



8.1.10

**POLICIES DOCUMENTS
REGARDING PREVENTIVE
IMMUNIZATION OF STUDENTS,
TEACHERS AND HOSPITAL STAFF
LIKELY TO BE EXPOSED TO
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
DURING THEIR CLINICAL WORK**

VACCINATION POLICY



**SANTHIRAM MEDICAL COLLEGE
NANDYAL -518501**

A handwritten signature in green ink, appearing to read "S. Srinivas", is written over a blue horizontal line. The signature is stylized and cursive.

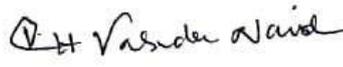
PRINCIPAL
Santhiram Medical College
NH-40, NANDYAL-518 501, Nandyal Dt. A.P.



SANTHIRAM MEDICAL COLLEGE

NANDYAL -518501

VACCINATION POLICY

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PRINCIPAL

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VACCINATION POLICY

Doctors, Nurses, Paramedical Staff, Lab Technicians in direct contact with patient, blood and body fluids are given Vaccination at regular intervals:

Hepatitis “B” Vaccine

1 st Dose – 0 Day	2 nd Dose – 1 Month	3 rd Dose – 6 Months
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All HCWs should have serologic testing (**Anti HBs Titer**) 1-2months following the final dose of the hepatitis B vaccine series. An anti-HBs serologic test result of >10mIU/mL indicates immunity. No further routine doses or testing are indicated if Anti HB s Titre>10mIU/MI

Policy for management of Occupational exposure to Blood borne pathogens

Management of needle sticks and other potentially blood-borne pathogen exposure incidents: Uniform system available for reporting, medical management of persons sustaining exposure to blood, body fluids via needle stick, percutaneous injury, mucous membrane exposure (e.g. splash to eye or mouth), or contact with non-intact skin, is in place.

Action to be taken for an injured member of staff following an incident:

First Aid:

Encourage bleeding where skin is punctured

1. Wash thoroughly with copious soap, warm water. Do not use a scrubbing brush
2. If eyes are involved, wash immediately with tap water. If mouth is contaminated rinse with plenty of water.
3. Where massive contamination of unbroken skin has occurred, remove all contaminated clothing and wash all affected areas with plenty of water
4. Ensure that your supervisor or immediate senior is informed promptly of the incident
5. Staff Clinic/Emergency Department/Infectious disease Nurse to be notified
6. Employee with accidental puncture of a contaminated needle or blade should be given a booster of tetanus toxiod (0.5cc) if not given past 10 years.

Testing the source patient

1. Details of the source patient to be documented
2. Testing the source patient for blood borne Virus (BBV) infections
3. They must be counseled and verbal consent obtained.
4. Source testing need not be done immediately, but considered within 24hours following an incident in case of suspected HIV positive.



Post exposure Management

Post exposure prophylaxis for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

(WHO: December 2014 supplement to the 2013 consolidated ARV guidelines)

- Assessment for eligibility should be based on the HIV status of the source whenever possible and may include consideration of background prevalence and local epidemiological patterns.
- Exposures that may warrant post-exposure prophylaxis include
 - ✓ Parenteral or mucous membrane exposure (splashes to the eye, nose or oral cavity);
 - ✓ The following bodily fluids may pose a risk of HIV infection: blood, blood-stained saliva, breast-milk, genital secretions, cerebrospinal, amniotic, rectal, peritoneal, synovial, pericardial or pleural fluids
- Exposures that do not require post-exposure prophylaxis include
 - When the exposed individual already HIV positive
 - When the source established is HIV negative
 - Exposure to bodily fluids that does not pose a significant risk; tears, non-blood stained saliva, urine and sweat
- Testing of HCW and source
- **Counselling and Support:** HCW should be counselled regarding risk of HIV acquisition, risks and benefits of HIV post-exposure prophylaxis, side effects of drug
- The employee is advised to report any symptoms such as fever, lymphadenopathy, rash, profound fatigue, or persistent headache that occur within 12 weeks after exposure
- Follow-up testing
 - HIV testing at baseline and at 6 weeks, 12 weeks, and 6 months after exposure. Alternatively, if the clinician is certain that a fourth-generation combination HIV p24 antigen-HIV antibody test is being utilized, then HIV testing could be performed at baseline, 6 weeks after exposure, and 4 months after exposure
 - Complete blood counts and renal and hepatic function tests (at baseline and 2 weeks after exposure; further testing may be indicated if abnormalities are detected).

Post-exposure prophylaxis ARV regimens — adults and adolescents

- Post-exposure prophylaxis should be offered, initiated as early as possible, to all individuals with exposure that has the potential for HIV transmission, and ideally within 72 hours.
- 28-day prescription of recommended age-appropriate ARV drugs

Recommendations

- TDP +3TC (or FTC) is recommended as the preferred backbone regimen for HIV postexposure prophylaxis for adults and adolescents
- LPV/r or ATV/r is recommended as the preferred third drug for HIV post-exposure prophylaxis for adults and adolescents
- Where available RAL, DRV/r or EFV can be considered as alternative options



Post exposure prophylaxis for Hepatitis B

- The exposure evaluation will include review of hepatitis B vaccine status, testing or prophylaxis as indicated
- If the source is HBsAg positive and the employee is susceptible for Hepatitis B, early prophylaxis with HBV Immunoglobulin (0.06 ml / kg IM) is advised at the earliest (within 72 hours and not more than 7 days post exposure) after evaluating their HBs Antibody titer.
- Hepatitis B vaccination is recommended in conjunction with post exposure prophylaxis if not already initiated.

Anti-HBs testing of HCP who received HBIG should be performed after anti-HBs from HBIG is no longer detectable (6month after administration)

Post-exposure management of HCW after occupational percutaneous and mucosal exposure to blood and body fluids (CDC Guidance for evaluating for hepatitis B Virus Protection and for Administering Post-exposure Management.

MMWR December 20, 2013 / 62(RR10); 1-19)

Health care Personnel Status	Post exposure testing		Post exposure testing		Post vaccination serologic testing
	Source Patient (HBsAg)	HCP testing (anti-HBs)	HBIG*	Vaccination	
Documented No action needed responder after complete series (>3 doses)	No action needed				
Documented non-responder after 6 doses	Positive / unknown		HBIG x2 Separated by 1 month		
	Negative	No action needed			
Response unknown after 3 doses	Positive / unknown	<10 mIU/mL	HBIG x 1	Initiate revaccination	Yes
	Negative	<10 mIU/mL			
	Any result	≥ 10 mIU/mL	No action needed		
Unvaccinated/ incomplete 1 year vaccinated refusers	Positive / unknown	-.**	HBIG x 1	Complete vaccination	Yes
	Negative	-	None	Complete vaccination	Yes



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Abbreviations:

HCP = health-care personnel;

HBsAg = hepatitis B surface antigen;

anti-HBs = antibody to hepatitis B surface antigen;

HBIG = hepatitis B immune globulin

* - HBIG should be administered intramuscularly as soon as possible after exposure when indicated. The effectiveness of HBIG when administered >7 days after percutaneous, mucosal, or nonintact skin exposures is unknown. HBIG dosage is 0.06 mL/kg

- Should be performed 1-2 months after the last dose of the HepB Vaccine series (and 4-6 months after administration of HBIG to avoid detection of passively administered anti-HBs) using a quantitative method that allows detection of the protective concentration of anti-HBs (10 mIU/mL)

- A responder is defined as a person with anti-HBs >10 mIU/mL after >3 doses of HepB Vaccine.

A nonresponder is defined as a person with anti-HBs < 10 mIU/mL after >6 doses of HepB Vaccine.

** - HCP who have anti-HBs < 10 mIU/mL, or who are unvaccinated or incompletely vaccinated, and sustain an exposure to a source patient who is HBsAg-positive or has unknown HBsAg status, should undergo baseline testing for HBV infection as soon as possible after exposure, and follow-up testing approximately 6 months later. Initial baseline tests consist of total anti-HBc; testing at approximately 6 months consists of HBsAg and total anti-HBc; testing at approximately 6 months consists of HBsAg and total anti-HBc.

Post exposure prophylaxis for Hepatitis C

Counsel

Regarding risks and precautions

Regarding symptoms: anorexia, nausea or vomiting, malaise, abdominal pain, dark urine, Jaundice

Testing

- For the source, perform testing for anti-HCV
- For the person exposed to an HCV-positive source perform baseline testing, 3, 6 months for anti-HCV and ALT activity (if earlier diagnosis of HCV infection is desired, testing for HCV RNA may be performed at 4-6 weeks)