



HEALTH HOLDING

HAFER ALBATIN HEALTH  
CLUSTER  
MATERNITY AND  
CHILDREN HOSPITAL

<b>Department:</b>	Infection Prevention and Control Department		
<b>Document:</b>	Multidisciplinary Policy and Procedure (MPP)		
<b>Title:</b>	Biological Spill Management		
<b>Applies To:</b>	Health Care Workers and Housekeeping		
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## 1. PURPOSE:

- 1.1 To prevent transmission of infections through proper management of blood / body fluids spills, urine and vomit.
- 1.2 To identify the difference between types of spill kits.

## 2. DEFINITONS:

- 2.1 Blood and body fluid exposures: Any reasonably anticipated skin, eye and mucous membrane on parenteral contact with blood and body fluids material that may result from the performance of the employee.

## 3. POLICY:

- 3.1 All health care workers must be oriented about biological spills management.
- 3.2 **Infection Prevention & Control is involved only with the management of biological spills including blood and other body fluids.**
- 3.3 Biological spill kits are available in all areas that have risk of blood and body fluid splashes and HCWs are capable of using them properly.

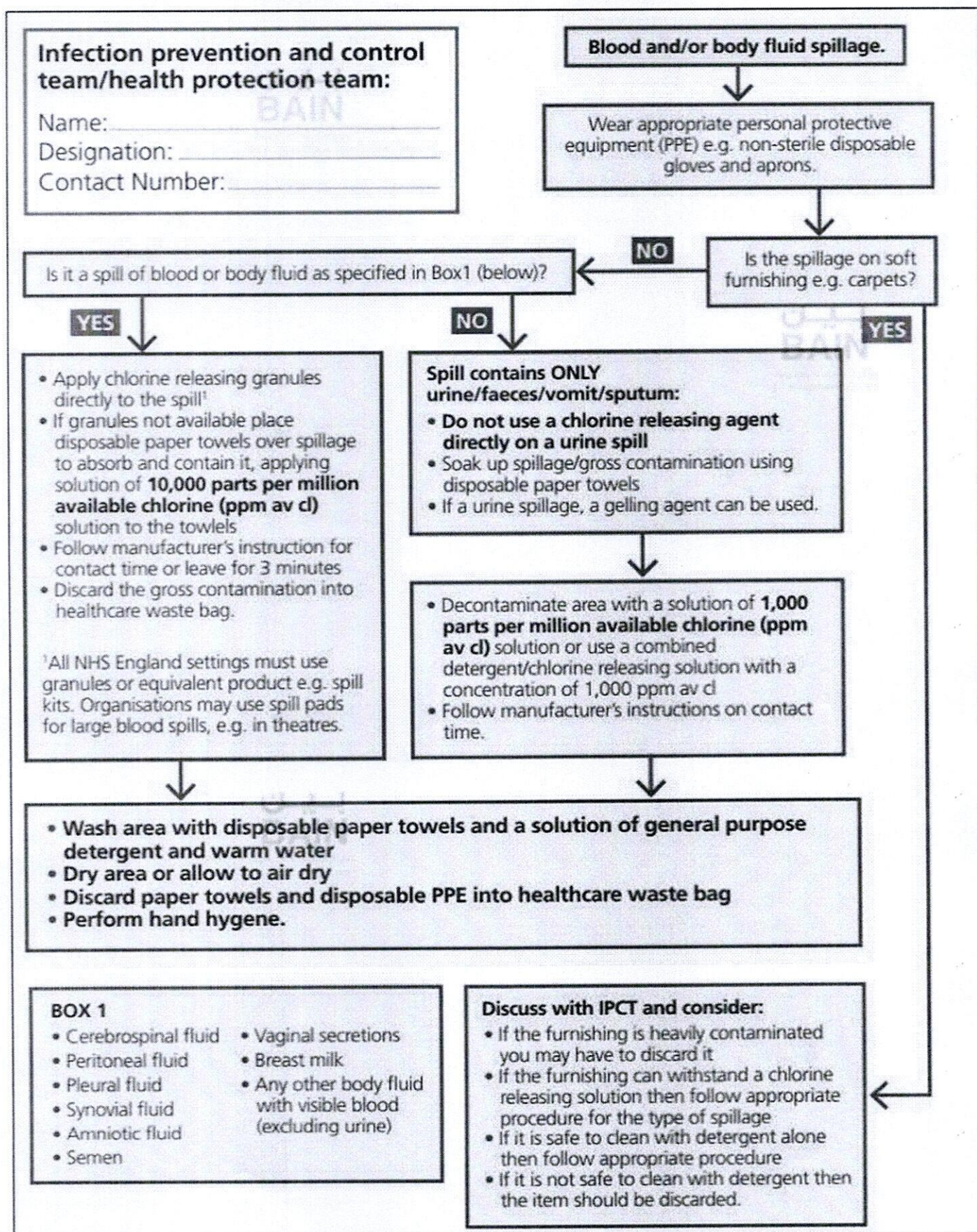
## 4. PROCEDURE:

- 4.1 Causes of Biological Spills in Health Care Facility:
  - 4.1.1 Biological spills may include blood, urine, vomit, pus, and feces that may include diseases producing microorganisms.
- 4.2 Types of Spill Kits:
  - 4.2.1 Biohazard spill kits: For management of blood spills.
  - 4.2.2 Urine & Vomit spill kits: For spills of vomit & urine.
  - 4.2.3 Chemical spill kits: For management of special chemical products
  - 4.2.4 Cytotoxic spill kits: For management of spills of cytotoxic drugs.
- 4.3 Components of biological spill kits :
  - 4.3.1 Personal protected equipment (Gown- Surgical mask or Face shield– Gloves).
  - 4.3.2 Forceps.
  - 4.3.3 Scoop & scraper.
  - 4.3.4 Absorbent powder and socks.
  - 4.3.5 Chlorine disinfectant.  
Note:  
-Urine & vomit spill kit is not chlorine-based, and it is ideally used in the management of these spill types because adding chlorine products to urine can produce particularly unpleasant odors. When used on vomit, chlorine based chemicals may give off extra chlorine gas.
  - 4.3.6 Caution Board
  - 4.3.7 Tie & yellow biohazards bag
  - 4.3.8 Manufacture instruction.

- 4.4 Process of biological spills management:
  - 4.4.1 Strategies for decontaminating spills of blood and other body substances (e.g., vomit, urine) differ based on the setting in which they occur and the volume of the spill.
  - 4.4.2 Do not clean soft furnishings with a disinfectant such as sodium hypochlorite.
  - 4.4.3 Following cleaning of soft furnishings, they must be allowed to dry before reuse.
  - 4.4.4 Alcohol solutions should not be used to clean spillages.
  - 4.4.5 **Note: The key actions are to first secure the area, then contain the spill using absorbent materials, and finally report the incident to the proper cleaning and disinfection personnel. This sequence helps minimize the risk of exposure and spread of the contaminated materials.**
- 4.5 Processes for dealing with biological spills:
  - 4.5.1 Cleaning spots or small biological spills
    - 4.5.1.1 Select appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
    - 4.5.1.2 Wipe up the spill immediately with absorbent material (Paper towels), then clean the area with warm water and detergent, followed by rinsing and drying the area.
    - 4.5.1.3 Place contaminated absorbent material into an impervious container or plastic bag for disposal.
    - 4.5.1.4 A hospital approved disinfectant can be used on the spill area after cleaning.
    - 4.5.1.5 Perform hand hygiene.
  - 4.5.2 Large biological spills (greater than 10cm diameter):
    - 4.5.2.1 **Use a biological spill kit. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions**
    - 4.5.2.2 Control access to the area: Prevent people from walking through the affected area. Use the biohazard risk sign."
    - 4.5.2.3 Put on appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs): Gown, face Mask with shield Gloves.
    - 4.5.2.4 Use a plastic scoop or other mechanical means to remove any broken glass or other sharp objects from the spill area (if present) and dispose into the sharp container. Do not pick up pieces with your hands.
    - 4.5.2.5 Contain spill:
      - 4.5.2.5.1 **In case of blood spill:** Use absorbent granules i.e., Sprinkle absorbent granules over the spill and leave for two to -ve minutes or as per the manufacturer's recommended contact time. Allow the spill to solidify before removing using the scoop and scraper.
      - 4.5.2.5.2 In case of urine or vomit spill: use paper towels to contain the spill and then dispose into the infectious waste bag.
    - 4.5.2.6 Add one tablets of chlorine disinfectant 2.5 gm/ 250 ml = 5000 ppm which is effective against any risky blood spill.
    - 4.5.2.7 The healthcare facility should have policy in place for cleaning biological spills. Blood spills may be cleaned using an approved blood spill kit. The spill kit manufacturer's recommendations for cleaning and decontaminating the spill should be followed. As an alternative, a fresh 1:10 dilution of household bleach may be used.
    - 4.5.2.8 Use a disposable wiping cloth to wipe up all the disinfectant, and then discard it based on the national approved medical waste regulations.
    - 4.5.2.9 Discard all items including PPE based on the national approved medical waste regulations.
    - 4.5.2.10 Close the yellow biohazard bag securely with a fastener to prevent leakage.
    - 4.5.2.11 Finally, perform hand hygiene.

## 5. MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT:

- 5.1 **Forms and Records:**
  - 5.1.1 N/A
- 5.2 **Materials and Equipment**



5.2.1 Biohazard Spill Kit in every patient care unit.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES:

- 6.1 Infection Prevention and Control Department implementation of this policy in every patient care unit.  
6.2 Health Care Workers and Housekeeping






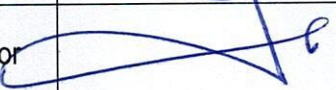

7. APPENDICES:

- 7.1 Management of blood and body fluid spillages (NHS,2022)

8. REFERENCES:

- 8.1 Basic Infection Control Skills License (BICSL) Manual – February 2025 Version 3.0

9. APPROVALS:

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