

**CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE d/b/a
CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS AND CLINICS**

INFECTION CONTROL DEPARTMENT

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR STUDENTS

- A. Because of their contact with patients or infective material from patients, many healthcare workers are at risk for exposure to and possible transmission of vaccine preventable diseases. Maintenance of immunity therefore plays an essential part in the prevention of infectious diseases. Optimal use of immunizing agents safeguards the health of workers and protects patients from becoming infected through exposure to infected workers. It is the responsibility of the school or clinical program to maintain health records for students at Children's Hospitals and Clinics as defined in these requirements.
- B. Immunity to diseases specified below is a requirement for participation in a clinical practicum. If a participant is non-immune due to vaccine contraindication or declination this must be reported to his/her preceptor or supervisor prior to presenting to a clinical area. It is the responsibility of the clinical program to ensure that exposed, non-immune individuals are not at Children's during the period of communicability of these diseases. Participants in a clinical program will provide evidence of good health including:
1. Documentation of immunity to **chickenpox** (varicella) defined as one of the following:
 - *History of chickenpox infection or shingles
 - *Two doses of chickenpox vaccine (varivax)
 - *Positive serology indicating immunity to chickenpox
 - *Children had chickenpox and student lived with them at the time
 2. Documentation of immunity to **measles** (rubeola) defined as one of the following:
 - Born before 1957:***
 - *Reliable history of measles,
 - *Positive serology, or
 - *M.D. diagnosed

Born in or after 1957:

- *MD diagnosed measles,
- *Positive serology, or
- *Two doses live vaccine after first birthday

If immune status unknown, give MMR vaccine if no contraindications and repeat MMR in 1 month; serologic screening before vaccination is NOT necessary. If IG/Blood products, defer vaccination for 3 months.

If vaccine contraindicated or student refuses vaccination, test for immunity; if Susceptible student may be subject work restrictions as necessary to prevent Nosocomial transmission.

3. Documentation of immunity to **mumps** defined as one of the following:

- *Date of birth before 1/1/57
- *At least one dose of measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) vaccine or mumps vaccine
- *Positive serology indicating immunity to mumps
- *MD diagnosis to mumps

*If student has documented immunity to rubeola and rubella but immune status to Mumps unknown, counsel on the importance of being sure vaccinations are up to Date and refer to PMD. Immunity to mumps is **not** required.*

4. Documentation of immunity to **rubella** defined as one of the following:

- *At least one dose of measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) vaccine, measles rubella (MR) vaccine or rubella vaccine.
- *Positive serology indicating immunity to rubella
- *Born before 1957

If immune status unknown, give MMR vaccine if no contraindications; serologic Screening before vaccination is NOT necessary. If vaccine is contraindicated, Or student refuses vaccination, test for immunity. If susceptible, student may Be subject to work restrictions as necessary to prevent nosocomial transmission.

5. Mantoux skin test within 3 months of starting, if read by a qualified individual.
If positive, documentation of a negative CXR after positive mantoux or negative CXR now with no symptoms of active TB.
 6. Immunization for Hepatitis B is strongly recommended. Encourage vaccination.
If student declines, ask student to sign HB vaccine declination form.
- C. If a participant in a clinical practicum has any of the following conditions, he/she is to report this to his/her preceptor or supervisor prior to presenting to clinical area:
1. Dermatitis, skin rashes, lesions or boils
 2. Chickenpox, shingles
 3. Scabies
 4. Hepatitis
 5. Diarrhea
 6. Eye infection/conjunctivitis
 7. Productive/persistent cough
 8. Tuberculosis
 9. Lice
 10. Measles, mumps, or rubella
 11. HIV infection
 12. Cold sores (herpes simplex infection)