



Hand Washing

Children's Services Policy No 2.8

Date issued: June 2008

Replaces issue/policy: Health and Hygiene

Date effective: June 2008

Date Reviewed: August 2010; January 2012; October 2014; April 2015; and May 2019

Aim:

- To establish practices that minimise the spread of infection and the risks associated with infectious diseases.

Background Information:

Staff and Educators working within Children's Services are at an increased risk of infectious diseases.

Infections can be spread by a person/child who shows no signs of illness particularly respiratory and diarrhoeal diseases. Regular effective washing of hands (children, staff, parents/guardians and visitors) significantly reduces the risk of transmission of infectious diseases.

Relevant Legislation:

- Education and Care Services National Regulations (modified July 2018)
- Public Health Amendment (Review) Act 2017
- NSW Public Health Regulation 2012
- Work Health and Safety Act 2011
- Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011
- Children (Education and Care Services National Law Application) Act 2010
- NSW Public Health Act 2010

Resources:

- Family Day Care Safety Guidelines (6th Edition, 2014)
- Staying Healthy – Preventing infectious diseases in early childhood education and care services, National Health and Medical Research Council, 2013
- Nutrition and Food Safety Procedure, UNSW (2013)
- Work Health and Safety in Education and Care Services (2012),
- University of NSW - Health and Safety in Children's Centres (2nd Edition Revised, 2003)
- National Quality Standards, Quality Area 2 – Element 2.1.2

Note: In this policy "staff" refers to staff employed by Willoughby City Council and Educators registered with Council's Family Day Care Scheme.

Practices:

Why wash our hands?

Effective washing of hands is one of the most important ways of preventing the spread of infectious diseases. Washing hands loosens, dilutes and washes off germs and contaminants. Regular effective washing of both staff and children's hands significantly reduces the risk of transmission of infection diseases.

When to wash your hands - Staff

- On arrival at the service - this reduces the introduction of germs.
- Before and after eating or handling food, including babies' bottles. The wearing of gloves is optional.
- Before preparing or the cooking of food.
- After changing a nappy, or checking a nappy to see if it is soiled.
- After removing gloves.
- After going to the toilet.
- After having any contact with urine, faeces, vomit, blood or other bodily fluids.
- After giving first aid or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR – must wear gloves if administering CPR).
- After wiping a nose (child's or your own) or after having contact with nasal or salivary secretions. It is optional to wear gloves.
- Before and after giving a child medication, (it is recommended that staff wear gloves).
- After handling garbage.
- After playing outside, in a sandpit or water trough.
- After patting or touching animals or pets (including fish, birds and reptiles).
- Before and after each application of sunscreen.
- After cleaning.
- Before leaving the service (this prevents taking germs home).

When to wash the children's hands

- When they arrive at the service this reduces the introduction of germs (parents/guardians can assist with this).
- Before and after eating and any handling of food, including cooking activities
- After having their nappy changed, as their hands may become contaminated while they are on the change mat.
- After going to the toilet.
- After playing outside.
- After contact with nasal or salivary secretions.
- After coming in contact with urine, faeces, vomit, blood or other bodily fluids.
- Before joining the mixed age group (if applicable).
- Parents/guardians are encouraged to wash their hands on arrival and departure of the service.

How to wash our hands?

The process of thoroughly washing, rinsing and drying of hands should take around 30 seconds.

There are five steps to washing hands:

1. Wet hands with running water (preferably warm water, for comfort).
2. Apply soap to hands.
3. Lather soap and rub hands thoroughly, including the wrists, the palms, between the fingers, around the thumbs and under the nails. Rub hands together for at least 15 seconds.
4. Rinse thoroughly under running water.
5. Dry thoroughly.

**** Please also refer to 'How to wash hands' poster – Staying Healthy in Childcare, 2013 attached to policy.**

Staff and Educators need to supervise, observe and guide children to ensure they develop effective hand washing habits.

Staff will assist younger children and children with additional needs to stand at an appropriate sized hand basin to wash their hands.

If a younger child or child with additional needs is unable to stand at a hand basin, wash their hands with either pre-moistened wipes or wet disposable cloths, and then pat dry with paper towel.

Supplies required

- Age appropriate hand washing facilities.
- Liquid soap including washable or replaceable liquid soap bottles. Containers used for liquid soap must be cleaned and dried before refilling with fresh soap.
- Disposable paper towel or automatic hand-dryer. Cloth towels should not be used as they allow re-contamination of the hands.
- Waste bin – should be hands free (foot pedal) to avoid contamination.
- Moisturising lotion or sorbolene cream for staff to use after handwashing. Application of a hand cream may help to prevent skin cracking and dermatitis.
- A waterproofed visual poster of hand-washing procedure above all hand washing basins.
- Alcohol-based hand cleaner. These have a role if proper hand washing facilities are not available (e.g. on excursions/outside environment). After several uses of an alcohol-based hand cleaner, you will need to wash your hands properly with liquid soap and water.

Soap Alternatives

- Sorbolene cream and water may be used instead of soap and water. Staff and children with sensitive skin e.g. eczema may have skin that is easily inflamed, gets itchy and is made worse by rubbing and scratching. These staff/children may find that frequent use of soap and water may irritate their skin. They can use sorbolene cream instead of soap. They can put the cream on and then gently rub off under running water. They should pat their hands dry rather than rub and apply more sorbolene cream if needed.
- Alcohol-based hand rubs (also known as antiseptic hand rubs, waterless hand cleaners, gels or hand sanitisers) have been proven to increase hand hygiene in healthcare settings, and thus are acceptable in education and care services. Alcohol-based hand rubs are useful when performing multiple tasks in which hands can potentially become contaminated, e.g. when on excursions, when assisting children with eating or in other situations where soap and water are not always available, e.g. in the playground. Alcohol-based hand rubs should NOT replace washing hands with soap and running water where possible.

Gloves

Wearing gloves does not replace the need for hand washing as gloves may have very small holes or be torn during use. Hands may also become contaminated during removal of gloves. New gloves must be used for each child and/or use with proper hand washing to follow.

How to Wash hands

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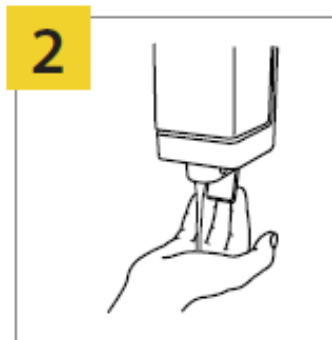


A hand wash should take around 30 seconds.



1

Wet hands with running water (preferably warm, for comfort).



2

Apply soap to hands.



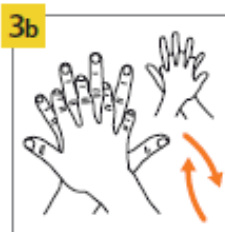
3

Lather soap and rub hands for at least 15 seconds, including:



3a

palm to palm,



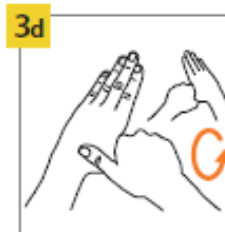
3b

back of hands,



3c

in between fingers and back of fingers,



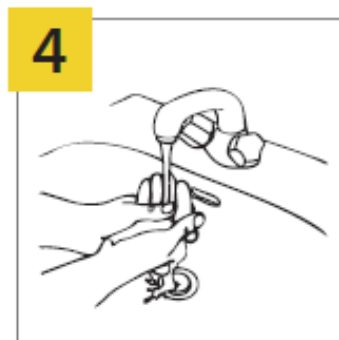
3d

around thumbs and



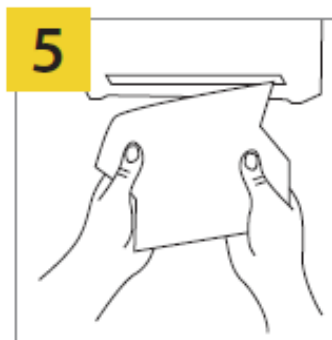
3e

tips of fingers.



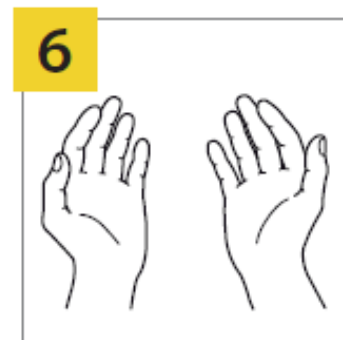
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Rinse hands with water.



5

Dry hands thoroughly.



6

Your hands are clean.

THIS POSTER REFERENCES THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION'S 'HOW TO HANDWASH?' POSTER NHMRC Ref. CH55g Printed June 2013



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