

Blood Borne Viruses -

Guidelines for Infection Control

- a. Before treating a child who is bleeding, make sure you cover any cuts or abrasions with a water-proof dressing.
- b. Wear gloves for all procedures.
- c. Don't delay treatment of a child who is bleeding, under any circumstances because gloves are not immediately available. Use an absorbent barrier such as a towel, paper towel, handkerchief etc. for an actively bleeding child.
- d. Dispose of used gloves, soiled dressings, sanitary towels, tissues, etc, in a place where they will not be handled, e.g. in bags which are burnt or buried.
- e. Wipe clean and then sterilise all surfaces and instruments contaminated with blood. Make sure you use an effective disinfectant, e.g. (one volume of household bleach to nine volumes of cold water).
- f. Soak surfaces for 20 minutes and then wipe dry. Prepare a fresh solution immediately before you want to use it.
- g. Wash hands thoroughly when you have finished. Hand washing is usually adequate for non-blood secretions, but the above precautions (i.e. gloves, etc) can also be used.
- h. Make sure that first-aid kits include disposable gloves, disposable wipes or towels, plastic bags for contaminated waste, a skin disinfectant and a bleach solution (or hypochlorite solution/or granules) with instructions for use.