

Moreland Early Years Management

DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES POLICY AND PROCEDURE

Mandatory – Quality Area 2

PURPOSE

Moreland Early Years Management places high priority on the health, wellbeing and safety of all children in early years services.

This policy and procedure is to provide guidance to Moreland Early Years Management's early childhood teachers, educators and staff in relation to preventing and controlling the transmission of infectious diseases in early childhood settings. Moreland Early Years Management early years services will inform and educate the service community on childhood illness, safety and wellbeing.

POLICY STATEMENT

The Moreland Early Years Management early years services are committed to:

- Providing a safe and healthy environment for all children, early childhood teachers, educators and staff, volunteers and students on placement and visitors.
- Responding to the needs of an injured, ill or traumatised children and adults at the service
- Preventing the spread of illness through simple hygiene practices, implementation of 'No Jab No Play' and complying with recommended Department of Education and Training exclusion guidelines (refer to sources).
- Maintain a duty of care to all children at Moreland Early Years Management services.

BACKGROUND AND LEGISLATION

Infectious diseases are common in children. Children are at a greater risk of exposure to infections in a children's service than at home due to the amount of time spent with a large number of other children. Infectious diseases are divided into four categories (A, B, C, D) on the basis of the method of notification and the information required. The Department of Health has developed a document, *Minimum Period of Exclusion from Primary Schools and Children's Services Centres for Infectious Diseases Cases and Contacts*, to assist in protecting the public by preventing, or containing, outbreaks of infectious conditions common in schools and other children's services and is regulated by the *Public Health and Wellbeing Regulations 2009*.

Moreland Early Years Management and early years services must take reasonable steps to prevent the spread of infectious diseases at the service.

Moreland Early Years Management and early years services have a duty of care to ensure that everyone attending the service is provided with a high level of protection during all hours that the service is in operation.

The Victorian Government offers an immunisation program for children to assist in preventing the spread of infectious diseases. A standard immunisation calendar is available at: www.health.vic.gov.au/immunisation/factsheets/schedule-victoria.htm. If an immunisation record cannot be provided at enrolment, the parent can access this information by requesting an immunisation history statement from: The Australian Childhood Immunisation Register, by calling 1800 653 809. This service is free of charge and it takes 7–10 working days to process a request with any Medicare office.

Legislation and standards

Relevant legislation and standards include but are not limited to:

- *Education and Care Services National Law Act 2010*
- *Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011: Regulation 88*
- *Health Records Act 2001*
- *Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014 (Vic)*
- *National Quality Standard, Quality Area 2: Children’s Health and Safety*
- *National Quality Standard, Quality Area 6: Collaborative Partnerships with Families and Communities*
- *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004*
- *Privacy Act 1988 (Cth)*
- *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*
- *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*
- *Public Health and Wellbeing Regulations 2009*

The most current amendments to listed legislation can be found at:

- Victorian Legislation – Victorian Law Today: <http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/>
- Commonwealth Legislation – ComLaw: <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/>

PROCEDURES

In general

All Moreland Early Years Management early years teachers, educators and staff will act reasonably and respectfully with members of the early years service in regards to any infectious disease and/or illness.

All Moreland Early Years Management early years service early childhood teachers and educators will:

- Ensure that where there is an occurrence of an infectious disease at the early years service, that reasonable steps are taken to prevent the spread of that infectious disease (Regulation 88).
- Notify DET within 24 hours of a serious incident (refer to definitions), including when a child becomes ill at the service or medical attention is sought while the child is attending the service.

- Ensure information about the National Immunisation Program is displayed and available (refer to sources).
- Display the exclusion table in a prominent position within the early years service.
- Display the current local immunisation dates, times and locations at the service.
- Display current hand hygiene posters.
- Inform the Communicable Disease Prevention and Control Unit if there is an outbreak of three or more cases of respiratory illness at the early years service within a 72 hour period, and/or if there is an outbreak of two or more cases of gastrointestinal illness in a 48 hour period as recommended by the Department of Health.
- Comply with the exclusion requirements for infectious diseases.
- Notify parents of any outbreak of an infectious disease within the service. At least this will involve displaying the information in a prominent position.
- Have up to date, relevant and current information on childhood illness, diseases and immunisation.
- Promote hand hygiene and cough and sneeze etiquette.
- Maintain confidentiality at all times.

Families are required to:

- Notify the early years service if their child has an infectious disease.
- Provide accurate and current information regarding the immunisation status of their child/children when they enrol and any subsequent changes to this while they are attending the early years service.
- Keep their child away from the service for the time required by the exclusion table or until medical certificate of clearance is provided.
- Keep the unimmunised child away from the service for the time required by the exclusion table.

If a child becomes ill whilst in care at the service

The following procedures are in place for a child who appears/becomes unwell while attending Moreland Early Years Management early years services. If a child seems unwell and is not able to participate in experiences, early childhood teachers and educators should do the following:

- Seek and discuss with another early childhood teachers and educators at the service and/or contact Early Years Manager and advise them of your concerns about the child's condition (level of activity and engagement, skin tone, symptoms of concern) for a team approach to supporting the child.
- Contact the parent and advise them that their child seems unwell and monitor the child. In these cases, the parent should be contacted as soon as possible and the parent should be asked to collect the child from the service.
- Actively monitor the child's health and wellbeing, as well as following all first aid procedures. If the child's condition deteriorates, contact emergency services immediately and follow their directions.
- If the parent is unable to collect their child in a short period of time, allow the child to rest comfortably away from other children.

- Note that sometimes a parent will be unable to collect the child immediately. In this case, refer to the 'Emergency Contacts' section of the enrolment record, in regards to who should be contacted to assist. Discuss this with the parent.
- While waiting for the parent to arrive provide the child with a mat or cushion where they can rest and still be supervised by early childhood teachers and educators. Make the child as comfortable as possible. This may include:
 - Removing excess clothing if they are hot.
 - Providing them with a blanket or comfort item.
 - Offering them a drink of water if appropriate.
- After the child leaves, clean the mat or cushion to minimise the spread of infection. In addition, follow-up with child's parent to check if any further action is required post the initial incident occurring, particularly if related to infectious disease situation. If this is the case, follow the procedure for dealing with 'Infectious Diseases and Hygiene'.

Blood-Borne Virus (BBV)/HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis

For the child/ren's benefit, parents should inform the early childhood teachers and educators of these infections. This information will be confidential and not distributed.

Immunisation

All Moreland Early Years Management early years' service Early Childhood teachers and educators will ensure;

- Immunisation records are to be presented at the time the child is enrolled, and families are asked to update the services record at the time of each immunisation thereafter.
- Parents are alerted to an outbreak of a vaccine preventable disease being present at the early years service.
- Information about immunisation and infectious diseases is available and can be translated into several different languages for parents and staff/educators if required.

Moreland Early Years Management early years teachers and educators are encouraged to discuss vaccinations with their own treating doctor, in particular for Hepatitis B, Hepatitis A, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough and Influenza

Early Years teachers, educators and staff who are pregnant or immunocompromised (i.e. have a weak immune system) should seek advice from their doctor about vaccinations.

Minimising the spread of infectious diseases

Hand Hygiene

Hand hygiene is one of the most important infection control measures for reducing the spread of infection. Refer to attachment 1, table 3.1 from Staying Healthy Preventing infectious diseases in early childhood education and care services, for when to perform hand hygiene.

Where appropriate, early years services should incorporate hand hygiene into the curriculum and daily activities.

Management of blood and other bodily fluid/substance exposure

Moreland Early Years Management early years teachers and educators should have and use appropriate personal protective equipment (for example, disposable gloves and masks) when dealing with blood or bodily fluid/substances.

Cleaning blood

When cleaning blood spills Moreland Early Years Management early years teachers and educators should ensure personal protective equipment is available and used and hand hygiene is maintained.

Warm water and detergent and/or a diluted bleach solution is recommended to be used for cleaning blood spills (refer to '*sources*': NHMRC; Staying Healthy in Childcare table 3.4- Attachment 2).

Faeces, vomit and urine

When cleaning up spills of faeces, vomit or urine, Moreland Early Years Management early years teachers and educators should

- Ensure personal protective equipment is used.
- Place paper towel over the spill and allow the spill to soak in. Carefully remove the paper towel and any solid matter. Place it in a plastic bag or alternative, seal the bag and put it in the rubbish bin.
- Clean the surface with warm water and detergent, and allow to dry.
- If the spill came from a person who is known or suspected to have an infectious disease (e.g. diarrhea or vomit from a child with gastroenteritis), use a disinfectant on the surface after cleaning it with detergent and warm water.
- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and running water (preferably warm water).

Nasal Discharge

Washing your hands every time you wipe a child's nose will reduce the spread of colds. If you cannot wash your hands after every nose wipe, use an alcohol-based hand rub. It is not necessary to wear gloves when wiping a child's nose. If you do wear gloves, you must remove your gloves and wash your hands or use an alcohol-based hand rub afterwards. Dispose of dirty tissues immediately (Refer to '*sources*' NHMRC; Staying Healthy in Childcare 3.3 Safely dealing with spills).

DEFINITIONS

The terms defined in this section relate specifically to this policy and procedure. For commonly used terms e.g. Approved provider, Nominated Supervisor, Regulatory Authority etc. refer to General definitions section in the policy and procedure folder.

Blood-borne virus (BBV): A virus that is spread when blood from an infected person enters another person's bloodstream. Examples of blood-borne viruses include human immunodeficiency virus ([HIV](#)), [hepatitis B](#), [hepatitis C](#) and [viral haemorrhagic fevers](#). Where basic hygiene, safety, infection control and first aid procedures are followed, the risks of contracting a blood-borne virus are negligible.

Exclusion: Inability to attend or participate in the program at the service.

Hand hygiene: is a general term referring to any action of hand cleansing. It includes hand washing with soap and water and using antimicrobial hand rubs (for example, an alcohol-based hand rub). For more detailed information about hand hygiene, see: Personal Hygiene in Related policies

Illness: Any sickness and/or associated symptoms that affect the child's normal participation in the program at the service.

Immunisation status: The extent to which a child has been immunised in relation to the recommended immunisation schedule.

Infection: The invasion and multiplication of micro-organisms in bodily tissue.

Infectious diseases: are diseases caused by pathogenic microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites or fungi; the diseases can be spread, directly or indirectly, from one person to another.

Medication: Any substance, as defined in the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989* (Cth), that is administered for the treatment of an illness or medical condition.

Recommended minimum exclusion period: The period recommended by the Department of Health for excluding any person from attending a children's service to prevent the spread of infectious diseases through interpersonal contact. The exclusion period table, published by the Department of Health, can be accessed at (<http://docs.health.vic.gov.au/docs/doc/Minimum-Period-of-Exclusion-from-Primary-Schools-and-Childrens-Services-Centres-for-Infectious-Diseases-Cases-and-Contacts>)

Respiratory hygiene or cough etiquette: are terms used to describe infection prevention measures. Practices include:

- covering the mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing
- using tissues and disposing of them appropriately
- attending to hand hygiene immediately after coughing, sneezing or blowing nose.

Standard precautions: are the minimum infection prevention and control practices that must be used at all times for all people in all situations. The use of standard precautions aims to minimise and, where possible, eliminate the risk of transmission of infection.

Serious incident: A serious incident is defined in Regulation 12 as:

The death of a child while being educated and cared for by the service and any incident involving an injury or trauma, or the illness of a child that requires or ought to have required:

- attention of a registered medical practitioner; or
- attendance at a hospital
- examples include whooping cough, broken limb, anaphylaxis reaction
- any incident requiring attendance by emergency services
- a circumstance where a child appears to be missing, is unaccounted for, has been removed from the service contrary to the Regulations, or has been locked in or out of the service premises.

SOURCES AND RELATED POLICIES

Sources

- Communicable Diseases Section, Public Health Group, Victorian Department of Human Services (2005) *The Blue Book: Guidelines for the control of infectious diseases*. Available at: <http://docs.health.vic.gov.au/docs/doc/The-blue-book>
- Communicable Disease and Prevention Control Unit: phone – 1300 651 160: <http://ideas.health.vic.gov.au> and infectious.diseases@health.vic.gov.au
- Communicable Disease Prevention and Control Unit, Department of Health (2010) *A guide for the management and control of gastroenteritis outbreaks in children's centres*. Victorian Government, Melbourne: www.health.vic.gov.au/ideas
- Department of Health, Victoria (2012) *Head lice management guidelines*: <http://docs.health.vic.gov.au/docs/doc/Head-lice-management-guidelines->
- Department of Health: www.health.vic.gov.au/immunisation
- Department of Health: Immunisation schedule Victoria and vaccine eligibility criteria <https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/immunisation/immunisation-schedule-vaccine-eligibility-criteria/immunisation-schedule-victoria>
- *Guide to the Education and Care Services National Law and the Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011*, ACECQA
- *Guide to the National Quality Standard*, ACECQA
- Hand Hygiene, Department of Education and Training; Curriculum resources <https://www.education.vic.gov.au/school/teachers/teachingresources/discipline/physed/Pages/hygiene.aspx>
- National Health and Medical Research Council (2013) *Staying Healthy: Preventing infectious diseases in early childhood education and care services* (5th edition): <http://www.nhmrc.gov.au/guidelines/publications/ch55>

- The exclusion period table, published by the Department of Health, can be accessed at (<http://docs.health.vic.gov.au/docs/doc/Minimum-Period-of-Exclusion-from-Primary-Schools-and-Childrens-Services-Centres-for-Infectious-Diseases-Cases-and-Contacts>)
- Work Safe Victoria: *First aid in the workplace compliance code*

Related policies

- *Administration of First Aid Policy*
- *Administration of Medication Policy*
- *Dealing with Medical Conditions Policy*
- *Hygiene Policy*
- *Incident, Injury, Trauma and Illness Policy*
- *Inclusion and Equity Policy*
- *Occupational Health and Safety Policy*
- *Privacy and Confidentiality Policy*

Authorisation

Date: February 2019

Review date: February 2021

ATTACHMENT 1

TABLE 3.1 WHEN TO PERFORM HAND HYGIENE

	Before	After
Educators and other staff	<p>Starting work, so germs are not introduced into the service</p> <p>Eating or handling food</p> <p>Giving medication</p> <p>Putting on gloves</p> <p>Applying sunscreen or other lotions to one or more children</p> <p>Going home, so germs are not taken home with you</p>	<p>Taking off gloves</p> <p>Changing a nappy</p> <p>Cleaning the nappy change area</p> <p>Using the toilet</p> <p>Helping children use the toilet</p> <p>Coming in from outside play</p> <p>Wiping a child's nose or your own nose</p> <p>Eating or handling food</p> <p>Handling garbage</p> <p>Cleaning up faeces, vomit or blood</p> <p>Applying sunscreen or other lotions to one or more children</p> <p>Touching animals</p>
Children	<p>Starting the day at the service; parents can help with this</p> <p>Eating or handling food</p> <p>Going home, so germs are not taken home with them</p>	<p>Eating or handling food</p> <p>Touching nose secretions</p> <p>Using the toilet</p> <p>Having their nappy changed—their hands will become contaminated while they are on the change mat</p> <p>Coming in from outside play</p> <p>Touching animals</p>

(Staying Healthy Preventing infectious diseases in early childhood education and care services Fifth edition 2012)

ATTACHMENT 2

TABLE 3.4 RECOMMENDED METHODS FOR CLEANING BLOOD SPILLS

Size of spill	What to do
Spot (e.g. drop of blood less than the size of a 50-cent coin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear gloves • Wipe up blood immediately with a damp cloth, tissue or paper towel • Place the cloth, tissue or paper towel in a plastic bag or alternative; seal the bag and put it in the rubbish bin • Remove gloves and put them in the rubbish bin • Wash surface with detergent and warm water • Wash your hands with soap and water
Small (up to the size of the palm of your hand)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear gloves • Place paper towel over the spill and allow the blood to soak in • Carefully lift the paper towel and place it in a plastic bag or alternative; seal the bag and put it in the rubbish bin • Remove gloves and put them in the rubbish bin • Clean the area with warm water and detergent using a disposable cloth or sponge; place the cloth in the rubbish bin • Wipe the area with diluted bleach* and allow to dry • Wash your hands with soap and water
Large (more than the size of the palm of your hand)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear gloves • Cover the area with an absorbent agent (e.g. kitty litter or sand) and allow the blood to soak in • Use a disposable scraper and pan to scoop up the absorbent material and any unabsorbed blood or body fluids • Place the absorbent agent, the scraper and the pan into a plastic bag or alternative; seal the bag and put in the rubbish bin • Remove gloves and put them in the rubbish bin • Mop the area with warm water and detergent; wash the mop after use • Wipe the area with diluted bleach* and allow to dry • Wash your hands with soap and water

* See 'Preparing bleach solution', below

Adapted from National Health and Medical Research Council 2010, Australian guidelines for the prevention and control of infection in healthcare, NHMRC, Canberra.

Preparing bleach solution

Always prepare bleach solutions according to the manufacturer's instructions. Because bleach loses strength over time, always make up new dilutions of bleach every day. Any diluted bleach that is not used within 24 hours of preparation should be discarded.

Safe use of bleach

Always:

- Read and follow the safety and handling instructions on the label.
- Dilute bleach according to directions.
- Wear gloves when handling and preparing bleach.
- Check the use-by date before using bleach, because it can lose effectiveness during storage.
- Make up a new batch of bleach each time you disinfect—it loses its effectiveness quickly once it has been diluted.

Never:

- Use bleach in a spray bottle.
- Use hot water to dilute bleach.
- Mix bleach with any other chemicals.
- Use bleach on metals other than stainless steel—bleach is corrosive.

How to wash hands

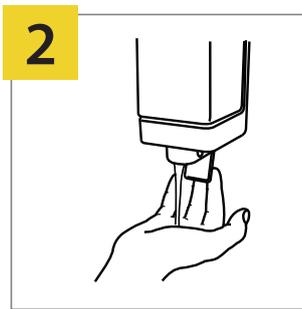
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A hand wash should take around 30 seconds.



1 Wet hands with running water (preferably warm, for comfort).



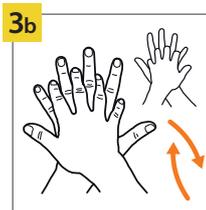
2 Apply soap to hands.



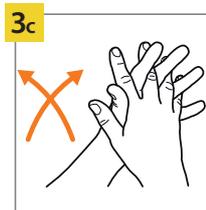
3 Lather soap and rub hands for at least 15 seconds, including:



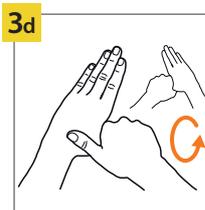
3a palm to palm,



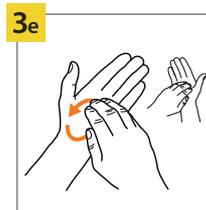
3b back of hands,



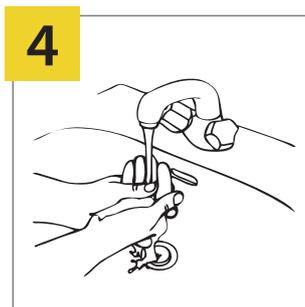
3c in between fingers and back of fingers,



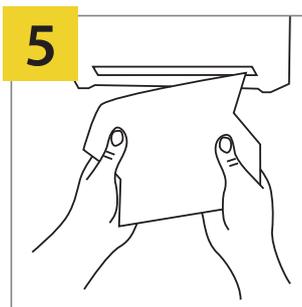
3d around thumbs and



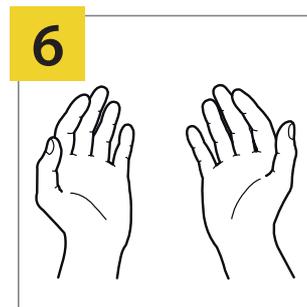
3e tips of fingers.



4 Rinse hands with water.



5 Dry hands thoroughly.



6 Your hands are clean.

THIS POSTER REFERENCES THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION'S 'HOW TO HANDWASH?' POSTER NHMRC Ref. CH55g Printed June 2013



Australian Government
National Health and Medical Research Council

NHMRC

WORKING TO BUILD A HEALTHY AUSTRALIA

ATTACHMENT 4

Please print and display at the early years service.

<https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/researchandreports/Minimum-Period-of-Exclusion-from-Primary-Schools-and-Childrens-Services-Centres-for-Infectious-Diseases-Cases-and-Contacts>

Minimum period of exclusion from primary schools and children's services centres for infectious diseases cases and contacts

health

Public Health and Wellbeing Regulations 2009

Schedule 7

Minimum Period of Exclusion from Primary Schools and Children's Services Centres for Infectious Diseases Cases and Contacts (Public Health and Wellbeing Regulations 2009).

In this Schedule, medical certificate means a certificate from a registered medical practitioner.

[1] Conditions	[2] Exclusion of cases	[3] Exclusion of Contacts
Amoebiasis (Entamoeba histolytica)	Exclude until there has not been a loose bowel motion for 24 hours	Not excluded
Campylobacter	Exclude until there has not been a loose bowel motion for 24 hours	Not excluded
Chickenpox	Exclude until all blisters have dried. This is usually at least 5 days after the rash appears in unimmunised children, but may be less in previously immunised children	Any child with an immune deficiency (for example, leukaemia) or receiving chemotherapy should be excluded for their own protection. Otherwise not excluded
Conjunctivitis	Exclude until discharge from eyes has ceased	Not excluded
Diarrhoea	Exclude until there has not been a loose bowel motion for 24 hours	Not excluded
Diphtheria	Exclude until medical certificate of recovery is received following at least two negative throat swabs, the first not less than 24 hours after finishing a course of antibiotics and the other 48 hours later	Exclude family/household contacts until cleared to return by the Secretary
Hand, Foot and Mouth disease	Exclude until all blisters have dried	Not excluded
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)	Exclude until at least 4 days of appropriate antibiotic treatment has been completed	Not excluded
Hepatitis A	Exclude until a medical certificate of recovery is received, but not before 7 days after the onset of jaundice or illness	Not excluded
Hepatitis B	Exclusion is not necessary	Not excluded
Hepatitis C	Exclusion is not necessary	Not excluded
Herpes (cold sores)	Young children unable to comply with good hygiene practices should be excluded while the lesion is weeping. Lesions to be covered by dressing, where possible	Not excluded
Human immuno-deficiency virus infection (HIV/AIDS virus)	Exclusion is not necessary	Not excluded
Impetigo	Exclude until appropriate treatment has commenced. Sores on exposed surfaces must be covered with a watertight dressing	Not excluded
Influenza and influenza like illnesses	Exclude until well	Not excluded unless considered necessary by the Secretary
Leprosy	Exclude until approval to return has been given by the Secretary	Not excluded
Measles*	Exclude for at least 4 days after onset of rash	Immunised contacts not excluded. Unimmunised contacts should be excluded until 14 days after the first day of appearance of rash in the last case. If unimmunised contacts are vaccinated within 72 hours of their first contact with the first case, or received NHIG within 144 hours of exposure, they may return to the facility
Meningitis (bacteria — other than meningococcal meningitis)	Exclude until well	Not excluded
Meningococcal infection*	Exclude until adequate carrier eradication therapy has been completed	Not excluded if receiving carrier eradication therapy
Mumps*	Exclude for 9 days or until swelling goes down (whichever is sooner)	Not excluded
Pertussis* (Whooping cough)	Exclude the child for 21 days after the onset of cough or until they have completed 5 days of a course of antibiotic treatment	Contacts aged less than 7 years in the same room as the case who have not received three effective doses of pertussis vaccine should be excluded for 14 days after the last exposure to the infectious case, or until they have taken 5 days of a course of effective antibiotic treatment
Poliomyelitis*	Exclude for at least 14 days from onset. Re-admit after receiving medical certificate of recovery	Not excluded
Ringworm, scabies, pediculosis (head lice)	Exclude until the day after appropriate treatment has commenced	Not excluded
Rubella* (German measles)	Exclude until fully recovered or for at least four days after the onset of rash	Not excluded
Salmonella, Shigella	Exclude until there has not been a loose bowel motion for 24 hours	Not excluded
Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)	Exclude until medical certificate of recovery is produced	Not excluded unless considered necessary by the Secretary
Streptococcal infection (including scarlet fever)	Exclude until the child has received antibiotic treatment for at least 24 hours and the child feels well	Not excluded
Tuberculosis	Exclude until receipt of a medical certificate from the treating physician stating that the child is not considered to be infectious	Not excluded
Typhoid fever (including paratyphoid fever)	Exclude until approval to return has been given by the Secretary	Not excluded unless considered necessary by the Secretary
Verotoxin producing Escherichia coli (VTEC)	Exclude if required by the Secretary and only for the period specified by the Secretary	Not excluded
Worms (Intestinal)	Exclude until there has not been a loose bowel motion for 24 hours	Not excluded

Statutory rule

A person in charge of a primary school or children's services centre must not allow a child to attend the primary school or children's services centre for the period or in the circumstances:

(a) specified in column 2 of the table in Schedule 7 if the person in charge has been informed that the child is infected with an infectious disease listed in column 1 of the table in Schedule 7; or
 (b) specified in column 3 of the table in Schedule 7 if the person in charge has been informed that the child has been in contact with a person who is infected with an infectious disease listed in column 1 of the table in Schedule 7.

The person in charge of a primary school or children's services centre, when directed to do so by the Secretary, must ensure that a child enrolled at the primary school or children's services centre who is not immunised against a vaccine preventable disease (VPD) specified by the Secretary in that direction, does not attend the school or centre until the Secretary directs that such attendance can be resumed. (Note—VPDs marked in **bold** with an asterisk (*) require the department to be informed immediately. Contact the department on 1300 651 160 for further advice about exclusion and these diseases.)

Further information

For further information about exclusions mentioned in this document, please contact the Department of Health's Communicable Disease Prevention and Control Section on 1300 651 160 or visit ideas.health.vic.gov.au



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