

## Good Hygiene Practice

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For more advice contact your local Health Protection Unit, school health service or appropriate section of [www.toyguard.co.uk](http://www.toyguard.co.uk). Find your local HPU at [www.hpa.org.uk](http://www.hpa.org.uk).

### Hand washing

Hand washing is one of the most important ways of controlling the spread of infections, especially those that cause diarrhoea, vomiting and respiratory disease. The recommended method is the use of liquid soap, water and paper towels. Always wash hands after using the toilet, before eating or handling food, and after handling animals. Cover all cuts and abrasions with waterproof dressings.

### Coughing and sneezing

Coughing and sneezing easily spread infections. Children and adults should be encouraged to cover their mouth and nose with a tissue (or even a sleeve is better than a hand). Wash your hands after using or disposing of tissues. Spitting should be discouraged.

### Cleaning of the environment

Cleaning of the environment, including toys and equipment should be frequent, thorough, and follow national guidance e.g. use colour coded equipment, COSHH, correct decontamination of cleaning equipment. Monitor cleaning contracts and ensure cleaners are appropriately trained with access to Personal Protective Equipment PPE (see below).

### Cleaning of blood and body fluid spillages

All spillages of blood, faeces, saliva, vomit, nasal, and eye discharges should be cleaned up immediately (always wear PPE). When spillages occur, clean using a product which combines both a detergent and a disinfectant. Use as per manufacturers instructions and ensure it is effective against bacteria and viruses, and suitable for use on the affected surface. **NEVER USE** mops for cleaning up blood and body fluid spillages use disposable paper towels and discard clinical waste as described below. A spillage kit should be available for blood spills.

### Personal Protective Clothing (PPE)

Disposable non-powdered vinyl or latex-free CE marked gloves and disposable plastic aprons, must be worn where there is a risk of splashing or contamination with blood or body fluids, e.g. nappy or pad changing. Goggles should also be available for use if there is a risk of splashing to the face. Correct PPE should be used when handling cleaning chemicals.

### Laundry

Laundry should be dealt with in a separate dedicated facility. Soiled linen should be washed separately at the hottest wash that the fabric will tolerate. Wear PPE when handling soiled linen. Soiled children's clothing should be bagged to go home, never rinse by hand.

### Clinical waste

Always segregate domestic and clinical waste in accordance with local policy. Used nappies/pads, gloves, aprons and soiled dressings should be stored in correct clinical waste bags in foot operated bins. All clinical waste must be removed by a registered waste contractor. All clinical waste bags should be less than two-thirds full and stored in a dedicated, secure area whilst awaiting collection.