



Policy on Infectious Diseases for Health Professional Students

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Sponsor	Pro-Vice Chancellor, Division of Health Sciences
Responsible Officer	Health Sciences Infectious Diseases Advisor
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Purpose

Health care workers, including those in training, have special responsibilities to ensure optimal protection of themselves and their patients against infectious disease risks. This document sets out the steps students who will have patient contact or contact with bodily fluids during their course must take to comply with Health Sciences Divisional requirements for testing and immunisation against infectious diseases.

The University's intent is to fully support students with a view to assisting them complete their programme and be able to enter, and practise safely in, their chosen profession. Students are encouraged to discuss this policy with the Dean or their representative if there are any matters requiring clarification. Compliance with the policy on infectious diseases will only be addressed under programme regulations where issues of risk make that necessary.

Organisational Scope

This policy applies to all courses offered by the Division **where students have patient contact or contact with bodily fluids.**

Definitions of pathogens relevant to this Policy

Viral Infections – predominantly respiratory spread.

- Measles
- Mumps
- Rubella
- Polio
- Varicella-Zoster
- Influenza
- SARS-CoV-2

Viral Infections – blood borne.

Included in this group are viruses which circulate in the blood of an infected person and can be transmitted through contact with infected blood.

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- Hepatitis B Virus
- Hepatitis C Virus

Bacterial Infections – predominantly respiratory spread.

- Diphtheria (*Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, toxin-producing)
- Whooping cough or Pertussis (*Bordetella pertussis*)
- Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*)
- Encapsulated Bacteria: *N. meningitidis*

Content

A. Summary

All students enrolled in professional health courses in the Division of Health Sciences at the University of Otago, and who will have patient contact or contact with bodily fluids during their course, are expected to comply with specific requirements set out in the Infectious Diseases Policy.

The University is committed to providing a safe teaching and learning environment for patients, students and staff. There are obligations on the university under occupational health and safety legislation, and on the hospitals/clinics that students visit. Students can expect their training environment to be safe and appropriate protective aids to be provided.

Infectious diseases affect students during their training as Health Care Workers (HCWs) and HCWs in their professional lives with respect to the potential to transfer infectious agents (bacteria, viruses, parasites) from patient to patient. They may also become infected with infectious agents acquired from patients or from the community. HCWs who have symptomatic or in some cases asymptomatic infection, may transmit infectious agents to patients or other HCWs.

The blood-borne viruses Hepatitis B (HBV), hepatitis C (HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) are of particular significance in health care settings. Infection may be completely asymptomatic, despite continuing presence of infectious virus in the blood. Although the risk of transmission to patients only arises through exposure to blood or body fluids and with appropriate infection control practices is extremely low, it is important for students entering training to become a registered health practitioner to be aware of their status with respect to HBV, HCV and HIV for personal and professional reasons. The University is not automatically required to report students with HBV, HCV or HIV infection to a registering authority. Registering authorities all have their own requirements related to inability to safely perform functions required for the relevant profession.

Health professional students enrolled in professional health courses, where they will have patient contact or contact with bodily fluids in the Division of Health Sciences are required to be fully compliant with all recommended vaccines listed in the tables below, to minimise their risk of acquiring and/or transmitting vaccine preventable diseases during their study and work.

B. Student requirements and responsibilities

1. Throughout their course of study students must learn and practise standard infection control precautions that are relevant to their professional training. They should report blood and body fluid exposures and, prior to any risk of exposure for colleagues or patients, inform their supervisors when ill with respiratory or other symptoms.
2. Students have a responsibility to ensure that they are protected from infection with vaccine-preventable diseases relevant to health care. Any student who has concerns they believe might preclude one or more required vaccines should contact Student Health for further discussion.
3. Students have a responsibility to take measures to prevent transmission of infectious diseases from themselves to others and between patients.
4. Students have a responsibility to know their immune/infectious status for HBV, HCV, HIV, measles, mumps, and varicella. All students who will have patient contact or contact with bodily fluids during their programme must be tested and undergo interventions as described in table A1, before commencing studies. All students have the responsibility to seek advice, after an occupational risk event, including possible exposure to HBV, HCV, HIV, suspected tuberculosis or meningococcal disease. Advice should usually be sought from the member of staff

responsible for the student's placement.

5. Each Faculty/Clinical School/School or Programme will appoint a staff member who will liaise with the Dean/Associate Dean/Programme Director and the Health Sciences Infectious Diseases Advisor on these matters.
6. Any student who is found by Student Health to have possible infection with a blood-borne virus or tuberculosis (TB) will be advised by Student Health who will arrange medical review within Student Health or with a specialist Infectious Diseases physician if required. The student is required to co-operate with relevant medical consultations, and follow any advice provided regarding the student's ability to undertake clinical and coursework activities within accepted professional standards. In addition, the student must make an appointment to discuss these issues with their Dean or his/her representative within two weeks of their medical consultation. Information shared will be treated with the highest level of confidentiality consistent with the proper management of the issues arising. With modern antiviral treatment, almost all infected practitioners should be able to perform exposure prone procedures:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/909553/Integrated_guidance_for_management_of_BBV_in_HCW.pdf
 - a. Students found to have hepatitis B surface antigen on serological testing require medical assessment with respect to clearance to perform exposure-prone procedures.
 - b. Students with a positive test for antibody to HCV will require medical assessment with respect to clearance to perform exposure-prone procedures.
 - c. Students with confirmed HIV infection will require medical assessment with respect to clearance to perform exposure-prone procedures.
 - d. Students with a positive Quantiferon Gold (TB) blood test will require clinical review with respect to possible latent tuberculosis.
 - e. Students must undertake further assessment, including specialist referral if required.
7. All students in the Division of Health Sciences, who will have patient contact or contact with bodily fluids, are expected to supply a copy of their personal immunisation record with dates of vaccine receipt or declaration at the time of entry to professional classes.
8. Students are required to have blood samples taken at a designated laboratory at the beginning of the first semester prior to commencement of classes in their professional programme.
9. Students are required to comply with any additional screening requirements of institutions in which they do clinical attachments or work e.g. testing for MRSA colonisation.
10. From the beginning of 2022, students are required to receive COVID-19 vaccines as required for eligibility for a My Vaccine Pass. If criteria for My Vaccine Pass change, compliance with updated requirements will be required. Students who have received a temporary exemption through application to the Ministry of Health should discuss the circumstances with the Health Sciences Infectious Diseases Advisor. SARS-CoV-2 anti-body status will not be required.
11. Students will:
 - a. Provide Student Health or other registered primary care providers with a signed declaration of previous immunisations relevant to the list of diseases under Definitions (Page 1) by the prescribed date for the particular course of study. The required vaccines include Hepatitis B, Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis, Polio and Measles-Mumps-Rubella and if non-immune Varicella. If childhood doses have been missed, the required number of doses to be considered fully immunised as an adult is set out in the National Catch-up Schedules. Should catch-up vaccines be required, affected students will be advised of individual requirements.

- b. Undertake serological testing for antibody to measles, mumps and varicella and Hepatitis B surface antibody by the relevant date prescribed by the Division. If antibody results are below protective levels, doses of MMR and/or Hepatitis B vaccine and reassessment are required as per the Tables below.
- c. Undertake serological testing to identify chronic infection with HBV, HCV and HIV.
- d. If found to be infected with a blood-borne virus, access to appropriate clinical advice will be provided by Student Health or their registered primary care provider including advice about their ability to undertake particular clinical and coursework activities within accepted professional standards.
- e. Will provide their consent to the Division to liaise with relevant medical advisors regarding matters outlined in (d) above.
- f. Understand the importance of infection control precautions and agree to ongoing periodic testing if required.

Related Policies, Procedures and Forms

See Appendix A for additional information including strategies to minimise infectious disease risks, programme requirements, standard and additional precautions.

Contact for further information about this Policy

If you have any queries regarding the content of this policy, procedure or guideline or need further clarification, contact Student Health or their registered primary care provider who will liaise with the Health Sciences Infectious Diseases Advisor as required.

Keywords

Health Sciences Professional Programme Health and Conduct procedure.

Consultation

Policy developed by the Working Group on Infectious Diseases Screening and Immunisation Policy, Division of Health Sciences. This working group has the following members going forward:

Chair: Health Sciences Infectious Diseases Advisor (currently Professor Peter McIntyre)
Dr Michael Maze
Assoc Prof James Ussher
Dr Prue Orchiston (Student Health)

Administrative support person (assigned)

Additional consultation undertaken with Health Sciences Divisional Executive, Health Sciences Professional Programmes Admissions Deans/Programme Directors, and Student Health Services.

Revisions will be in consultation with Health Sciences Infectious Diseases Advisor, Student Health Services, Masters of Nursing Science and the Health Sciences Divisional Academic Board

Implementation Process

All Policies, Procedures, Guidelines and Codes of Practice must include an implementation plan, which should respond to each of the following headings:

Person responsible	<i>Health Sciences Infectious Diseases Advisor</i>
Communication strategy	
Other Actions/tasks	
Resources	
Completion Date	

Appendix A: Additional Information

Strategies to Minimise Infectious Disease Risks

Infection Control Strategies

Early in their studies students will be taught infection control strategies. These include assessing the risk posed by persons with particular infections and clinical syndromes, hand washing, aseptic technique, disposal of sharps and clinical waste, use of single-use only equipment, aspects of sterilisation and disinfection of re-useable equipment, the use of personal protective equipment (such as gloves, gowns, masks and eye protection), and managing patients in various forms of isolation. Competent performance of these precautions is a key professional skill.

Transmission of Blood-borne Viruses

The risk of transmitting a blood-borne virus from an infectious HCW to a patient (or an infectious patient to a HCW) depends on several factors, including the virus, the viral load in the blood of the infected person and the nature of procedure being performed by the HCW. An exposure-prone procedure is any situation where there is a potential risk of transmitting a blood-borne virus between a HCW and a patient. In particular, exposure-prone medical or dental procedures pose a risk for direct contact between the skin (usually finger or thumb) of the HCW and sharp surgical instruments, needles, or sharp tissues (broken bone or teeth) in poorly seen or confined body sites (including the mouth) of the patient. There is evidence to suggest that incidents are more likely to occur when the procedure is being undertaken by an inexperienced clinician. It is important to note that with currently available antiviral drugs, hepatitis C virus infection can be cleared, and infection with hepatitis B or HIV virus suppressed, such that ability to perform exposure prone procedures is not affected.

Vaccination

Vaccination provides protection against many of the infectious hazards of health care settings. The vaccines relevant to this document (measles, mumps and rubella (MMR), varicella and Hepatitis B and COVID-19) are highly effective but occasionally individuals may not respond and/or immunity may wane below levels deemed protective if the last dose of vaccine was given 15 or more years ago. The required and recommended vaccinations for students in the Division of Health Sciences are shown in the Tables below, modified from those in the NZ Immunisation Handbook (<https://www.health.govt.nz/publication/immunisation-handbook-2020>).

Programme Requirements

Student Immunisation

The Division requires all health professional students who will have patient contact or contact with bodily fluids during their training to take the tests, immunisations and services as per the Tables below.

The Division requires all students who have results indicating possible infection with TB or blood-borne viruses to take steps for further assessment and management as advised by Student Health or their registered primary care provider.

Table A1: Required vaccination history and immunity assessment plus further action required.

Which Students?	Testing and vaccination history	Results held by primary health care provider	Further Action /Comment
<p>Required for: All students enrolled in professional health courses in the Division of Health Sciences at the University of Otago, and who will have patient contact or contact with bodily fluids during their course.</p>	Varicella zoster virus antibody	Above threshold	none
		not detected	Two doses of varicella vaccine
	Measles/Mumps antibodies	Both above threshold	None
		Either below threshold	Single dose of MMR vaccine ¹
	Hepatitis & HIV		
	Hepatitis B S antibody & Hepatitis B surface antigen	Hepatitis B antibody below threshold and surface Ag not detected	Single dose of Hepatitis B vaccine ² . If Hepatitis B surface antibody remains < 10IU two doses and re-testing required
	Hepatitis B surface antigen	Positive	Refer for management as needed
	Hepatitis C antibody	Positive	Refer for management as needed
	HIV antibody	Positive	Refer for management as needed
	TB testing All students have a Quantiferon Gold TB test	Quantiferon Gold positive	Follow up as per National TB guidelines with referral for further management as needed
Pertussis, Diphtheria, Tetanus and Polio Complete immunisation consists of four or more childhood doses. All students require one dose of adult-formulated diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine (Tdap) in the last 2 years		If incomplete, catch-up vaccinations will be required ¹ Requirement for catch-up doses will be advised by Student Health or your registered primary care provider ³	
COVID-19 COVID-19 vaccination in compliance with current guidelines.		Students who believe they have a valid exemption require a temporary exemption through the Ministry of Health and discussion with the Health Sciences Infectious Diseases Advisor	

¹ Serological testing at 28 days post MMR vaccine for measles antibody

² Serological testing at 28 days to demonstrate >10IU of Hepatitis B surface antibody

³ According to National Immunisation Catch-up schedules for adults <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/immunisation-handbook-2020/appendix-2-planning-immunisation-catch-ups#a2-3>

Table A2: Other generally recommended immunisations and those used in special situations

Which Students?	Vaccination	Further Action	Comment
All students annually	Seasonal influenza	Vaccination	Recommended annually to recommended protect themselves, patients and reduce community spread
All Students	Meningococcal ACWY# and B vaccines	Vaccination recommended	Particularly recommended for those living in colleges or shared flats. Those entering colleges are eligible for funded Men ACWY. No funding is available for Men B vaccine as of end 2021
All Students	Hepatitis A	Vaccination recommended	Recommended for health care workers and particularly if undertaking elective in developing country
Overseas electives	Other vaccinations may be recommended in particular circumstances e.g. on electives. Students undertaking overseas electives, particularly clinical electives, need to be aware of potential risks and of ways to minimise them. This should be discussed with the Elective Co-ordinator and a specialist travel clinic at least 2 months prior to travel (this service is provided through Student Health or registered primary care providers).		

Standard Precautions & Additional Precautions

Students should follow the policies of individual health care providers/facilities where they are placed.