



The Dales School
North Yorkshire

Health & Safety Infection Control Appendix 3

Person responsible: Ann Marie Ellis
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Health & Safety: Infection Control Guidance (Appendix 3)

Health protection in schools and other childcare facilities

A practical guide for staff on managing cases of infectious diseases in schools and other childcare settings. The following information has been taken from the Government website and is not intended to be used as a tool for diagnosing infectious disease but to help and direct staff about where and when to seek further advice.

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-protection-in-schools-and-other-childcare-facilities#history>)

Introduction

Schools and nurseries are common sites for transmission of infections. Children are particularly susceptible because:

- they have immature immune systems
- have close contact with other children
- sometimes have no or incomplete vaccinations
- have a poor understanding of hygiene practices

The way to prevent and manage infectious disease is to:

- promote immunisation
- promptly exclude the unwell child or member of staff
- check that effective handwashing is being carried out routinely

If school is notified of a case of infectious disease in a pupil or staff member, it will be reported to the local [Health Protection Team \(HPT\)](#); not all infections require exclusion. The local team can also give additional advice and support as needed.

Infections in childcare settings

Micro-organisms such as bacteria, viruses and fungi are everywhere and commonly do not cause infection (and can even be beneficial). However, some do cause infection resulting in symptoms such as fever and sickness.

Infections in children are common. This is because a child's immune system is immature. Added to this, young children often have close contact with their friends, for example through play, and lack good hygiene habits, making it easier for infections to be passed on.

Many diseases can spread before the individual shows any symptoms at all (during the infectious period). For example a pupil with chickenpox is infectious to others 1 to 2 days before the rash appears.

How infections spread

Infections are spread in many different ways but the most important of these are through:

- **Respiratory spread**

Contact with cough or other secretions from an infected person, like influenza. This can happen by being near the infected person when they cough and then breathe in the organism; or by picking up the organism from an infected item, for example a used tissue or on an object in the environment, and then touching your nose or mouth.

- **Direct contact spread**

By direct contact with the infecting organism, for example contact with skin during contact sports such as rugby and in gyms, like impetigo or staphylococcal infections.

- **Gastrointestinal spread**

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Resulting from contact with contaminated food or water (hepatitis A), contact with infected faeces or unwashed hands after using the toilet (typhoid fever).

- **Blood borne virus spread**

By contact with infected blood or body fluids, for example while attending to a bleeding person or injury with a used needle (hepatitis B). Human mouths are inhabited by a wide variety of organisms, some of which can be transmitted by bites. Human bites resulting in puncture or breaking of the skin are potential sources of exposure to blood borne infections therefore it is essential that they are managed promptly.

Exclusion

Prompt exclusion is essential to preventing the spread of infection in childhood settings.

When pupils are suffering from infectious diseases, they should be excluded from school on medical grounds for the minimum period recommended. Formal exclusion of pupils from school on medical grounds is enforceable by the Headteacher only, acting on behalf of the local authority or governors of the school.

In exceptional cases, when parents insist on the return of their child to school when the child still poses a risk to others, the local authority may, by serving notice on the child's parents or carers, require that they keep the child away from school until they no longer pose a risk to others. Exposure to infectious disease is not normally a reason for medical exclusion. However, the local HPT can advise.

Handwashing

Hand washing is one of the most important ways of controlling the spread of infections, especially those that cause diarrhoea and vomiting and respiratory disease. Liquid soap, warm water and paper towels are recommended.

All staff and pupils are advised to wash their hands after using the toilet, before eating or handling food and after touching animals. Cuts and abrasions should be covered with a waterproof dressing.

Coughing and sneezing

Coughs and sneezes spread diseases. Children and adults should be encouraged to cover their mouth and nose with a disposable tissue and wash hands after using or disposing of tissues. Spitting should be discouraged.

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Staff should wear disposable gloves and plastic aprons if there is a risk of splashing or contamination with blood or body fluids during an activity. Gloves should be disposable, non-powdered vinyl or latex-free and CE marked.

Managing cuts, bites and nose bleeds

If a bite does not break the skin:

1. Clean with soap and water.
2. No further action is needed.
3. If a pupil is bitten an accident form must be completed too

If a bite breaks the skin:

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1. Clean immediately with soap and running water.
2. Record incident on accident form
3. Seek medical advice as soon as possible (on the same day):
 - to treat potential infection
 - to protect against hepatitis B
 - for reassurance about HIV

Managing needle stick injuries

If children or staff injure themselves with discarded used hypodermic needles they should dispose of the needle safely to avoid the same thing happening to someone else. This can be done by either contacting your local authority or school nurse. If someone pricks or scratches themselves with a used hypodermic needle:

- wash the wound thoroughly with soap and water
- cover it with a waterproof dressing
- record it in the accident book and complete the accident form
- seek immediate medical attention from your local Accident and Emergency department

Cleaning blood and body fluid spills

All spillages of blood, faeces, saliva, vomit, nasal and eye discharges should be cleaned up immediately, wearing PPE.

Clean spillages using a product which combines detergent and disinfectant (and ensure it is effective against both bacteria and viruses). Always follow the manufacturer's instructions. Use disposable paper towels or cloths to clean up blood and body fluid spills, and dispose of after use. A spillage kit should be available for bodily fluids like blood, vomit and urine.

Sanitary facilities

Good hygiene practices depend on adequate facilities. A hand wash basin with warm running water along with a mild liquid soap, preferably wall mounted with disposable cartridges, should be available. Bar soap should not be used. Paper towels should be provided.

Suitable sanitary disposal facilities should be provided where there are female staff and pupils aged 9 or over (junior and senior age groups).

Managing nappies and pupils with continence aids

Pupils who use continence aids (like continence pads, catheters) should be encouraged to be as independent as possible. Children in nappies or with continence aids must have a designated changing area, away from play facilities and from any area where food or drink is prepared or consumed. Hand washing facilities must be available in the room so that staff can wash and dry their hands after every nappy change, before handling another child or leaving the nappy changing room. Disposable powder-free non-sterile latex gloves and a disposable plastic apron should also be worn. Gloves and aprons should be changed after every pupil. Soiled nappies/pads should be wrapped in a plastic bag before disposal in the provided nappy bins.

Changing beds should be wiped with soapy water or a baby wipe after each use. Mats should be cleaned thoroughly with hot soapy water if visibly soiled and at the end of each day and be checked weekly for tears and discard if the cover is damaged.

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Laundry

There should be a designated area on site if there is a need for laundry facilities. This area should:

- be separate from any food preparation areas
- have appropriate hand washing facilities
- have a washing machine with a sluice or pre-wash cycle

Staff involved with laundry services should ensure that:

- manual sluicing of clothing is not carried out as this can subject the operator to inhale fine contaminated aerosol droplets; soiled articles of clothing should be rinsed through in the washing machine pre-wash cycle, prior to washing
- gloves and aprons are worn when handling soiled linen or clothing
- hands are thoroughly washed after removing gloves

Dealing with contaminated clothing

Clothing of either the child or staff may become contaminated with blood or body fluids. Clothing should be removed as soon as possible and placed in a plastic bag and sent home with the child.

Vulnerable groups at particular risk from infection

Some children have impaired immune defence mechanisms in their bodies (known as immuno-compromised) and hence will be more likely to acquire infections. Also, the consequence of infection in the immuno-compromised is likely to be significantly more serious than in those with a properly functioning immune system (known as immuno-competent).

Impaired immunity can be caused by certain treatments such as those for leukaemia or other cancers, like cytotoxic therapy and radiotherapy. Other treatments such as high doses of steroids, enteral feeding and others, may also have a similar effect. Children and carers will have been fully informed by their doctor.

There are also some rare diseases, which can reduce the ability of a person to fight off infection. Usually, nurseries and schools are aware of such vulnerable children through information given by their parents or guardians.

If a vulnerable child is thought to have been exposed to a communicable disease, chickenpox or measles in the school setting, parents or guardians of that child should be informed promptly so that they can seek further medical advice from their GP or specialist, as appropriate.

Classification of an outbreak

An outbreak or incident may be defined as:

- an incident in which two or more people experiencing a similar illness are linked in time or place
- a greater than expected rate of infection compared with the usual background rate for the place and time where the outbreak has occurred

For example:

- 2 or more cases of diarrhoea and/or vomiting which are in the same classroom, shared communal areas or taking part in the same activities
- higher than usual number of people diagnosed with scabies

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- higher than usual number of people diagnosed with scarlet fever
- two or more cases of measles at the school or other childcare setting

When to report

School will contact the local health protection team as soon as they suspect an outbreak to discuss the situation and agree if any actions are needed. In particular the following will be reported:

- Escherichia coli (VTEC) (also called E.coli 0157) or E coli VTEC infection
- food poisoning
- hepatitis
- measles, mumps, rubella (rubella is also called German measles)
- meningitis
- tuberculosis
- typhoid
- whooping cough (also called pertussis)

Confidentiality

Health protection teams are bound to manage personal case details in strict confidence. Therefore, information given to schools from the team for distribution during an outbreak will never name cases or give out any personal details. Organisations where cases are identified are also bound to manage personal case details in strict confidence.

Staff immunisation

It is important that all staff are up to date with their current immunisations. In addition to this, the following risk areas should be considered:

- **Hepatitis B**
Hepatitis B vaccine is not recommended for routine school or nursery contacts of an infected child or adult. Hepatitis B vaccine is, however, recommended for staff who are involved in the care of children with severe learning disability or challenging behaviour, and for these children, if they live in an institutional accommodation. In such circumstances it is the responsibility of the employer to finance the vaccine programme.
- **Rubella**
Women of childbearing age should check with their GP that they are immune to the rubella (German measles) virus. Those who are not immune should be immunised with MMR vaccine. The vaccine should not be given during pregnancy.

Cleaning of the environment, including toys and equipment, is an important function for the control of infection. It is important that cleaning schedules clearly describe the activities needed, the frequency and who will carry them out. Cleaning standards should be monitored regularly by the school.

Cleaning blood and body fluid spills

All spillages of blood, faeces, saliva and vomit should be cleaned up immediately, wearing personal protective equipment. Clean spillages using a product which combines detergent and disinfectant, and ensure it is effective against both bacteria and viruses. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions. Use disposable paper towels or cloths to cleaning up blood and body fluid spills, and dispose of after use. A spillage kit should be available for blood spills.

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Toys and equipment

Toys can easily become contaminated with organisms from infected children. If toys are shared, it is strongly recommended that only hard toys are made available because they can be wiped clean after play. The condition of toys and equipment should be part of the monitoring process and any damaged item that cannot be cleaned or repaired should be discarded.

Soft modelling and play dough should be replaced regularly or whenever they look dirty and should be included in the schedule.

Sandpits should be securely covered when not in use to protect from animals contaminating the sand. Sand should be changed regularly. Sand should be sieved (indoor) or raked (outdoor) regularly to keep it clean.

The tank should be washed with detergent and water, and dried before refilling with sand. Water play troughs or receptacles should be emptied, washed with detergent and hot water and dried and stored inverted when not in use. The water should be replenished either daily or twice daily when in use and it should always be covered when not in use.

Enhanced cleaning during an outbreak of infection

In the event of an outbreak of infection at your school, your local health protection team will recommend enhanced or more frequent cleaning, to help reduce transmission. Advice may be given to ensure twice daily cleaning of areas (with particular attention to door handles, toilet flushes and taps) and communal areas where surfaces can easily become contaminated such as handrails.

Pets and other animals in school can enhance the learning environment. However, contact with animals can pose a risk of infection including gastro-intestinal infection, fungal infections and parasites. Some people, such as pregnant women and those with a weakened immune system, are at greater risk of developing a severe infection. However, sensible measures can be taken to reduce the risk of infection to the children and to staff.

Animals should always be supervised when in contact with the children and those handling animals advised to wash their hands immediately afterwards. Animals should have recommended treatments and immunisations, be regularly groomed (including claws trimmed) and checked for signs of infection.

Visits to petting farms and zoos

There are a number of diseases that can be passed on to pupils and staff from infected farm animals such as campylobacter, salmonella and cryptosporidium. It is not possible to know which animals are carriers so a standard approach to reducing the risk of transmission of infection to children and staff should be taken.

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Health Protection for schools, nurseries and other childcare facilities

Exclusion table

Infection	Exclusion period	Comments
Athlete's foot	None	Athlete's foot is not a serious condition. Treatment is recommended.
Chicken pox	Five days from onset of rash and all the lesions have crusted over	
Cold sores (herpes simplex)	None	Avoid kissing and contact with the sores. Cold sores are generally mild and heal without treatment
Conjunctivitis	None	If an outbreak/cluster occurs, consult your local HPT
Diarrhoea and vomiting	Whilst symptomatic and 48 hours after the last symptoms.	See section in chapter 9
Diphtheria *	Exclusion is essential. Always consult with your local HPT	Preventable by vaccination. Family contacts must be excluded until cleared to return by your local HPT
Flu (influenza)	Until recovered	Report outbreaks to your local HPT.
Glandular fever	None	
Hand foot and mouth	None	Contact your local HPT if a large numbers of children are affected. Exclusion may be considered in some circumstances
Head lice	None	Treatment recommended only when live lice seen
Hepatitis A*	Exclude until seven days after onset of jaundice (or 7 days after symptom onset if no jaundice)	In an outbreak of hepatitis A, your local HPT will advise on control measures
Hepatitis B*, C*, HIV	None	Hepatitis B and C and HIV are blood borne viruses that are not infectious through casual contact. Contact your local HPT for more advice
Impetigo	Until lesions are crusted /healed or 48 hours after starting antibiotic treatment	Antibiotic treatment speeds healing and reduces the infectious period.
Measles*	Four days from onset of rash and recovered	Preventable by vaccination (2 doses of MMR). Promote MMR for all pupils and staff. Pregnant staff contacts should seek prompt advice from their GP or midwife
Meningococcal meningitis*/ septicaemia*	Until recovered	Meningitis ACWY and B are preventable by vaccination (see national schedule @ www.nhs.uk). Your local HPT will advise on any action needed
Meningitis* due to other bacteria	Until recovered	Hib and pneumococcal meningitis are preventable by vaccination (see national schedule @ www.nhs.uk) Your local HPT will advise on any action needed
Meningitis viral*	None	Milder illness than bacterial meningitis. Siblings and other close contacts of a case need not be excluded.
MRSA	None	Good hygiene, in particular handwashing and environmental cleaning, are important to minimise spread. Contact your local HPT for more information
Mumps*	Five days after onset of swelling	Preventable by vaccination with 2 doses of MMR (see national schedule @ www.nhs.uk). Promote MMR for all pupils and staff.

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Infection	Exclusion period	Comments
Ringworm	Not usually required.	Treatment is needed.
Rubella (German measles)	Four days from onset of rash	Preventable by vaccination with 2 doses of MMR (see national schedule @ www.nhs.uk). Promote MMR for all pupils and staff. Pregnant staff contacts should seek prompt advice from their GP or midwife
Scarlet fever	Exclude until 24hrs of appropriate antibiotic treatment completed	A person is infectious for 2-3 weeks if antibiotics are not administered. In the event of two or more suspected cases please contact local health protection
Scabies	Can return after first treatment	Household and close contacts require treatment at the same time.
Slapped cheek /Fifth disease/Parvo virus B19	None (once rash has developed)	Pregnant contacts of case should consult with their GP or midwife.
Threadworms	None	Treatment recommended for child & household
Tonsillitis	None	There are many causes, but most cases are due to viruses and do not need an antibiotic treatment
Tuberculosis (TB)	Always consult your local HPT BEFORE disseminating information to staff/parents/carers	Only pulmonary (lung) TB is infectious to others. Needs close, prolonged contact to spread
Warts and verrucae	None	Verrucae should be covered in swimming pools, gyms and changing rooms
Whooping cough (pertussis)*	Two days from starting antibiotic treatment, or 21 days from onset of symptoms if no antibiotics	Preventable by vaccination. After treatment, non-infectious coughing may continue for many weeks. Your local HPT will organise any contact tracing

***denotes a notifiable disease. It is a statutory requirement that doctors report a notifiable disease to the proper officer of the local authority (usually a consultant in communicable disease control).**

Health Protection Agency (2010) Guidance on Infection Control in Schools and other Child Care Settings. HPA: London.