

**ST. CLAIR CATHOLIC DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
SECTION C: STUDENTS**

STUDENTS WITH BLOOD BORNE PATHOGENS	POLICY
EFFECTIVE: 2013 10 22	

POLICY STATEMENT:

The St. Clair Catholic District School Board acknowledges its responsibility to minimize potential exposure of individuals to blood borne pathogens, while also respecting the right to privacy for students regarding their medical condition. The departments of public health advise that blood borne pathogens are not transmitted by casual contact, as found in the normal school environment.

POLICY GOALS:

This policy will:

1. Give assiduous attention to the health and safety of all students by using routine practices.
2. Ensure that students with blood borne pathogens are treated with respect and dignity.
3. Ensure that the identity of a student with a blood borne pathogen shall be kept strictly confidential and shall not be disclosed by the Board or any Board employee unless permission is obtained by a signed authorization for release by a parent/guardian, student of legal age, court order, or in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health.
4. Permit a student to attend regular classes unless deemed a health risk in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health or the family physician treating the student.
5. Allow for decisions regarding the provision of alternative instruction to be made on an individual basis.

DEFINITIONS:

Blood Borne Pathogens:

Bodily fluids that carry blood borne infections/diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, or Hepatitis B, C, or D.

Bodily Fluids:

A term applied to blood, urine, vomit, sputum and drainage from any bodily orifice or wound. Feces, while not bodily fluids in themselves, are moistened by bodily fluids and are considered under this definition. Bodily fluids that carry blood born infections/diseases such as HIV/AIDS or Hepatitis B, C, or D include blood, semen, vaginal fluids and breast milk.

First Aid Procedures:

Refer to any procedures involving the treatment of an injured person in an emergency, before full medical care can be obtained.

Routine Practices:

Refer to those practices used with blood and certain bodily fluids. Blood borne infections require the use of routine practices such as hand hygiene and wearing gloves.