



The Ethnic Schools Association
of South Australia Inc.

HUNGARIAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL, ADELAIDE INC.

Immunisation and Infection Control Policy May 2017

Summary

This information applies to all Ethnic Schools of South Australia.

Table 1: Document Details

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| Created by | Policy Officer - Kate Quane |
| Reviewed by | Executive Officer – Darryl Buchanan |
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Table 2: Revision Record

| Date | Version | Revision Description |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| December 2016 | 1 | New policy developed |
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Contents

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Immunisation and Infection Control Policy | 1 |
| Summary | 1 |
| Table 1: Document Details | 1 |
| Table 2: Revision Record..... | 1 |
| Immunisation and Infection Control Policy | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| Introduction..... | 3 |
| Definitions..... | 3 |
| Policy..... | 3 |
| Immunisation..... | 7 |
| Responsibilities:..... | 7 |
| Preventing the spread of Disease..... | 8 |
| Hand Hygiene | 8 |
| How to wash your hands:..... | 8 |
| Respiratory Hygiene | 9 |
| General Precautions | 9 |
| Further Documents | 9 |



HUNGARIAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL, ADELAIDE INC.

Introduction

The spread of certain infectious diseases can be reduced by excluding a person known to be infectious and from contact with others who are at risk of catching the infection. Hungarian Community School, Adelaide Inc. will implement the following exclusion periods based on the guidelines from South Australia Health and Hand Health Australia.

Definitions

Exclusion Periods: are a period of time where an individual or individuals are excluded from attending school when they have a known infection. Exclusion periods are based on the time that a person with a specific disease or condition might be infectious to others.

Non-Exclusion: means that there is not a significant risk of transmitting infection to others. A person who is not excluded may still need to remain at home because he or she does not feel well.

A **Contact:** is any person who has been close enough to an infected person to be at risk of having acquired the infection from that person.

Policy

The following exclusions periods for people infected or who have come in contact with someone who has been infected with a particular disease or condition will apply at Hungarian Community School, Adelaide Inc. The list of diseases is not exhaustive. Diseases or conditions is BLUE are a notifiable disease or condition to SA Health. If the school is aware of a student or person with a notifiable disease they will inform SA Health. Disease such as Glandular Fever, Legionnaires' disease and the common cold do not require exclusion. Hungarian Community School, Adelaide Inc. recommends individuals with these diseases or any other disease or condition who feel unwell to stay home until they feel better and to seek appropriate medical advice.

Hungarian Community School, Adelaide Inc. requires notification of any disease or condition, including those not highlighted. This is to ensure the health and well-being of all students, and staff. Notification will be given to parents in the event of an individual reporting one of the following diseases or conditions. Hungarian Community School, Adelaide Inc. will ensure the anonymity of any individual who has a reported disease or condition.

| Disease or Condition | Exclusion of infected individual(s) | Exclusion of people who have had contact with the infected individual(s) |
|--|---|---|
| <u>Campylobacter infection</u> | Exclude until no diarrhoea for 24 hours. | Not excluded |
| Chickenpox Varicella | Exclude until all blisters have dried (usually 5 days) | Any child/adult with an immune deficiency (for example, leukaemia) or receiving chemotherapy should be excluded for their own protection. Otherwise not excluded. |
| Cholera | <u>Exclude people with cholera from childcare, preschool, school and work until there has been no</u> | |



HUNGARIAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL, ADELAIDE INC.

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| | diarrhoea for 24 hours. If working as a food handler in a food business, the exclusion period should be until there has been no diarrhoea or vomiting for 48 hours. | |
| Conjunctivitis | Exclude until discharge from eyes has stopped (unless a doctor has diagnosed non-infectious conjunctivitis). | Not excluded |
| Cytomegalovirus infection (CMV) | Exclusion is not necessary. | Not excluded |
| Dengue Fever | Exclusion from childcare, preschool, school or work is usually not necessary but people experiencing fever from dengue infection should not be in an environment where they may be bitten by mosquitoes. If this is not possible they should stay at home until they have no fever and are therefore no longer infectious (usually 3 to 5 days). | Not excluded |
| Diarrhoea | Exclude until no diarrhoea for 24 hours. | Not excluded |
| Diphtheria | Exclude until medical certificate of recovery from SA Health's Communicable Disease Control Branch is received following at least two negative throat swabs, the first not less than 24 hours after finishing a course of antibiotics and the second, at least the next 48 hours later. | Exclude contacts living in same house until cleared by SA Health's Communicable Disease Control Branch |
| Ebola | Individuals with suspected or confirmed Ebola virus disease need to be isolated and excluded from childcare, preschool, school and work until cleared to return by a doctor | People with any symptoms of Ebola virus disease who have been in contact with someone with Ebola virus disease (or their blood or body fluids) should go to a hospital, preferably by ambulance, (and tell the ambulance and hospital staff of their exposure) to get treatment and avoid spreading the disease to others. |
| Food Poisoning | Exclude until well - no vomiting or diarrhoea for 24 hours. | Not excluded |
| Hand Foot and Mouth Disease | Exclude until all blisters are dry | Not excluded |
| Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) infection | Exclude until person has received appropriate antibiotic treatment for at least 4 days. | Not excluded |



HUNGARIAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL, ADELAIDE INC.

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| Head Lice | Exclude until appropriate treatment has commenced | Not excluded |
| Hepatitis A | Exclude until medical certificate of recovery is received, and until at least 7 days after onset of jaundice or illness. | Not excluded |
| Hepatitis B, C or D | Exclusion is not necessary. | Not excluded |
| Hepatitis E | Exclude for 2 weeks after illness onset, or if jaundice (yellow eyes or skin) occurs, for 7 days after the onset of jaundice. | Not excluded |
| Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection | Exclusion is not necessary. If the person is severely immune suppressed he or she will be vulnerable to other people's infections. | Not excluded |
| Influenza and influenza like illness | Exclude until well | Not excluded |
| Legionnaires' disease | Exclusion is not necessary. | Not excluded |
| Leprosy | Exclude until clearance has been given by an infectious diseases physician, dermatologist or SA Health Communicable Disease Control Branch doctor. | Not excluded |
| Malaria | Exclusion from childcare, preschool, school or work is not necessary but cases should avoid being bitten by mosquitoes while they are unwell. Travellers to areas with malaria are usually advised to take preventative anti-malarial drugs. | Not excluded |
| Measles | Exclude until 4 days after the onset of the rash. | Immunised and immune contacts are not excluded. Non-immunised contacts are excluded from childcare until 14 days after rash onset in the last case in the facility, unless given vaccine (within 72 hours of first exposure) or Normal Human Immunoglobulin (within 144 hours of first exposure). All immune suppressed children should be excluded until 14 days after rash onset in the last case in the facility. |
| Meningitis | Exclude until well and has | Not excluded |



HUNGARIAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL, ADELAIDE INC.

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| (bacterial) | received appropriate antibiotics | |
| Meningitis Viral | Exclude until well | Not excluded |
| Meningococcal infection | Exclude until appropriate antibiotic treatment completed and until well. | Not excluded |
| Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) skin infection | Exclusion is not necessary unless infected skin lesions on exposed surfaces cannot be completely covered with a dressing. | Not excluded |
| Mumps | Exclude for 5 days after onset of swelling. | Not excluded |
| Norovirus | Exclude until no vomiting or diarrhoea for 24 hours. | Not excluded |
| Parvovirus infection (fifth disease, erythema infectiosum, slapped cheek syndrome) | Exclusion is not necessary. | Not excluded, but people who are anaemic, immune suppressed, or pregnant should be informed of possible risk of getting infection. |
| Psittacosis | Exclusion is not necessary | Not excluded |
| Ringworm/Tinea | Exclude until the day after appropriate treatment has commenced. | Not excluded |
| Ross River Virus | Exclusion is not necessary. | Not excluded |
| Rotavirus infection | Exclude until no vomiting or diarrhoea for 24 hours. | Not excluded |
| Rubella/German Measles | Exclude until fully recovered or for at least 4 days after the onset of the rash. | Not excluded |
| Salmonella Infection | Exclude until no diarrhoea for 24 hours. | Not excluded |
| Scabies | Exclude until the day after appropriate treatment has commenced | Not excluded |
| School sores (impetigo) | Exclude until appropriate treatment has commenced. Any sores on exposed surfaces should be completely covered with a dressing. | Not excluded |
| Shigella infection | Exclude until no diarrhoea for 24 hours. | Not excluded |
| Shingles | Exclude until blisters have dried up unless rash can be covered with a dry dressing or clothing so others are not exposed. | Not excluded |
| Streptococcal sore throat (including scarlet fever) | Exclude until the person has received appropriate antibiotic treatment for at least 24 hours and feels well. | Not excluded |



HUNGARIAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL, ADELAIDE INC.

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| Tuberculosis | Exclude until medical certificate is produced from SA Tuberculosis Service of SA Health. | Not excluded |
| Typhoid, paratyphoid | Exclude until clearance has been given by a doctor or SA Health's Communicable Disease Control Branch . | Not excluded unless considered necessary by SA Health's Communicable Disease Control Branch . |
| Viral gastroenteritis (viral diarrhoea) | Exclude until no diarrhoea for 24 hours. | Not excluded |
| Whooping cough (Pertussis) | Exclude from childcare, school or workplace and similar settings until 5 days after starting antibiotic treatment, or for 21 days from the start of any cough | For exclusion of contacts in a childcare setting, seek advice from SA Health's Communicable Disease Control Branch . Usually, childcare contacts (in the same childcare group or room) and household contacts of the case who are under 6 months of age and have received less than 3 doses of pertussis containing vaccine should be excluded from childcare for 14 days from the first exposure to the infectious case, unless he or she has completed 5 days of recommended antibiotic treatment, after which he or she may return to childcare. |
| Worms | If diarrhoea present, exclude until no diarrhoea for 24 hours. | Not excluded |
| Yersinia infection | Exclude until no diarrhoea for 24 hours | Not excluded |

Immunisation

Hungarian Community School, Adelaide Inc. supports the immunisation of children to protect them from outbreaks of infectious diseases. When enrolling at Hungarian Community School, Adelaide Inc. parents/caregivers will be asked to provide an Immunisation History Statement. A child without an Immunisation History Statement will not be prevented in enrolling at Hungarian Community School, Adelaide Inc. If a parent/caregiver does not provide an Immunisation History Statement to the school, their child/children will be classified as not immunised and may be excluded from the school if there is an outbreak of a vaccine-preventable disease in the school.

If an outbreak of an infectious disease at Hungarian Community School, Adelaide Inc. will be notified through newsletters, letter home, text messages, or email.

Responsibilities:

It is the responsibility of the parents/caregivers to:

- Inform the school of any disease or condition that their child has been infected with.
- Keep children home for any notifiable, serious illness, disease or condition.



HUNGARIAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL, ADELAIDE INC.

- Seek medical treatment for any notifiable, serious illness, disease or condition.

It is the responsibility of the Principal to:

- Inform all members of the school community if there has been an outbreak of any disease or condition.
- Seek medical assistance if a child displays symptoms of a disease or illness or becomes ill while at school.
- Inform the parents of a child if their child displays symptoms of a disease or illness or becomes ill while at school and determine a suitable plan of action.
- Contact emergency contacts if the parents of an ill child cannot be reached.

Preventing the spread of Disease

One of the best ways to prevent the spread of disease is hand washing. Washing hands helps to physically reduce the amount of germs present on the hands and reduce the risk of spreading infectious diseases. Hungarian Community School, Adelaide Inc. acknowledges that all members of the school community can play a role in stopping the spread of infections.

Hand Hygiene

Hand Hygiene Australia recommends that adults and children should wash their hands with soap and water in the following situations:

- When hands are visibly dirty
- Before you eat
- Before you prepare food
- After touching raw meats
- After contact with body fluids
- After changing nappies
- After touching animal and pets
- After blowing your nose, sneezing or coughing
- After going to the toilet

Alcohol based rubs should be used:

- For routine cleaning of hands
- If you have been in contact with contaminated objects
- Before and after you care for or have contact with someone who is sick, old or young
- Whenever you want to decontaminate your hands.

How to wash your hands:

To reduce the risk of spreading infectious diseases, Hand Hygiene Australia recommends the following process to wash hands:

- Remove any jewellery that may stop you washing all surfaces of your hands
- Wet hands with running water
- Apply liquid soap
- Rub hands together for 20 seconds to cover all surfaces including between your fingers



HUNGARIAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL, ADELAIDE INC.

- Rinse hands making sure you remove all soap and bubbles
- Dry your hands thoroughly (paper towel preferred)

The process of washing hands should take between 40 and 60 seconds.

Respiratory Hygiene

Infectious diseases can be passed on when a person coughs or sneezes in close proximity to another person. To reduce the risk of spreading an infectious secretions from the nose and mouth from contaminating others directly or indirectly, Hungarian Community School, Adelaide Inc. has developed the following procedures:

- Cover your cough using the crook of your elbow or tissue. Always avoid coughing near others and food
- Cover your sneeze using a tissue or the crook of your elbow. Always avoid sneezing near others and food
- Use a single use tissue to blow your nose and dispose of the tissue immediately into a bin
- Always wash your hands and/or surfaces that may have been contaminated by sneezing or coughing

General Precautions

Hungarian Community School, Adelaide Inc. recommends the following precautions for all members of the school community:

- Keep open wounds covered with clothing or waterproof dressings to ensure that any infectious diseases are not transmitted to others or the person with the open wound contracts an infectious disease. Ensure the dressing is replaced regularly and the wound is kept clean.
- Know your own immune status to vaccine preventable diseases including those vaccines recommended for work with children. Seek advice from a medical practitioner regarding your immunisation status and whether a booster vaccine is required.
- Pregnant women or women who are contemplating pregnancy should seek advice from their medical practitioner regarding any necessary vaccinations as well as any precautions they should take in regard with working with children and their work duties.

Further Documents

SA Health (October 2016); Exclusions from Childcare, Preschools, School and Work.

<http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/Public+Content/SA+Health+Internet/Health+topics/Health+conditions+prevention+and+treatment/Infectious+diseases/Exclusion+from+childcare+preschool+school+and+work>

Government of South Australia (July 2016); Infectious Diseases and Exclusions from child care, preschools and schools. <https://www.sa.gov.au/topics/education-skills-and-learning/health-wellbeing-and-special-needs/infectious-diseases-and-exclusion>

Hand Hygiene Australia (2012) Clean hands, all hands.

http://www.hha.org.au/UserFiles/file/Brochures/ChildcareBrochure_July_2012.pdf



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HUNGARIAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL, ADELAIDE INC.

Hand Hygiene Australia (2016) Fact Sheets.

<http://hha.org.au/ForConsumers/FactSheets.aspx>