Family-centered residential facility

Guest health screening questions

Please answer YES or NO to all of the questions below.

HAVE YOU HAD ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

YES □  NO □  Fever higher than 100.4°F (38.0°C) in the past 2 days?
YES □  NO □  Vomiting in the past 2 days?
YES □  NO □  Stiff neck or headache with a fever in the past 2 days?
YES □  NO □  Diarrhea in the past 2 days?
YES □  NO □  Current skin lesions that are “weepy” (fluid or pus-filled)?
YES □  NO □  ANY current skin rash?
YES □  NO □  Current cold or flu symptoms (runny nose, cough, congestion)?
YES □  NO □  Exposure to Tuberculosis (TB) in the past 2 months?
YES □  NO □  Exposure to any of the following within the past 3 weeks:
  □  Chickenpox
  □  Household member with head lice
  □  Measles
  □  Mumps
  □  Whooping Cough

Contact the Program Manager to discuss any “yes” answer above, prior to allowing entry.

CHICKENPOX STATUS:

YES □  NO □  Have you had chickenpox or shingles before?
YES □  NO □  Have you been vaccinated against chickenpox (varicella)?
Family-centered residential facility

Medical clearance form for epidemiologically significant infections

This form must be completed by a physician or public health department official who is currently involved in the child’s medical care.

Parent/legal guardian name (PRINT) ____________________________________________________________________________

Pediatric patient’s name (PRINT) ____________________________________________________________________________

Pediatric patient’s diagnosis (please CIRCLE):

- Chickenpox (varicella)
- E coli colitis/diarrhea/HUS
- Hepatitis A
- Herpes infection (HSV-1 or HSV-2)
- Measles
- Mumps
- Salmonella colitis/diarrhea
- Shigella colitis/diarrhea
- Tuberculosis
- Whooping cough (pertussis)
- Other __________________________

I have reviewed this patient’s records (named above) and determined the exposed family members NOT contagious to other residential facility guests. Please mark as appropriate below:

☐ Family members have history of complete immunization or natural disease immunity against this specific disease.

☐ Family members have completed a full course of appropriate antibiotic exposure prophylaxis against this specific disease.

☐ Family members have been evaluated and cleared by public health department.

☐ Family members are currently not ill, and not considered a risk since currently healthy.

Physician/public health official (PRINT NAME) ________________________ Date of evaluation ______________________

Physician/public health official (SIGNATURE) ________________________ Physician/public health official’s contact phone ______________________

SHEA represents more than 2,000 physicians and healthcare professionals with expertise in healthcare epidemiology and infection prevention. SHEA’s mission is to prevent and control healthcare-associated infections and translate knowledge into effective policy and practice to improve patient care and healthcare worker safety. www.shea-online.org

These materials are developed in partnership with and funding from Ronald McDonald House Charities®, a nonprofit organization dedicated to directly improving the health and well being of children.
Guidance for cleaning up blood and body fluids

Blood and body fluids can spread infections such as hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and HIV. To protect yourself when cleaning up another person’s blood or body fluids:

• Avoid skin contact with the blood or fluids.
• Wear gloves to clean up the blood or fluids.
• First blot a pool of blood or fluid with a disposable paper towel. Then clean and disinfect contaminated surfaces with a clean disposable paper towel and a dilute bleach solution (1 part household bleach to 9 parts water).
• Dispose of materials used to clean blood and body fluid spills or contamination in a sealed plastic trash bag.
• After removing gloves, clean your hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub.
• If your skin comes into contact with another person’s blood or body fluids: Immediately wash the exposed skin with soap and water. Immediately consult with a health care provider.

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Respiratory etiquette: What to do if you have a cough or cold

Respiratory infections are especially dangerous for young children, the elderly and patients with chronic health conditions.

IF YOU ARE SICK WITH A COUGH OR COLD:

• Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue every time you cough or sneeze, and throw the used tissue away promptly.
• If you do not have a tissue, sneeze or cough into your elbow or sleeve.
• After coughing or sneezing, always clean your hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub.
• If you have a runny nose and cough, stay in your private room and away from others until you are better.
• Do not share eating utensils, drinking glasses, towels or personal items.

TO STAY HEALTHY:

• Clean your hands often with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub.
• Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth.
• Avoid close contact with people who are ill.
• Get vaccinated. Influenza and pertussis vaccinations can prevent you from getting serious respiratory illnesses. Getting vaccinated may also protect your children from influenza and pertussis.

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Hand hygiene:
Hand washing and using waterless alcohol-based hand rubs

Hand hygiene is the best way to prevent the spread of germs.

CLEAN YOUR HANDS:

- Before and after caring for someone who is sick.
- After removing gloves.
- Before, during and after preparing food.
- Before eating.
- Before and after treating a cut or wound.
- Before and after touching an invasive device and giving medicine to another person.
- After using a toilet.
- After changing diapers or cleaning up a child who has used the toilet.
- After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
- Before and after touching an animal.
- After handling animal waste.
- After touching garbage.
Hand hygiene:
Technique with soap and water

NOTE: Need a timer? Scrub your hands while humming the “Happy Birthday” song from beginning to end twice or while singing the ABCs once. Hands may also be air-dried.


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Hand hygiene:
Technique with alcohol-based formulation

NOTE: Always use soap and water instead of alcohol-based hand rub after using the toilet or when hands are visibly dirty or soiled with blood or other bodily fluids. Soap and water is also preferred when taking care of a child who has diarrhea caused by Clostridium difficile (“C diff”) or norovirus.