

	FREDERICKSBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES	
	ADMINISTRATION	
162.00	APPROVED: <i>Brian F. Layton, Chief of Police</i>	Initiated: 10/01/2007
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INFECTIOUS DISEASE

162.00 – Infectious Diseases – Although there are many varieties of infectious disease, this Directive Section will address only infectious diseases that are typically a major concern to officers:

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (H.I.V.) - No known medical cure; person can be a carrier for years without succumbing to a related or induced disease; an occasional incident of total remission has been known to occur, but is very rare; fully developed HIV is a prelude to Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (A.I.D.S.); generally fatal, no medical cure.
- Hepatitis "A" virus (HAV) - General exposure is made by contact to the mouth and other mucous membranes from an infected person; often passed on from infected food products, by infected food handlers, sexual intercourse, and contact with various body fluids of infected persons; of all hepatitis viruses, the type "A" is least dangerous, but is debilitating, detectable and treatable.
- Hepatitis "B" (HBV) - Preventable through an inoculation program; detectable by testing; may be treated after exposure if vaccine and other prophylactics are obtained before the virus is fully developed; there are several sources from which individuals can contract the hepatitis "B" virus; prominent among these are heterosexual or homosexual activity with an infected partner; exposure to body fluids are another means of becoming infected; these fluids are primarily blood, saliva, semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid and any other body fluid visibly contaminated with blood.
- Hepatitis "C" (HCV) - A reliable test to detect the virus is available and treatment is effective if treated within seven (7) days; only individuals who have infectious Hepatitis B can become infected with the C, D, and E virus.
- Hepatitis "D" and "E" viruses (HDV) & (HEV) – This strain of hepatitis virus, and along with HCV strain, were isolated and identified most recently; No reliable detection test available; no treatment available; "D" & "E" viruses are believed to be a deviate strain

from the "C" virus; Prognosis: fatal.

- Another very serious and insidious airborne pathogen that has recently been declared epidemic is tuberculosis. This old medical enemy was long dormant and thought to have been eliminated through research, detection and proper medication and prophylactics. This revitalized threat to public health has several confirmed origins such as, street people and the homeless population and the entry into this country of legal and illegal immigrants.

162.01 – Route of Transmission – The above-identified diseases, to include hepatitis "A" (HAV), are often contracted during sexual contact with an infected person and from various body fluids and secretions. Contact with body fluids can occur during violent confrontations or accidental spillage.

Body parts that are susceptible to viral invasion can be any natural body opening such as the eyes, nose, mouth, anus, and genitals. Cuts and other trauma to the body surface can also be a route for viral infections to enter the body. Puncture wounds from dirty syringe needles by drug users are another common method of becoming infected with a disease.

162.02 – Infectious Disease Control Responsibilities – The City's Safety Program Manager will affirm that all infectious disease exposures are reported according to established procedures located in the City of Fredericksburg Safety and Health Manual.

Once an infectious disease exposure has occurred the City's Safety Program Manager shall be notified immediately.

The Chief of Police appoints an Infectious Disease Control Officer (I.D.C.O.) for the Department. The I.D.C.O. is responsible for working with the City's Safety Program Manager in keeping the Department's Blood Borne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan up to date.

162.03 – Glossary And Definitions – The following is a glossary and definition list:

Acute (disease) - Of short duration, usually with an abrupt onset, and sometimes severe (as opposed to chronic disease).

AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) - The most severe manifestation of infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Amniotic Fluid - The watery fluid that surrounds the fetus or unborn child in the uterus.

Blood - Means human blood, human blood components, and products made from human blood.

Blood-borne Pathogens - Means pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis "B" virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Body Fluids - Fluids that the body manufactures, for example, semen, blood, vaginal secretions, and pericardial, peritoneal, pleural fluids.

Carrier - A person who apparently is healthy, but who is infected with some disease-causing organism (such as HIV or HBV) that can be transmitted to another person.

Chronic (disease) - Last a long time, or recurring often.

Contaminated - Means the presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.

Contaminated Sharps - Means any contaminated object that can penetrate the skin including, but not limited to, needles, scalpels, broken glass, broken capillary tubes, and exposed ends of dental wires or metal clamps made as part of dental or partial dental plates.

Decontamination - Means the use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy blood-borne pathogens on a surface or item to the point where they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and the surface or item is rendered safe for handling, use, or disposal.

Exposure - The act or condition of coming in contact with, but not necessarily being infected by, a disease-causing agent.

HBIG Hepatitis B immune globulin - A preparation that provides some temporary protection following exposure to HBV if given within seven (7) days after exposure.

Hepatitis "B" - A viral infection that affects the liver. The effects of the disease on the liver can range from mild, even unapparent, to severe or fatal.

High-Risk Behavior - A term that describes certain activities that increase the risk of transmitting HIV or HBV. These include, but not necessarily limited to, anal intercourse, vaginal intercourse without condom, oral-anal-genital contact, genital secretions in the mouth, drug users sharing intravenous needles, intimate blood contact.

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus - The cause of AIDS.

HIV Disease - The term to describe HIV infection from inception to AIDS.

Immune System - A body system that helps resist disease-causing germs, viruses, or other infections.

Infection - A condition or state of the body in which a disease-causing agent has entered it.

Pathogen - A disease-causing substance.

Prophylaxis - Any substance or steps taken to prevent something from happening (i.e.: vaccines, condoms, etc).

Regulated Waste - Liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; and, contaminated sharps (items that can puncture or cut);

Source Individual - Any individual, living or dead, whose blood or other potentially infectious materials may be a source of occupational exposure to the employee. Examples include, but are not limited to, trauma victims, individuals who are drug and alcohol addicted, residents of nursing homes, hospices, funeral homes, human remains, and individuals who donate or sell blood or blood components.

Sterilize - The use of a physical or chemical procedure to destroy all microbial life including highly resistant bacterial endospores.

Syndrome - A collection of signs and symptoms that occur together.

Universal Precautions - An approach to infection control. According to the concept of Universal Precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, and other blood-borne pathogens.

Work Practice Controls - Controls that reduce the likelihood of exposure by altering the manner in which a task is performed or conducted.

162.04 – Job Classifications – The exposure determination included in the Blood Borne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan lists all job classifications and tasks in which an employee can incur occupational exposure regardless of frequency. The following job classifications and related tasks meet the criteria for exposure:

Sworn Police Officers:

- Enforce Laws.
- Investigate criminal activity where human blood, body fluids and potentially infectious material may be present.
- Investigate motor vehicle accidents where human blood, body fluids and potentially infectious material may be present.
- Investigate suspicious or unattended deaths. (cause known or unknown)
- Assist emergency medical response personnel when requested or required.
- Collect evidence, i.e.: blood & blood-stained materials, collect other materials stained with body secretions or fluid.
- Have routine contact with individuals who may be ill or a carrier of an infectious disease.
- Conduct routine handling of prisoners.

Evidence and Property Technicians:

- Receives, handles, and stores all evidence and property.
- Receives, handles, and stores contaminated items and materials containing or stained with blood, body fluids, or other body secretions.
- Disposes of contaminated evidence and property items or material.

Facility Maintenance and Custodial Employees:

- Removal and disposal of various waste material from public and facility receptacles.
- Perform maintenance and custodial functions in public and facility restrooms.
- Assists with disposal of property and evidential items and materials when requested or required.
- Indirect contact with the public in the police facility.
- Performs various maintenance and housekeeping duties in the prisoner holding facility.
- Assists with general housekeeping duties pertaining to the control of infectious disease.