



**Genesee County Medical Control Authority  
SYSTEM**

**INFECTION CONTROL  
AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASE**

Initial Date: 9/5/2023  
Revised Date:

Section: 8-10

***Infection Control and Communicable Disease***

**PURPOSE:** To outline procedures for infection control through personal protective equipment use and decontamination for people, equipment, and vehicles utilized in assessment, treatment, and transport of patients along with categorization and response for exposure. ALL patients are considered potentially infectious.

**NOTE:** Any information obtained or exchanged regarding communicable disease exposures must be handled with strict confidentiality

**I. PRECAUTIONS AND PREVENTION**

**A. Standard Precautions and Body Substance Isolation (BSI)**

1. Purpose: To prevent the transmission of all bloodborne pathogens that are spread by blood, tears, sweat, saliva, sputum, gastric secretions, urine, feces, CSF, amniotic fluid, semen, breast milk, skin rash and open wounds.
2. Rationale: Medical history and examination cannot identify all patients infected with bloodborne pathogens.
3. Practice: Standard Precautions/BSI will be done for patient encounters in which the risk of exposure to blood or body fluid exists and includes the following as a minimum standard:
  - a. Gloves

**B. Respiratory Precautions**

1. Purpose: To prevent the transmission of airborne infections for patients with respiratory complaints.
2. Rationale: Medical history and examination cannot fully identify all patients with transmissible respiratory pathogens. Respiratory complaints include but are not limited to dyspnea, cough, shortness of breath, etc.
3. Practice: Respiratory precautions will be used for every patient with respiratory complaints including the following as a minimum standard:
  - a. Gloves
  - b. Face protection

**C. Precautions for patients suspected of having a suspicion of highly infectious communicable disease including but not limited to:**

1. Fever > 38° C (100.4° F) with headache or malaise or myalgia, and cough or shortness of breath or difficulty breathing.
2. Pustular, papular or vesicular rash distributed over the body (trunk, face, arms, or legs) preceded by fever with rash progressing over days (not weeks or months) and the patient appears ill.
3. Practice: Precautions will be used for every patient with above complaints including the following as a minimum standard:

- a. N95 or higher protective mask/respiratory protection
- b. Face Protection
- c. Gowns
- d. Utilize waterless hand sanitizer between glove changes and upon removal of gloves.
- e. Source Control:
  - i. Patient wear a paper surgical mask if tolerated.
  - ii. Cover patient with linen sheet to reduce chance of contaminating objects in area.
  - iii. Patients should be encouraged to use hand sanitizer when tolerated.
- f. Notify the receiving facility as soon as possible of the patient's condition to facilitate preparation of the facility and institution of appropriate infection control procedures
  - i. Confirm entrance and procedure for transfer of patient into facility.
  - ii. Ensure proper notification and preparation of receiving facility for inter-facility transfers.
- g. Vehicles that have separate driver and patient compartments and can provide separate ventilation to these areas are preferred for patient transportation. If a vehicle without separate compartments and ventilation must be used, the outside air vents in the driver compartment should be turned on at the highest setting during transport of patient to provide relative negative pressure in the patient care compartment.
- h. DO NOT REMOVE protective equipment during patient transport.
- i. Discourage non-essential personnel and family members from entry or accompanying patient in ambulance.
- j. Patient cohorting may occur if resources are exhausted and patients are grouped with same disease. Cohorting should only be utilized as a last resort.
- k. The ambulance(s)/transport vehicle will not be used to transport other patients (or for any other use) until it is decontaminated using the CDC guidelines for decontamination.

#### D. Procedures

1. Handwashing will be done before and after contact with ALL patients. Waterless hand sanitizer may be utilized when handwashing facilities are not readily available.

2. Nonsterile disposable gloves will be worn with patients that pose a potential exposure through blood or body fluids. Gloves will be changed in-between patients and not used repeatedly.
3. Outerwear (example: gown, coveralls, turnout gear) will be worn if contact with blood or body fluids contamination may occur.
4. Face Protection (including eye protection) will be worn if aerosolization of blood or body fluids may occur (examples include but are not limited to suctioning, insertion of endotracheal tubes, nebulized treatments, patient with excessive coughing, invasive procedures).
5. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation: CDC recommends that EMS personnel NOT perform mouth to mouth, instead use adjunctive aids (pocket masks, face shields, BVM).
6. N95 or higher will be worn during contact with patients with respiratory complaints suspicious for highly infectious diseases, during bag-valve-mask ventilations, and/or receiving any aerosolizing treatments.
7. Mechanically Ventilated Patients
  - a. HEPA filtration of airflow exhaust shall be used
  - b. Consult ventilator equipment manufacturer to confirm appropriate filtration capability and the effect of filtration on positive pressure ventilation.
  - c. If the mechanical ventilator is not equipped with HEPA filtration, the EMS provider must wear an N95 while accompanying the patient.
  - d. If the mechanical ventilator is equipped with HEPA filtration, the EMS provider must still don a simple facemask while accompanying the patient.

## **II. CLEANING AND DECONTAMINATION**

- A. Wear gloves for ALL decontamination
- B. Non-disposable contaminated articles:
  1. Bag according to agency procedures.
  2. Articles must be decontaminated prior to being placed back into service. Refer to manufacturer's recommendations for proper cleaning and disinfecting
- C. Disposable contaminated articles
  1. Articles contaminated with blood or body fluids must be bagged and discarded in accordance with MIOSHA guidelines.
- D. Medication/IV Bags or Boxes shall be inspected and all contaminated waste removed prior to bag exchange. If the medication/IV bag or box is

contaminated, it must be spot cleaned or laundered prior to being placed back into service.

- E. Linens soiled with blood or body fluids shall be placed in appropriately marked container.
- F. Needles and syringes shall be disposed of in a rigid, puncture-resistant container. Any grossly contaminated container, or one that has reached the 'fill line', should be disposed of appropriately.
- G. Blood spills shall be cleaned up promptly with a solution of 5.25% sodium hypochlorite (household bleach) diluted 1:10 with water or other FDA approved disinfectant.
- H. Non contaminated but utilized equipment will be disinfected after every patient encounter in accordance with MCA approved agency guidelines.
- I. Vehicle surfaces will be disinfected after every patient encounter in accordance with MCA approved agency guidelines.

### **III. EXPOSURES**

#### **A. Definitions:**

- 1. "Emergency source patient" means an individual who is transported to an organized emergency department located in and operated by a licensed hospital or a facility other than a hospital that is routinely available for the general care of medical patients.
- 2. Definition of Reportable Exposure:
  - a. Any breach of the skin by cut, needle stick, absorption, or open wound.
  - b. Blood/body fluid splash to the mouth, nose, eye, or other parenteral route.
  - c. Blood/body fluid splash into non-intact skin area

#### **B. Reporting Exposures:**

- 1. Police, Fire or EMS personnel who, in the performance of their duty, sustain a needle stick, mucous membrane or open wound exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM) may request, under Public Act 368, Section 333.20191, that the patient be tested for HIV/Hepatitis B and C surface antigen. The exposed individual shall make the request on a MDHHS Form (DCH-1179): [First Responder Provider Request for HIV and/or Hepatitis B Testing of Emergency Patient.](#)

#### **C. Cooperating Hospitals' Responsibilities**

- 1. Each cooperating hospital in the Medical Control region will designate an infection control contact to serve as liaison(s) with the staff of medical

control and all EMS agencies for the purpose of communicating information about infectious patients or potential exposures.

2. Hospitals, upon learning that any patient has a reportable infectious or communicable disease, will check the patient chart to determine if any EMS agencies were involved with the patient prior to hospitalization. When determined that EMS may have had contact with the patient, designated individual will notify the EMS agency for further follow-up and complete the required State forms.
3. Hospitals, when requested to do so, will obtain lab tests and results on source patients when exposure to a pre-hospital provider has occurred.
  - a. Hospitals will report the results of testing on MDHHS Form (DCH-1179) and return to the address indicated on the form.
4. Hospitals will notify transporting agencies at the time a transfer is scheduled if any infection potential exists with the patient and the precautions necessary (standard precautions and/or mask).

**D. Pre-hospital Agency Responsibilities**

1. Each pre-hospital provider agency will be responsible for assuring that their personnel, trainees and students are familiar with infection control procedures, epidemiology, modes of transmission and means of preventing transmission of communicable disease per current CDC guidelines and MIOSHA regulations.
2. Each pre-hospital provider agency will be responsible for supplying personnel with the appropriate personal protective equipment.
3. It is recommended that each pre-hospital provider agency ensures adequate immunizations per current CDC Immunization Guidelines for Health Care Workers.

**E. Follow-up Care/Counseling**

1. Follow-up care and counseling of exposed personnel shall be the responsibility of the pre-hospital provider agency and shall be carried out without delay upon notification of exposure.

**F. Summary of EMS Personnel Post-Exposure Procedures**

1. Irrigate and wash exposed area very well.
2. Notify agency supervisor of possible exposure.
3. Each exposed individual complete section 1 and sign form DCH-1179 (E) and sign
4. If source patient is transported submit (in person or via fax) DCH-1179 (E) form at hospital receiving the source patient

5. Contact (preferably in person but may be by phone) the emergency department of the health care facility receiving the source patient and review Section 1 of DCH-1179 (E).
    - a. The health care facility authorized staff member will complete Section 2 of the form and determine if an exposure did or did not occur. If determined exposure did occur, the health care facility will:
      - i. Complete testing of source patient for HIV, Hepatitis B, and other pathogens, as applicable
      - ii. Rapid HIV testing should be conducted.
      - iii. If HIV rapid testing is positive, the health care facility will coordinate appropriate post exposure prophylaxis for the exposed individual.
      - iv. Section 3 of form DCH-1179 (E) will be completed.
    - b. If determined that an exposure did not occur, the health care facility will explain the rationale of determining that it was a non-exposure.
    - c. The exposed individual, health care facility, agencies and the Medical Control Authority will comply with all parts of Public Act 368, Section 333.20191
  6. The exposed personnel shall follow up with the agency occupational health in accordance with agency requirements.
  7. If the patient is deceased and not transported to a hospital
    - a. If the source patient remains on scene or is transported to somewhere other than a hospital, collaboration between the medical examiner's office (if applicable), EMS agency, the agency occupational health provider and/or the medical control authority should be notified to facilitate source patient testing.
  8. If the source patient is living and not transported the exposed individual should work with the EMS agency, the agency occupational health provider and/or the medical control authority for potential testing of the source patient.
    - a. The EMS agency may contact the individual with a request for prompt testing.
    - b. The exposed personnel and EMS agency shall follow up with agency occupational health and the medical control authority.
- G. Any first responders (Police, Fire or EMS personnel) who may have had an exposure should be encouraged to follow the protocol as described.

**Protocol Source/References:** WMRMCC 8.10 Infection Control and Communicable Disease; Version 3/24/23.