

Evaluation/Certificates

- 100 % Attendance
- Evaluation
- Certificate





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OEC Requirements: Standard Precautions Training in FCC



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OSHA Requirements: Standard Precautions Training in FCC

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) annual training requirements include:

- 1. How HIV, hepatitis B, and other bloodborne diseases are spread
- 2. How to use universal standard precautions in work environments
- 3. Exposure control plan, procedures and reporting plan for blood-borne pathogens



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Learning Outcomes At the end of this training, FCC providers will be able to:

Identify	Explain	Discuss
The requirements of standard precautions in family child care (FCC) environments	Ways that HIV, Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B are transmitted	Exposure control plans for bloodborne pathogens in FCC environments



Learning Outcomes, cont'd

Identify

NAFCC Standards that align with standard precautions

Discuss

Wellness practices that benefit FCC providers



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What are standard precautions?

Infection control precautions and prevention practices that help to prevent the spread of bloodborne diseases or diseases carried by blood or other body fluids



Standard Precautions include:



- 1. Hand Hygiene
- 2. Use of personal protective equipment
- 3. Respiratory hygiene
- 4. Sharps safety
- 5. Clean and disinfected environmental surfaces
- 6. Spill cleanup procedures



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1. Hand Hygiene



 Hand hygiene is the most important measure to prevent the spread of infections



2. Use of personal protective equipment

- Latex gloves
- Gowns and masks
- Diaper table paper
- Disposable towels



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3. Respiratory hygiene



Respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette helps to limit the transmission of respiratory pathogens spread by droplet or airborne routes



4. Sharps safety





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5. Clean and disinfected surfaces

What is the difference between cleaning, sanitizing and disinfecting?

- Cleaning
- Sanitizing
- Disinfecting



NAFCC Standard #4.97 The provider practices standard health precautions

- 4.97 The provider practices standard health precautions. Disposable, non-latex, non-porous gloves are worn when the provider has contact with blood, other bodily fluids, or feces
- 4.97a Surfaces contaminated with bodily fluids or fecal matter are immediately cleaned and disinfected
- 4.97b Contaminated articles are wrapped in plastic and carefully disposed of or sent home with parents
- 4.97c If provider is unable to use disposable gloves to wipe a child's nose, the provider washes their hands with soap and water immediately after wiping
- 4.97d Provider removes gloves and washes hands with soap and water before touching non-contaminated items and prior to handling another child



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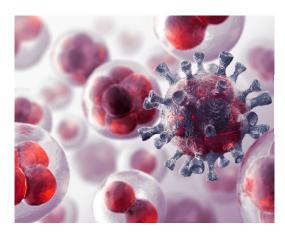
NAFCC Standard # 4.13

4.13 The provider has a first-aid kit readily accessible but out of reach of children.

Summary: To the items listed for the first aid kit, add supplies specific to blood and body fluids (large gauze pads or sanitary napkins, and plastic bags to dispose of gloves and other contaminated waste.)



3 Common bloodborne pathogens



- HIV (which causes AIDS)
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C



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Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

- HIV is a virus that can develop into AIDS
- Currently, there is no cure for HIV or AIDS
- However, HIV and AIDS can be managed with combinations of antiviral treatments and other medications



Hepatitis B (HBV)

- This virus attacks the liver and can eventually cause liver cancer, chronic liver disease, and death if left untreated
- Hepatitis B can survive outside the body for up to 7 days in dried blood, and it can also be transmitted through other body fluids
- A hepatitis B vaccination is available



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Hepatitis C (HCV)

- Liver infection caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV)
- Hepatitis C is spread through contact with blood from an infected person
- Currently, there is no vaccination against HCV



What does <u>NOT</u> transmit bloodborne diseases?



- You cannot contract a bloodborne disease from:
- Touching
- Hugging or kissing
- Sharing dishes, forks or spoons
- Using a public bathroom or swimming pool
- Coughing or sneezing



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FCC Wellness moment...20 seconds is all you need!









Exposure control plan



Includes:

- Action steps FCC providers will do if they come in contact with blood or bodily fluids
- Record-keeping to document the exposure
- Sample Exposure Control Plans (see Resources slide)



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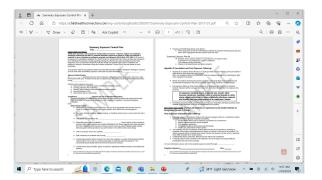
Sample Exposure Control Plan

 Connecticut Department of Labor: Bloodborne Pathogens
 Exposure Control Plan (https://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/osha/sample-BloodCont.htm)
 Model Exposure Control Plan





Sample Exposure Control Plan



Summary Exposure Control Plan: Family Child Care Homes

 $\bullet \quad \underline{https://childhealthconnection.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Summary-Exposure-Control-Plan-2017-01.pdf} \\$

(Based on Model Plans and Programs for the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens and Hazard Communications Standards. Retrieved January 23, 2017, from https://www.osha.gov/Publications/osha3186.pdf)



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Poison Control

1-800-222-1222

Open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week!



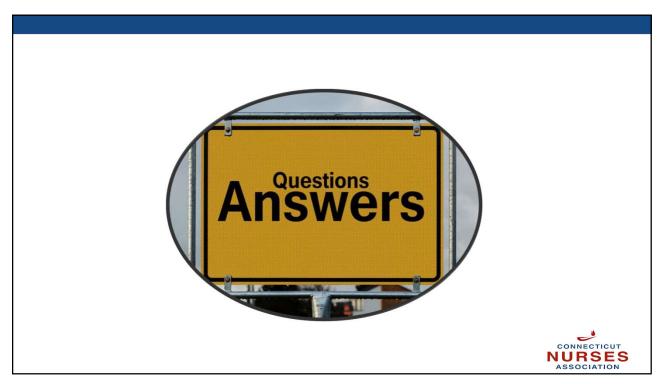
What's your next step?

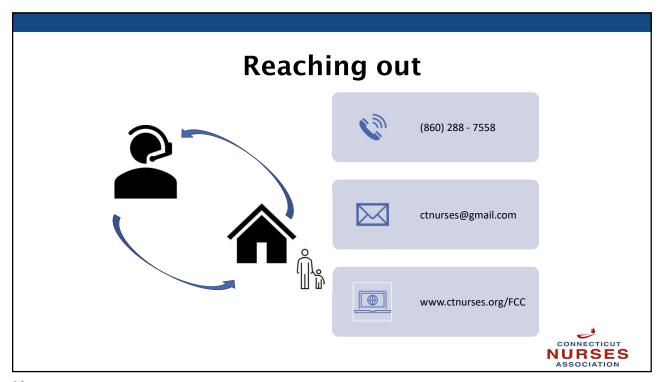


Type in the chat one action step you plan to take towards maintaining standard precautions in your FCC home



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Resources

- CDC: Sample Blood and Body Fluid Exposure Report Form
 - o https://www.cdc.gov/sharpssafety/pdf/appendixa-7.pdf
- Connecticut Department of Labor: Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan (https://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/osha/sample-BloodCont.htm)
 - o Model Exposure Control Plan
 - o Model Exposure Control Plan
 - o Sample Sharps Injury Log
- Summary Exposure Control Plan: Family Child Care Homes (Based on Model Plans and Programs for the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens and Hazard Communications Standards. Retrieved January 23, 2017, from https://www.osha.gov/Publications/osha3186.pdf)
 - o https://childhealthconnection.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Summary-Exposure-Control-Plan-2017-01.pdf



Thank you!



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