



# Alexander Hosea Primary School

*'Roots to grow, wings to fly'*

## **Control of Infectious Diseases**

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Infections in children are common, this is because a child's immune system is immature.

Infection prevention and control measures aim to interrupt the cycle of infection by promoting the routine use of good standards of hygiene so that transmission of infection is reduced overall. This is usually through:

- Immunisation of pupils and staff
- Good hand washing
- Making sure the environment is kept clean

Where a case of infection is known, measures aim to reduce or eliminate the risk of spread through information and prompt exclusion of a case.

### **Prevention and control**

- All staff and children should wash their hands with soap and water after using the toilet and before eating or handling food.
- Cover all cuts and abrasions with a waterproof dressing.
- Coughs and sneezes spread diseases, children and adults are encouraged to cover their mouth and nose with a disposable tissue and wash hands after using or disposing of tissues.
- Spitting should be discouraged
- Wear PPE (Disposable apron, gloves and mask) if there is a risk of contamination with blood or bodily fluids during an activity, wear goggles if there is a risk of splashing to the face.
- If a bite does not break the skin: clean with soap and water and no further action is needed
- If a bite breaks the skin: clean immediately with soap and running water, record in an accident book, seek medical advice as soon as possible (on the same day) to treat potential infection, to protect against hepatitis B and for reassurance about HIV.

### **Needle injuries**

If a child injures themselves on a discarded needle dispose of the needle (this can be done by contacting the local authority) and do the following:

- 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 which is effective against bacteria. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions. Use disposable paper towels and dispose of after use.

### **Sanitary facilities**

Soap dispensers are provided in each toilet and toilet paper is in each cubicle staff are reminded to check this has not run out.

Sanitary disposable facilities are available in KS2 girl's toilet and staff toilets.

### **Dealing with contaminated clothing**

If the clothing of a child or first aider becomes contaminated with blood or body fluids the clothing should be removed as soon as possible and placed in a plastic bag.

### **COVID-19 prevention and control**

A range of approaches and actions should be employed to reduce the risk of infection which include:

- Minimise contact with individuals who are unwell
- Wash your hands often
- Robust hand and respiratory hygiene (catch it, bin it, kill it)
- Follow current government guidelines

### **Reporting**

The school is to telephone their local HPT as soon as possible to report any serious illness including:

- ECOLI
- Food poisoning (only if suspected to have happened through food on site)
- Hepatitis
- Measles, Mumps, Rubella (German measles)
- Meningitis
- Tuberculosis
- Typhoid
- Whooping cough
- Scarlet Fever

### **Cleaning**

All equipment is cleaned regularly and cloths and mops colour coded. We have contractors who clean on site employed by Direct Cleaning.

### **Staff Welfare**

All staff are offered the opportunity to have the Flu Jab in Term 1 at school.

If a member of staff feels unwell the same rules regarding exclusion apply to them the same as the children. Staff may return to work when they are no longer infectious provided they feel well enough to do so.

### **Pregnant staff**

If a pregnant women develops a rash or is in direct contact with someone with a rash or infectious disease such as measles they should consult their doctor or midwife immediately.

### **Sickness**

Staff and children suffering from diarrhoea or vomiting should not return to the setting for at least 48 hours post recovery.

### **Managing specific diseases and infections**

For advice on specific diseases and infections refer to Public Health England – <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-protection-in-schools-and-other-childcare-facilities/chapter-9-managing-specific-infectious-diseases>

UK Health Security Agency guidance will be followed using the [Exclusion Table](#).

A printed copy of this will be in the Main Office for easy access.

### **COVID-19**

For advice follow Department for Education and Public Health England: <https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus/education-and-childcare>

### **List of notifiable diseases:**

[Diseases notifiable to local authority proper officers under the Health Protection \(Notification\) Regulations 2010:](#)

- Acute encephalitis
- Acute infectious hepatitis
- Acute meningitis
- Acute poliomyelitis
- Anthrax
- Botulism
- Brucellosis

- Cholera
- COVID-19
- Diphtheria
- Enteric fever (typhoid or paratyphoid fever)
- Food poisoning
- Haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS)
- Infectious bloody diarrhoea
- Invasive group A streptococcal disease
- Legionnaires' disease
- Leprosy
- Malaria
- Measles
- Meningococcal septicaemia
- Mumps
- Plague
- Rabies
- Rubella
- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
- Scarlet fever
- Smallpox
- Tetanus
- Tuberculosis
- Typhus
- Viral haemorrhagic fever (VHF)
- Whooping cough
- Yellow fever



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# Should I keep my child off school?

## Yes

### Until...

Chickenpox	at least 5 days from the onset of the rash and until all blisters have crusted over
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	48 hours after their last episode
Cold and Flu-like illness (including COVID-19)	they no longer have a high temperature and feel well enough to attend. Follow the national guidance if they've tested positive for COVID-19.
Impetigo	their sores have crusted and healed, or 48 hours after they started antibiotics
Measles	4 days after the rash first appeared
Mumps	5 days after the swelling started
Scabies	they've had their first treatment
Scarlet Fever	24 hours after they started taking antibiotics
Whooping Cough	48 hours after they started taking antibiotics

## No

but make sure you let their school or nursery know about...

Hand, foot and mouth	Glandular fever
Head lice	Tonsillitis
Threadworms	Slapped cheek







### Advice and guidance

To find out more, search for **health protection in schools** or scan the QR code or visit <https://qrco.de/minfec>.

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