

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH	Policy Number: 1.1410
Policy Title: Management of Communicable Diseases Corresponds to: Title 15, Article 8, Section 1410	Written: 3/15/2013 Revised: 6/16/2021

I. POLICY

The health administrator/responsible physician, in cooperation with the facility administrator and the local health officer, shall develop written policies and procedures to address the identification, treatment, control and follow-up management of communicable diseases. The policies and procedures shall address, but not be limited to:

- (a) intake health screening procedures;
- (b) identification of relevant symptoms;
- (c) referral for medical evaluation;
- (d) treatment responsibilities during detention;
- (e) coordination with public and private community-based resources for follow-up treatment;
- (f) applicable reporting requirements; and,
- (g) strategies for handling disease outbreaks.

The policies and procedures shall be updated as necessary to reflect communicable disease priorities identified by the local health officer and currently recommended public health interventions.

II. DEFINITIONS

- A. **BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS:** Microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B and C viruses (HBV and HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
- B. **BODY FLUID:** Blood, semen, or any other body fluid identified by the Federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as capable of transmitting bloodborne pathogens.
- D. **EXPOSURE/EXPOSURE INCIDENT:** Any situation wherein a detained juvenile has reason to believe that he/she has come into contact with the potentially infectious body fluids of another person.
- E. **HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV):** The virus that causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).
- F. **INFECTIOUS DISEASE:** A disease that can be spread from one infected person to another who is not infected by various modes of transmission. Examples of modes of transmission are: sexual contact with an infected person, inhaling droplets spread by an infected person when he/she sneezes or coughs, inhaling dust contaminated with infectious agents, and through contact with other contaminated materials or objects (e.g., clothes, bedding, utensils, and food).
- G. **LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES:** Law enforcement employees are correctional officers, peace officers, and other staff of a correctional institution, California Highway Patrol officers, probation officers, and city, county, and state employees including but not limited to, judges, bailiffs, court personnel, and public defenders, who, as part of the judicial process involving a detainee of a correctional institution, a juvenile charged with a crime, or a youth charged with an offense for which he/she may be made a ward of the court under Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, are engaged in the custody, transportation, or care of these persons.
- H. **MUCOUS MEMBRANE:** The thin, moist tissue which lines the passages and cavities of the body that are in contact with the air.

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- I. SOURCE PERSON: Any person, living or dead, whose blood or other body fluids may be the source of exposure for a detained juvenile.

III. PROCEDURES

A. Detention, Treatment, and Control of Infectious Diseases in Juveniles


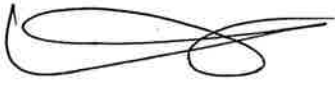


1. During admission screening, the SPY Nurse shall ask each juvenile if he/she currently has or has had tuberculosis (TB), hepatitis, any sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, or other infectious diseases, and shall observe the juvenile for signs and symptoms of such diseases.
2. Soon following admission, the SPY Nurse or medical assistant shall administer purified protein derivative (PPD) to screen for tuberculosis when appropriate.
3. If SPY Nurse suspects juvenile of having an infection the SPY Nurse will refer to SPY Medical Staff or on-call physician for definitive diagnosis, treatment, and infection control precautions as indicated. Infection control precautions may range from sending the juvenile to San Francisco General Hospital for medical clearance prior to admission to Juvenile Hall, to initiating special procedures for handling the admitted juvenile's clothing and linens.
4. After a juvenile has been admitted to the facility a health appraisal will be conducted according to policy 1432:
5. When a juvenile is diagnosed as having an infectious disease, the following procedures shall be implemented.
 - a. The SPY Medical Staff shall initiate treatment and education of the juvenile about the disease immediately and referral if appropriate and coordinate anticipated follow up with parents/guardians and community providers as appropriate.
 - b. The Director of Juvenile Hall or his/her designee shall be notified of the appropriate infection control precautions when indicated.
 - c. SPY will follow the Department of Public Health reporting of communicable disease guidelines.
 - d. Decisions about medical isolation, limitation of activity, and any other precautions shall be made by the Medical Staff based on the diagnosed disease, the infecting agent mode of transmission, as well

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as the condition of the juvenile, and taking into account the health and safety of the juvenile and others in the institution.

- e. The medical precautions to be followed shall be recorded on a “Health Care Instructions for Juvenile Hall Counselors” form for implementation by the SPY nursing and the Juvenile Hall staffs. The completed original form shall be delivered to the Unit Health Care Instruction Log for the duration of the juvenile’s detention on that unit. The form will later be transferred to the juvenile’s unit file. A copy shall be placed in the juvenile’s SPY medical record. When appropriate, copies will be forwarded to the school and a copy to the kitchen.
 - f. The Medical Staff shall monitor infection rates within the facility, and shall screen juveniles, as appropriate, when a trend has been identified and make recommendations to Juvenile Hall Director regarding infection control.
 - g. The Medical Staff will be guided by the San Francisco Department of Public Health around local outbreaks and disease priorities.
6. In cases where a detained juvenile is diagnosed as having an ectoparasite infestation (EG: lice, scabies, bedbugs), the procedures outlined above and the procedures listed below shall be followed:
- a. The Juvenile Hall Staff shall provide freshly laundered clothing and linen during the treatment process.
 - b. All clothing and linen used by the juvenile for the previous 48 hours shall be washed in hot water of 135 degrees F for at least 20 minutes, machine dried at high temperature of at least 140 degrees F for at least 20 minutes, or dry cleaned prior to being used again.
 - c. The juvenile’s room will be cleaned with approved cleaner OR vacated for 24-48 hours as recommended by SPY staff.
 - d. The Medical Staff shall examine any suspected intimate contacts of the juvenile at the next available clinic.

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