

The spills kit

It is important that any blood or body fluid spills are considered potentially infectious substances that can transmit disease should contact occur. Any blood or body fluid spills must be managed promptly to reduce potential cross contamination with other patients, staff or visitors, and to reduce the damage done to surfaces.

RACGP 4th Edition Standards

- ¶ 5.3.3D All members of our practice team can demonstrate how risks of potential cross infection within our practice are managed (as appropriate) including procedure for:
- * ***managing blood and body fluid spills***

Assessment methods

- Interviews with practice staff

Staff should be familiar with cleaning spills, and be able to competently describe to surveyors the procedures for managing blood and body fluid.

- Review of spills kit

Surveyors will ask to see a spills kit to ensure it contains all the required items.

- Document review of practice procedures

Practices must have documented infection control processes, including policies and procedures for managing blood and body fluid spills.

Meeting the Standards

All practice staff should be familiar with the practice's policy and procedure for managing blood and body fluid spills. The spills kit can consist of a suitable rigid-walled labelled container, for example a bucket or plastic sealable box, and must contain:

- a laminated guide with a list of spills kit contents and the management procedure;
- nonsterile or utility gloves;
- goggles / face shield;
- masks;
- disposable aprons;
- plastic (clinical and general) waste bags;
- kitty litter, polymerising beads or other absorbent material;
- paper towels;
- scrapers (e.g. two small pieces of cardboard);
- detergent to be made up when needed, or detergent wipes; and
- a hazard sign to quarantine area