



Bodily Fluids Policy

Updated: April 2024
To be reviewed: April 2027

**EQUALITY SCHEME
EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR
BODILY FLUIDS POLICY**

Staff / Committee involved in development:	L + M Committee; Headteacher / Bursar	
For use by:	Staff and Parent/Carers	
This policy relates to statutory guidance:	Supporting pupils with medical needs 2014 EYFS 2014 Children and Families Act 2014 Equality Act 2010	
Key related Farndon Policies:	Health and Safety Policy Medicines Policy First Aid Policy Intimate Care Policy Asthma Policy	
Equality Impact Assessment: Does this document impact on any of the following groups? If YES, state positive or negative impact, and complete an Equality Impact Assessment Form or action plan, and attach.		
Groups:	Yes/ No	Positive/Negative impact
Disability	No	
Race	No	
Gender	No	
Age	No	
Sexual Orientation	No	
Religious & Belief	No	
Gender Reassignment	No	
Marriage & Civil Partnership	No	
Pregnancy & Maternity	No	
Other	Yes	Pupils with medical needs have full and equal access to curriculum.
Reviewed by	L + M Safety Committee	
Agreed by	L + M Committee Policies with negative impact must be notified at full governing body	
Next Policy review date	April 27	
A copy of this form, and any related impact assessment form or action plan must be sent to the school office		

Policy Aims:

This policy covers the precautions to be taken when dealing with body fluids. All body fluids potentially carry transmittable disease, the biggest risk being Hepatitis B, which is difficult to destroy and is carried by up to 20% of the population, Hepatitis C, D and G can also be carried in the blood. HIV can be present in freshly spilt blood, but does not survive outside the body for more than a few seconds. It is not possible to identify all risks so **ALL** body fluids should be regarded as potentially infectious.

Use the following treatment guidelines:

- Always use disposable gloves.
- Always use disposable wipes.
- Encourage children to clean their own wounds, as appropriate.
- Always cover a wound.
- Ensure that wounds are covered during contact sports.
- Control surface contamination by blood and bodily fluids through containment and appropriate decontamination procedures

Use the following safety guidelines:

- If a child finds a used condom, dispose of it and ensure that the child washes their hands thoroughly. The parents must be informed.
- If a child finds a needle from a syringe, bring the sharps bin and dispose of it. Ensure that the child washes their hands thoroughly. If there is broken skin, encourage the wound to bleed. The parents must be informed and it is their responsibility to seek medical advice if they believe it to be necessary.
- As a school we discourage spitting. When handling body fluids that are in contact with a person, wear single-use disposable gloves and clean using liquid soap and water, and paper towels. Use a plastic bin liner to dispose of the items used.

Inoculation Incidents

The most common inoculation incident comes from a sharps injury where a needle or other sharp contaminated with blood or other high risk body fluid penetrates the skin.

However, this can also include bites from an infected person, which breaks the skin. Inoculation incidents involving the potential for injury may be caused by:

- Needlestick or sharp injury with a used needle or instrument
- Body Fluids entering uncovered cuts or breaks in the skin
- Bites and scratches
- Splashes in the eye and/or mouth.

Immediately stop work.

DISPOSE of the causative sharp safely and attend to the injury. **BLEED IT** by applying gentle pressure - do not suck. **WASH IT** well under running water. **COVER IT** – dry and apply a waterproof plaster.

If blood and body fluids splash into the mouth, do not swallow. Rinse out the mouth several times with cold water. If blood and body fluids get into the eye, irrigate with cold water.

Contact NHS or A & E for advice and or treatment.

Points to remember:

- Never frighten a child - always be reassuring and comforting
- It is very difficult to be infected by the HIV Virus.

Due for Review :April 2027

Appendix 1

Procedure for dealing with cleaning up bodily fluid spills

- Member of staff to take charge of the situation immediately.
- Staff to keep children away from area of the incident.
- The person assigned to clear up the body fluids to put on disposable gloves and take great care not to get any fluids in eyes, nose, mouth or any open sores.
- Collect the body spills box which consists of:
 - Disposable non-latex gloves
 - Designated bucket/scrapper and sani-dry
 - Kitchen roll, disposable sponge
 - Plastic bags, nappy sacks, bin liners
 - Disinfectants/antiseptic wipes/Milton (all to be kept out of reach of children)
- Clean and disinfect all surfaces on which body fluids have been spilt. Body fluids include blood, faeces, urine, nasal and eye discharges, saliva and vomit.
- For blood or blood-stained body fluids spilt on non-porous, non-metal hard surfaces i.e. table-tops, walls, plastic equipment – wipe up the spillage with kitchen roll and disinfect with undiluted anti-bacterial spray and allow to dry.
- For body spills on porous surfaces ie. floor, wooden equipment – use Dettol antibacterial disinfectant.
- For small amounts of non-blood stained fluids, cover with sani-dry, scoop up and use Dettol antibacterial wipes on porous surfaces.
- For larger amounts of body fluid spillages on porous surfaces, cover with sani-dry, scoop up and make up a solution of Dettol antibacterial disinfectant in the designated bucket (ie. one capful to one litre of water) Clean and disinfect using kitchen roll/sponge.
- Contaminated rugs should be disposed of if heavily contaminated ie. with vomit or blood from a nose bleed, by double bagging with bin bags and placing in outside dustbin.
- Dispose of any soiled/used cloths or sponges, soiled items and gloves by double bagging and placing in outside dustbin.
- Contaminated clothing and soft toys should be washed at no less than 60 degrees or discarded.
- Disinfect changing mat/potty seat with antibacterial wipe after each use. Disinfect toilet seats with antibacterial spray, using toilet paper and flush paper away.
- If injury is caused by scissors, these should be disposed of in the sharps container.
- Dispose of used water directly into outside drain. Do not mix Milton and Dettol.
- Clean and dry all equipment before storing. Wear Marigold gloves for very large spillages and dispose of afterwards.
- WASH HANDS THOROUGHLY AFTER DEALING WITH ANY BODY FLUID INCIDENT.
- Take further advice from GP if particular infection risk exists.