



### Help for non-English speakers

If you need help to understand the information in this policy please contact the school on 98260711

To explain to Melbourne High School parents, staff and students the processes and procedures in place to support students with health care needs at our school.

This policy outlines the strategies and actions that Melbourne High School is required to take to prevent the transmission of an infectious disease or control transmission of an infectious disease when a case/s is identified, this includes covid-19 and influenza

This policy applies to all staff, including casual relief teachers, students and parents/carers

Infection control refers to the procedures used to minimise the risk of spreading infection. The principals of infection control are through the use of Standard and Additional Precautions.

Primary responsibility for the prevention and control of infectious diseases lies with individuals, families and public health authorities.

Although schools are not expected to provide expert advice or treat students, which is the role of medical practitioners and health authorities, Melbourne High School employs a full time Division 1 Registered Nurse, who has a scope of practice to undertake this role.

Schools have a legal responsibility to help manage infectious diseases in their facilities and have an important role to play in supporting prevention and control of disease transmission.

**Standard Precautions:** These are the basic level of infection control to be used at all times by everyone at Melbourne High School. They include hygiene and bodily fluid precautions. Hygiene precautions include – good food

**Bodily fluid precautions:** Interaction between people at schools should not allow contact fluids including – blood (dry or wet); secretions; excretions other than sweat; other bodily substances

Staff and students should: cover broken skin on hands, lower arms etc. with a dressing (available from the nurse in the Health Centre); treat blood and bodily fluids as being potentially infectious; be aware of the risks associated with spills; avoid direct contact with blood or other fluids; be familiar with recommended hygiene and standard precautions

Spills should be dealt with in a timely manner – use single use gloves; then wash hands thoroughly with soap and water and dry.

- Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) - use a resuscitation mask, if available, if mouth to mouth resuscitation is required (The Australian Resuscitation Council has now advised that compression only CPR is adequate and preferable to no CPR at all)

**Additional Precautions:** are taken during the outbreak .2 (s)-1.9 (a)-3fsg tomhng h a d 7 8 - 4 . 9 (



