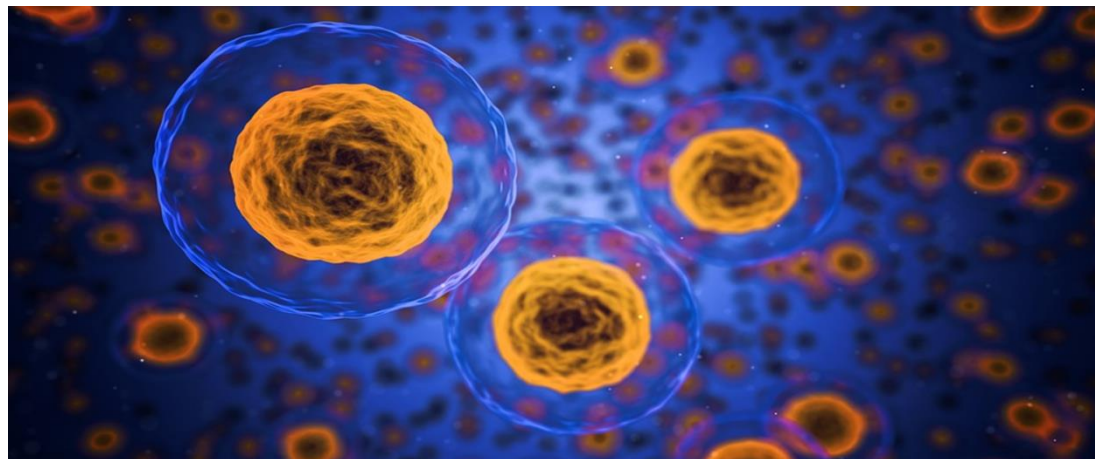


JUVENILE SUPERVISION OFFICER BASIC COURSE
Communicable Diseases



PARTICIPANT GUIDE

Juvenile Justice Training Academy

Texas Juvenile Justice Department

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COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

July 15, 2018

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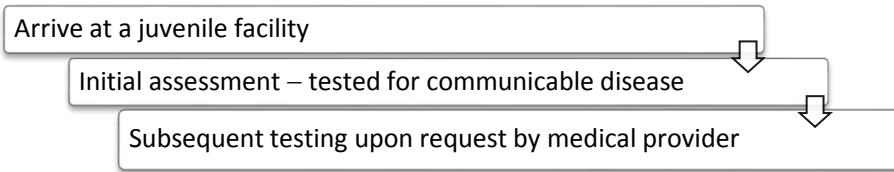
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INTRODUCTION

This course examines communicable diseases, particularly those prevalent among juveniles within in the juvenile justice system, and outlines how juvenile probation departments and facilities address potential exposures.

| Juveniles



Test Results

- Reported to :
 - Department of State Health Services
 - Medical staff
 - Parent of juvenile (if juvenile under 18)
- Test results do not affect housing or access to services
- All medical information is confidential, unless allowable by law

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

1. Explain the relationship between communicable diseases and immunity, infection, and prevention.
2. Describe the most common communicable diseases.
3. Outline what employees must do to lower the risk of transmitting communicable diseases.

NOTES

SECTION I: OVERVIEW

| **Communicable Disease** – Infectious disease caused by germs passing from one person to another

Routes of Transmission

▪ **Direct**

- Casual | handshake
- Parent to child | childbirth
- Intimate | intercourse

▪ **Indirect**

- Contaminated object | doorknob
- Bite or scratch | mosquito bite
- Contaminated source | water

ACTIVITY: ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION

Instructions: Individually, reach each example on the vertical list and check all routes of transmission from the horizontal list which apply. There may be more than one answer for each example.

	Direct	Indirect	Casual Contact	Parent to Child	Intimate	Contaminated Object	Animal or Insect	Contaminated Source
Used razor								
High five								
Sneeze								
Tick								
Blowing out candles on a cake								
Intercourse								
Cafeteria buffet								
Mole								
Childbirth								

| **Immunity** – Body’s ability to resist infection

- Fighting off infection successfully
 - Vaccination
-
-
-

| **Infection** – Germs invade the body and an illness occurs

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Acute<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Short term• 3 month recovery | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Chronic<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remains beyond 3 months• May be dormant |
|--|---|

NOTES

SECTION II: PREVALANT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

| **Influenza | Flu**

Viral infection of respiratory system; transmitted in air via small drops of mucous

Symptoms

- Sneezing
- Congestion
- Runny nose
- Coughing
- Heavy chest
- Wheezing

Prevention

- Regularly wash hands with soap
 - Cover nose and mouth when sneezing | coughing
 - Wear mask around vulnerable individuals
 - Receive annual vaccination
-
-

| Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus | MRSA

Resistant bacterial infection of circulatory, respiratory systems; often transmitted by sharing razors or towels

Symptoms

- Small infected bump
- Fever
- Skin appears:
 - red | swollen
 - warm to touch
 - painful
 - filled with pus

Prevention

- Bandage all wounds
- No sharing of personal items, such as towels or bedding
- Disinfect possible areas of contamination

| Sexually Transmitted Infections | STIs

Diseases transmitted via intimate, physical contact | 3 Categories – Viral | Bacterial | Parasitic

GONORRHEA

Symptoms

- Pain | burning during urination
- Abnormal discharge
- Pain | discharge from anus, if infected
- Bleeding between periods
- Pain | swelling | tenderness of testicles

CHLAMYDIA

Symptoms

- Lower abdominal pain
- Pain during intercourse
- Pain | burning during urination
- Abnormal discharge
- Pain | discharge from anus, if infected
- Bleeding between periods
- Pain | swelling | tenderness of testicles

Prevention – Abstinence

| Tuberculosis | TB

Bacterial infection of respiratory system typically affecting lungs; transmitted in air via small drops of mucous

Symptoms

- Chronic cough
- Weight loss
- Loss of appetite
- Fatigue
- Coughing up blood

Prevention

- Remain in well-ventilated areas
- Use face masks in small enclosed areas

| Hepatitis

Infection of the liver – 5 distinct viruses

Symptoms

- Fatigue
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Grey-colored fecal matter
- Joint pain
- Jaundice | yellowing of eyes, skin

HEPATITIS A

Acute; transmitted by eating small amounts of human waste

Prevention

- Exercise proper hygiene
- Vaccination series
- Vaccination immediately after exposure

HEPATITIS B

Acute or chronic; transmitted via blood, semen, or other bodily fluids

Prevention

- Vaccination immediately after exposure
- Avoid unprotected sex
- Vaccination series

HEPATITIS C

Acute or chronic; blood borne, transmitted by sharing needles

Prevention

- Maintain proper hygiene; particularly when washing hands
- Avoid high risk behavior

| Human Immunodeficiency Virus | HIV

Chronic viral infection of immune system; transmitted by sexual contact, sharing contaminated objects

Symptoms

- Similar to flu, up to 2 weeks after exposure
- May not manifest for decades

Prevention

- Abstain from high risk behaviors
- Use latex condoms during sex
- Sterilize needles | syringes before using

| Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome | AIDS

- 3rd phase of HIV virus
- Infected cells outnumber white blood cells
- Aids-related illness causes death

NOTES**SECTION III: WHAT MUST YOU DO?**

Minimizing the risk of transmission of communicable diseases is the responsibility of everyone. What must you do?

| Standard precautions – Steps necessary for personal hygiene, which aid in prevention of communicable disease

- Wash hands per American Red Cross standards
- Dispose of used needles, sharps, or contaminated items appropriately
- Prohibit juveniles from sharing disposable or battery-operated razors
- Use personal protective clothing and equipment | PPE
- Dispose of used PPE properly

| Universal precautions

- ALL bodily fluids are assumed infectious and must be handled as such

| Disregarding Safeguards

- Risk of infection
- Transmission of illness to juveniles | others
- Missed work
- Professional liability
- Disciplinary action
- Increased healthcare costs

Helpful Reminders –

- Address minor incidents immediately
- Maintain personal hygiene | clean, sanitary workplace conditions
- Follow all procedures using standard and universal precautions
- Be familiar with policy and procedure

| Reporting Requirements

Juvenile Exposure

- Medical personnel must be contacted
- Supervisor must be informed
- Pertinent documentation
- Other juveniles must be kept safe | secure
- If juvenile medically isolated
 - Medical professional must see juvenile within 12 hours of isolation
 - JSO must monitor juvenile
 - Random intervals, no more than 15 minutes apart
 - Medical clearance by medical professional only

Employee Exposure

- Report to supervisor immediately
 - Complete documentation, dictated by local policy
 - Seek professional medical advice
 - Follow local policy regarding returning to work after exposure
-
- HIV protocols
 - Employee does not have to disclose status
 - If information is disclosed by employee
 - Department or facility is bound by Americans with Disabilities Act | ADA
 - Provides protection against potential discrimination

NOTES

FINAL THOUGHTS

- Prevention of communicable diseases is the responsibility of everyone.
- Using standard and universal precautions at all times keeps juveniles, their families, and staff members safe.
- Follow all policies and procedures, report any possible exposure immediately, and follow up with a medical professional as soon as possible.

