- Other antibiotics are used to treat this type of infection
- Community acquired MRSA has become more common in recent years

What are the symptoms of MRSA?

- Skin infections may be red bumps, puss-filled boils or abscesses
- Enlarging red area of skin (cellulitis) that extends beyond the boil or bump (Impossible to tell if it is MRSA by looking at its appearance)
- Other areas of MRSA infection may produce fever, tiredness, pain and swelling of the joins or bones, cough (if infection is in lungs)

How is MRSA spread?

- Close skin-to-skin contact
- Crowded living conditions
- Poor personal hygiene
- Direct contact with open sores or boils

How is MRSA be prevented?

- Thorough and frequent hand washing with soap and water
- Avoid sharing personal items such as towels
- Cover open or draining sores or boils
- Having a MRSA infection or harboring MRSA bacteria (carrier) is not a reason for exclusion unless other exclusion “criteria” are met, such as fever, uncovered weeping sores or boils
- Avoid contact with other people’s wounds, drainage or contaminated bandages from wounds

Resource: www.cdc.gov; American Academy of Pediatrics

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

MUMPS

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Mumps?

- An infectious viral disease

What are the symptoms of Mumps?

- Fever
- Headache
- Earache
- Males may have swollen testicles
- Swelling and tenderness of the salivary glands (by the ear or jaw line)

How is Mumps spread?

- By direct contact with the nose and mouth secretions of an infected person

How can Mumps be prevented?

- Follow recommended immunization schedules for the Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccine
- Exclude sick children or adults from daycare, school or work

Resource: www.cdc.gov; American Academy of Pediatrics

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

NORWALK VIRUS ("NOROVIRUS")

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Norwalk Virus (Norovirus, "Cruise Ship Virus")?

- a highly contagious viral illness
- Other common names include stomach flu and "food poisoning"

What are the symptoms of Noro?

- Diarrhea
- Vomiting
- Headache
- Stomach pain
- Fever may or may not be present

How is Noro prevented?

- Good thorough, frequent hand washing
- If soap and water are not available alcohol based hand sanitizers (containing at least 60% alcohol) can be used
- Carefully wash fruits and vegetables
- Clean and disinfect surfaces using a recommended disinfectant
- Wash soiled laundry immediately. Take care handling the soiled clothes or linens, wash at the maximum available cycle length and machine dry

Resource: www.cdc.gov; American Academy of Pediatrics

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Pertussis?

- A contagious bacterial infection of the throat and lungs
- A vaccine preventable illness

How is Pertussis spread?

- Through the cough and sneezes of an infected person
- Up to 90% of household members may catch the disease from an infected family member

How can Pertussis be prevented?

- Follow recommended immunization schedules for the Dtap or Tdap vaccine
- Cover coughs and sneezes with a tissue or sleeve. Dispose of the tissue as soon as possible
- Exclude symptomatic adult, infant or child from work, school and/or day care settings until properly treated

Resource: American Academy of Pediatrics

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

PINKEYE

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Pinkeye?

- Commonly called conjunctivitis
- Bacterial or viral infections (contagious)
  These infections usually produce a white or yellowish pus that may cause the eyelids to stick shut in the morning.
- Allergic reactions to dust, pollen, and other materials
  The discharge in allergic pinkeye is usually clear and watery.

How is Pinkeye spread?

- Hands contaminated with nasal secretions or eye discharge
- Use of contaminated towels or eye makeup

How can Pinkeye be prevented?

- Good and thorough hand washing and hygiene practices
- Properly dispose of paper tissues used for wiping nose or eyes
- Remove any shared items, such as towels. You can use disposable paper towels
- Children with pinkeye should not attend daycare or school until they have been seen by a healthcare provider

Resource: www.cdc.gov; American Academy of Pediatrics

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

PINWORMS

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Pinworm Infection?

- An infection caused by a small white worm (can look like white rice)
- Lives in the large intestines of people

What are the symptoms of Pinworms?

- Itching around the rectum and “private areas”
- Disturbed sleep and irritability are common
- May also include loss of appetite, restlessness, and difficulty sleeping
- Most symptoms of pinworm infection are mild

How is pinworm infection spread?

- Fecal-oral route
- Directly or indirectly by sharing toys, bedding, clothing, toilet seats or bath tubs
- Clusters of pinworm infection are common within a household
- Eggs can survive up to two weeks on clothing, bedding or other objects
- People can become infected after swallowing eggs from contaminated surfaces or hands

How can I prevent the spread of infection and reinfection?

- Good, frequent hand washing
- Bathe when you wake up to help reduce the egg contamination
- Change underwear, nightclothes, and sheets, after each treatment. The eggs are sensitive to sunlight, open blinds or curtains in bedrooms during the day.
- Discourage nail biting and scratching infected areas
- It is not necessary to exclude from a group setting

Resource: www.cdc.gov; American Academy of Pediatrics

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

SALMONELLA

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Salmonella?

- A germ found in the poop of infected people and animals
- Commonly called “food poisoning”

What are the symptoms of Salmonella?

- Diarrhea
- Fever
- Nausea
- Abdominal pain or stomach cramps

How can Salmonella be prevented?

- Wash hands after using the bathroom and before preparing or eating food
- Wash your hands after handling animals or reptiles (turtles, lizards, snakes)
- Keep hot foods hot and cold foods cold
- Keep food preparation area and utensils clean
- Cook meat, eggs, chicken, turkey and sausage well
- Supervise hand washing of toddlers and children
- Keep sick person home from work, school or daycare until symptom free for at least 48 hours

Resource: www.cdc.gov

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

SCABIES

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Scabies?

- A very contagious skin infection caused by a tiny mite
- Affects both humans and animals
- Causes symptoms when it tunnels below the skin (burrows)
- Affects anyone regardless of personal hygiene habits

How is it spread?

- Person to person contact
- Sharing of bedding, towels and clothing

What are the symptoms of Scabies?

- Rash, severe itching especially at night
- Itchy red bumps or blisters. These are usually found in the skin folds of the fingers, toes, wrists, elbows, armpits, waistline, thighs
- Children under 2 years of age, may have infestation on the head, neck, palms of the hands, soles of the feet or spread over the body
- Sufferers may experience severe and continuous itching (especially at night).
- Skin may show small insect-type bites on it, or the areas may look like pimples. It may also be red and crusty due to scratching of the area.
- A burrow (a short S-shaped tract that indicates the mite's movement under the skin) may also be visible

How can Scabies be treated?

- Wash bedding and clothing using hot water and hot drying cycle
- Things that cannot be washed may be placed in plastic bags and sealed for at least 4 days
- Family members and close contacts should be treated at the same time as a child.
- Consult with your health care provider

Resource: www.cdc.gov; American Academy of Pediatrics

PUBLIC HEALTH FACT SHEET

SHIGELLA

Clay County Health Department (904) 529-2800

What is Shigella?

- A bacterial diarrheal illness

What are the symptoms of Shigella?

- Loose watery stools with blood or mucous
- Stomach cramps
- Headache
- Fever

How is Shigella spread?

- Fecal-Oral route
- Shigella passes from one infected person to another

How can Shigella be prevented?

- Good, thorough hand washing after using the toilet and changing diapers, as well as before handling or eating food.
- Keep infants, children and/or adults with diarrhea out of child care, school or work settings.
- Avoid swallowing recreational waters (in pools, ponds, lakes, etc.)
- Once diagnosed as shigella, exclude infected individuals from schools/day cares until treatment is complete or test results from 2 negative stool cultures are collected at least 24 hours apart

Resource: www.cdc.gov

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