

Board Policy

The Shelley Joint School District No. 60 Board of Trustees recognizes the importance of disease control within the school system, acknowledging that the health and safety of students and those who provide health services is of paramount importance.

Suggested Implementation Guidelines

The following guidelines are to be used to assist in complying with this policy:

1. Each student in the district is required to have a completed and signed emergency treatment consent form at the beginning of each school year or within three (3) days of enrolling if coming into the district schools during the year, listing contact individuals in case parental contact cannot be made and the name of the physician in case of extreme emergency.
2. Teachers, nurses and other school personnel should encourage parents to keep students at home when they show signs of illness.
3. Should a student become ill at school, he/she should be isolated from other students in a “health” room while an assessment is made as to the severity of the illness.
4. If not a serious illness, the student may be returned to class.
5. In all cases where the nature of the illness appears serious, the parent or guardian will be contacted, if possible, to take the student home. If contact with the parent or guardian is not possible the instructions on the student’s emergency consent form will be followed. No student who is ill will be sent home alone, or to an empty home.
6. In extreme emergencies, arrangements may be made for a student’s immediate hospitalization whether or not the parent or guardian can be reached.
7. The following steps should be adhered to by school personnel and students when required to handle an ill or injured person. These emergency care guidelines should be followed whenever direct contact with blood or body fluids is likely to occur.
 - a. All reasonable precautions must be taken to avoid direct contact with blood, blood products, excretions, secretions or other body fluids.
 - b. Extraordinary care must be taken to avoid accidental wounds with materials that may be contaminated with blood. In accident situations where broken glass, sharp

- pieces of metal (saw blades) and other similar materials have been contaminated with blood, exposure may be minimized by:
- 1) Wearing heavy gloves to avoid being cut by contaminated sharp objects when cleaning the site.
 - 2) Wearing latex or vinyl gloves when there is little or no risk of being cut with objects contaminated with blood.
- c. Latex or vinyl gloves should be worn when cleaning wounds, controlling bleeding, or handling blood-soiled items (towels, clothing, and washcloths). Inexpensive, disposable, non-sterile gloves and disinfectant solution must be readily available at all school offices, classrooms, physical education departments, shops, maintenance and kitchen areas. A supply of gloves will be available to athletic trainers and coaches during athletic events, including practices. Disposable gloves must not be cleaned and reused.
 - d. Disposable airways or reusable airways that have been disinfected should be used whenever possible to administer mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. These airways need to be available in the school office and athletic departments. Only trained personnel should use these airways.
 - e. Hands should be washed thoroughly with soap and water if they become contaminated with blood or other body fluids. If lesions become contaminated with blood and/or body fluids, they should be washed with 40 to 70 percent alcohol or 3 percent hydrogen peroxide.
 - f. Needles and lancets should be placed in puncture-resistant containers after being used. Metal, glass or plastic containers are available for this purpose.
 - g. Surfaces that become contaminated with blood should be decontaminated with a 1:10 chlorine bleach solution, 40 to 70 percent alcohol solution or a 3 percent hydrogen peroxide solution. Care should be used to avoid contaminating the solution or container of solution. Sufficient contact time (3 to 5 minutes) should be allowed to ensure surfaces are adequately disinfected.
 - h. Clothing, uniforms, or cloth materials that become contaminated with blood should be washed separately using hot water and detergent. Dry cleaning will also render inactive all known pathogens.
8. Principals, teachers, and staff will not diagnose illness and/or prescribe medications.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

9. Any person who in good faith provides emergency care or assistance without compensation at the place of the emergency or accident will not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions in good faith.
10. No drugs will be given at any time unless it be aromatic spirits or ammonia in case of fainting. The administering of over the counter remedies (e.g., aspirin, acetaminophen, sodium bicarbonate, etc.) is prohibited.
11. Relating to questions about holding school in communicable disease situations, the Preventative Medicine Division of the Idaho Department of Health can advise as to incubation periods, length of exclusion of students and those conditions when school should be cancelled.
12. Schools should not be closed to prevent disease unless recommended by the Idaho State or local health department.

Revised: April 27, 2000