**Prevent the spread of infections by ensuring: routine hygiene, high standards of personal care and practice, particularly handwashing, and maintaining a clean environment.**

Please contact your local health protection unit (HPU) on...

or visit www.hpa.org.uk if you would like any further advice or information, including the latest guidance.

**GOOD HYGIENE PRACTICE**

When dealing with outbreaks of infectious disease, the HPA recommends the following in a number of situations.

**Coughing and sneezing**

Avoid covering the mouth or face with the hand. Wash hands after using tissues. Splatters should be discouraged.

**Personal protective equipment (PPE)**

Disposable non-sterile surgical or latex gloves should be worn when there is a risk of splashing or contamination. When dealing with visible body fluids (for example, sputum or coughing) goggles should also be available for use if there is a risk of splash. 

**Cleaning**

Cleaning of fomite environment, including toys and equipment, should be frequent, thorough and follow local policy. 

**School and nursery environment**

Correct disinfection and decontamination of cleaning equipment. Mirror cleaning contacts and ensure classrooms are appropriately tram-lined with appropriate disinfectant solutions. 

**Cleaning of blood and body fluid spillages**

All spillages of blood, saliva, sputum, vomit and eye discharge should be cleaned up immediately (always wear PPE). When spillages occur, clean using a product that combines both a detergent and a disinfectant. 

**Laundry**

Laundries should be within a separate dedicated facility. Soiled sheets should be washed separately at the hottest wash possible for safety and hygiene. 

**SHARPS**

Sharps should be discretely disposed into sharps containers having a volume of 870 ml and in soil containers.

**SICKLE-CELL ANEMIA AND RIESI**

If a child is suspected of carrying the sickle-cell trait or condition, they should be referred to their local HPU for further advice.

**VULNERABLE CHILDREN**

Some medical conditions make children vulnerable to infections that would satisfy to be serious in most children, those include those being treated for leukaemia or other cancers, on high doses of steroids, with conditions that may reduce immunity. Schools and nurseries and day care centres should not play with any uninfected children. 

**FEMALE STAFF - PREGNANCY**

Antibiotic treatment speeds healing and reduces the infectious period

**NOTICE**

This guidance may also apply to some contacts who may require microbiological testing.

**OTHER INSTRUCTIONS**

Frequently asked questions (FAQs) are available on: www.hpa.org.uk/HPUNet/HPUNetLogin/HPUNetFrame.aspx

**For the most up-to-date immunisation advice**

www.immunisation.nhs.uk, or the school health service can doses organised through the child's GP.

**For information produced with the assistance of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health.**

This is the UK Universal Immunisation Schedule. Children who present with certain risk factors may require additional immunisations, some of which are listed below.

**Outbreaks**

If a school, nursery or childcare setting suspects an outbreak of infectious disease, they should inform their local HPU.

**Guideance on infection control in schools and other childcare settings**

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