

## Infection Prevention and Control Strategies

- 1) Increase access to handwashing by providing handwashing stations (appropriate sizes for both children and adults) at the entrance to barracks and other key places (such as a dining hall or food tent, see below).
- 2) Identify specific moments when handwashing should be done (before entering barracks, before entering food halls or dining tents, after using the restroom), and implement universal handwashing for these activities. For example, use signs to indicate that handwashing should be performed during these activities.
- 3) Provide individual pocket-sized dispensers of alcohol-based hand sanitizer, which may be helpful as long as adults are able to control access to them and kept them out of reach of children.
- 4) In the medical area, we recommend routine hand hygiene practices using soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR), and Contact Precautions for symptomatic incontinent/diapered children. Healthcare personnel should always have access to gloves and EPA List G agents for cleaning surfaces in the medical area.
- 5) If supplies of cleaning agents for surfaces are limited, it is prudent to prioritize them to families with ill children. Parents of infants could be instructed to clean surfaces after each diaper change and on a regular basis for continent children.
- 6) In barracks with known outbreak of HFMD, it is recommended to increase the frequency of cleaning the restrooms. A thorough twice-a-day cleaning protocol should be sufficient if each cleaning is performed adequately.
- 7) Cleaning agents from EPA list G should be used. If household bleach is being used in the restrooms, it would be important to make sure it is being mixed appropriately and discarded at the end of each day/shift.
- 8) Consider assigning an IPC-trained individual to monitor practices in real time.

## Resources

- EPA fact sheet: [Six Steps for Safe & Effective Disinfectant Use | US EPA](#)
- EPA list of G agents: <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-07/2021-06-22-list-g.pdf>
  - The best way to search this list is using the EPA number.
  - Make sure the surfaces stay wet for the appropriate amount of time.
  - If possible, toys and equipment (like the soccer balls) should be dedicated to an area rather than moved between areas; consider more frequent cleaning of this equipment (at a minimum daily or twice a day).
  - If toys may come in contact with a child's mouth, rinse with tap water after cleaning to remove any chemical residue. Store chemicals out of the reach of children.