

NOTIFICATION OF AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE

I have been notified that the youth I am transporting has been diagnosed as having an: *(check one)*

airborne bloodborne infectious disease

I have been given this guide (see below) on the appropriate precautions, which should reduce the risk of becoming infected with the types of disease indicated above. I understand that any youth being transported could be potentially infected with a bloodborne or airborne disease and not yet been diagnosed. Therefore, standard precautions need to be used with all youth.

This notification and guide are in compliance with Act 491 (effective April 16, 1991).

Youth's ID #: _____

Date: _____

Transporting Officer *(please print)*

Individual Issuing Notification/Guide *(please print)*

Signature of Transporting Officer

Facility Name

GUIDELINES ON AVOIDING AIRBORNE OR BLOODBORNE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The risk of contracting an airborne or bloodborne disease while transporting a youth is low. Airborne diseases covered under Act 491 are tuberculosis, meningitis, measles, chicken pox, and influenza. Bloodborne diseases covered under Act 491 are human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), and syphilis. Observing some or all of the following guidelines should reduce the risk of infection.

AIRBORNE DISEASES

The most important precaution is to provide the youth with a supply of tissues and a disposable container (e.g., a paper bag). Instruct the youth to cover his/her mouth and nose with at least two two-ply tissues when coughing or sneezing and then to place the used tissues in the container.

If feasible, the rear window of the vehicle should be kept open and the heating and air conditioning system set on a no recirculating cycle. Ideally, the transporting vehicle should have an airtight Plexiglas partition (or a similar partition) separating the youth from the transporting officer.

If the youth has a vigorous, productive cough, the youth and/or the transporting officer should wear a properly fitted disposable surgical mask or a particulate respirator.

BLOODBORNE DISEASES

To reduce the risk of a bloodborne infection, the officer should practice what is known as "Standard Precautions" where he/she treats blood and all body fluids containing visible blood of any youth as being potentially infectious. Standard Precautions include the following guidelines:

The wearing of gloves is standard procedure whenever there is possible exposure to blood or body fluids containing visible blood. No one type of glove is appropriate for all situations.

Latex, disposable gloves – For use when touching blood, body fluids containing visible blood, mucous membranes, and nonintact skin. In an emergency situation, if you cannot determine if blood is present, use these gloves.

Rubber household gloves – For use when cleaning and decontaminating spills of blood or body fluids containing visible blood.

Thick, leather gloves – For use to help prevent bites or scratches from youth. (NOTE: No HIV, HBV, or syphilis has been transmitted through a bite or scratch.)

Masks, eyewear and plastic gowns should be worn when there is a possibility of splatter of blood or body fluids containing visible blood into mucous membranes (eyes, nose or mouth) or clothing.