

Appendix B: Point of Care Risk Assessment Tool

ASSESS the TASK/SITUATION, the CHILD, STUDENT, STAFF, VISITOR, and the ENVIRONMENT prior to EACH INTERACTION

- Routine Practices are basic measures to use with all interactions to reduce the risk of passing (sharing) germs. They are to be used with **all children, students, staff, and visitors for every interaction.**
- Performing a Point of Care Risk Assessment (PCRA) is the first step in routine practices.
- This will help decide what, if any, **PPE** you need to protect yourself and to prevent the spread of germs.
- Hand hygiene is the most important measure to prevent infection and needs to be performed before PPE is considered:
 - Having clean hands is the best way to protect everyone.
 - Hand hygiene can be done with soap and water or by using alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
 - If hands are visibly dirty, wash with soap and water.
 - Hand hygiene only takes 15 seconds.

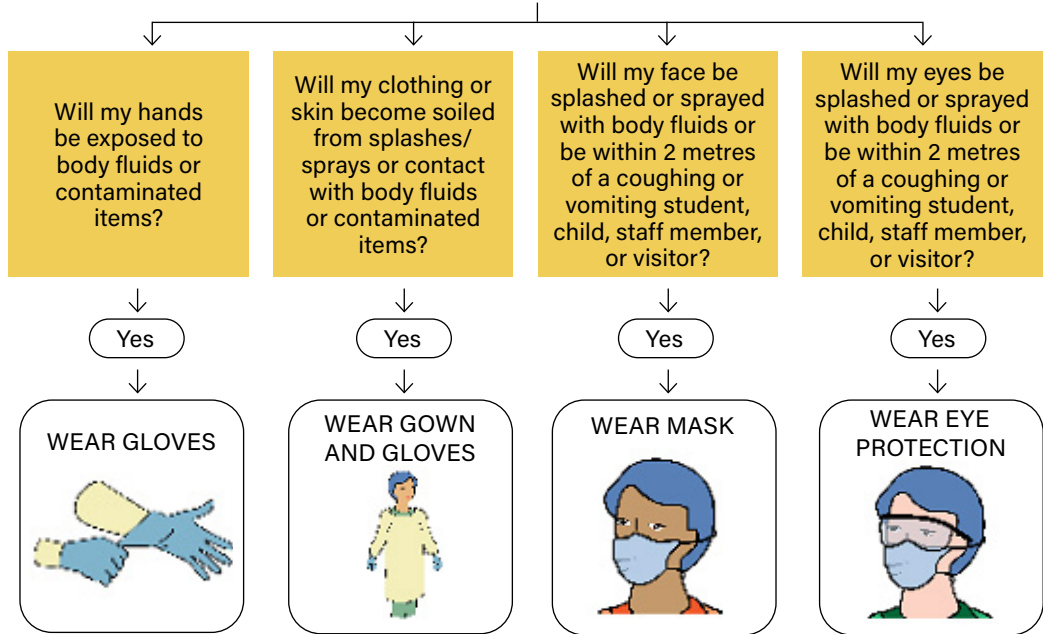
Environment includes any area within 2 metres of the child, student, staff member, or visitor or their belongings.

Body fluids include urine, feces, wound drainage, saliva, vomit, nasal secretions.

Contaminated items include items or surfaces visibly or potentially soiled with blood and/or body fluids. These may include:

- Food preparation and eating surfaces, manipulatives, games, puzzles and toys, desks, tables and chairs, changing tables, music and gym equipment, computer equipment, and play mats.

A **Point of Care Risk Assessment (PCRA)** is to be performed prior to contact with every child, student, staff member, and visitor, every time.



Examples:

Task	Day-to-day activities (e.g., handing out supplies, assisting children/students, using shared items)	Diaper change, toileting, cleaning contaminated items, cleaning up body fluids (e.g., vomit)	Contact with child/student who is vomiting	Contact with someone who may have a respiratory infection	Suctioning a child/student who has copious amounts of secretions
Exposure risk	Minimal	Risk of exposure to body fluids	Risk of exposure to body fluids	Risk of exposure to infectious respiratory secretions	Risk of exposure from body fluids to eyes
Perform hand hygiene	When indicated	Before putting on and after removing gloves, and when indicated	Before putting on and after removing gown and gloves, and when indicated	Before putting on and after removing mask, and when indicated	Before putting on and after removing eye protection, and when indicated
PPE	None needed	Wear gloves	Wear gown and gloves	Wear mask	Wear eye protection Eye protection is always worn with a mask

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