**Part 4 has been amended (December 2012)** as follows to reflect the blood risk reassessment carried out by the TSE Risk Assessment Sub Group in 2011:

- The threshold at which individuals are designated “at increased risk” of vCJD because of their transfusion history has been raised (from 80) to 300. This definition concerns those who have received blood or blood components from 300 or more donors since January 1990. This change has been made to Table 4a.

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a. [Blood borne transmission of vCJD re-examination of scenarios - 2011](link)
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Introduction

4.1 This guidance provides advice on safe working practices with the aim of preventing the transmission of CJD, variant CJD (vCJD) and other human prion diseases in hospital and community healthcare settings.

4.2 The use of the term “CJD” in this guidance encompasses sporadic CJD, genetic CJD, Fatal Familial Insomnia (FFI) and Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker Disease (GSS), in order to assist readability.

4.3 In this guidance document, the term ‘patients with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD or vCJD’ is used as a proxy for all patient groups in Table 4a. Where this term is used, the guidance is applicable to all patient groups in this Table.

Other relevant guidance

Caring for patients with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD or vCJD

4.4 “Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease: Guidance for Healthcare Workers” advice on the care of patients with CJD/vCJD is available at http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4007012. This document refers to a “key worker” who will be constantly involved in the co-ordination of care of a patient with a clinical diagnosis of CJD/vCJD, in either a hospital or community setting. This is a named professional with a good knowledge of local health and social services, who should be identified as soon as possible after a diagnosis of CJD/vCJD seems likely. The “key worker” will be able to provide continuing support, and the primary source of advice and information, to both the patient and their family, and act as a patient advocate for necessary resources. Practical advice on developing patient care packages can be obtained from the National Care Co-ordinator at the National CJD Surveillance Unit, Western General Hospital, Crewe Road, Edinburgh, Tel 0131 537 2129.

4.5 Guidance from the vCJD Clinical Governance Advisory Group available at http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_073486, recommends that GPs should remain their clinical
guardian and anchor, supported by consultant neurologists and the specialist national centres – the National CJD Surveillance Unit and the National Prion Clinic.

**Management arrangements for infection control**

4.6 Under the Health and Social Care Act 2008, NHS bodies have to register with the Care Quality Commission (CQC), and as a requirement of registration they must protect patients, workers and others who may be at risk of acquiring a healthcare associated infection (including CJD/vCJD).

4.7 The 2008 Act enables the Secretary of State for Health to issue a Code of Practice relating to healthcare associated infections and the CQC to assess compliance with registration requirements on cleanliness and infection control by reference to this Code. A ‘Code of Practice for the NHS on the prevention and control of healthcare associated infections and related guidance’ was published in January 2009 and is available here:


4.8 From 1 April 2010, all NHS registered providers and from October 2010 all other registered providers, including independent healthcare providers, should comply with a revised Code of Practice - ‘The Health and Social Care Act 2008 Code of Practice for health and adult social care on the prevention and control of infections and related guidance’ published in December 2009. This requires registered providers to have in place the policies and procedures to meet criteria around infection prevention and control. This Code is available here:


4.9 The Code of Practice supersedes ‘Standards for Better Health’ and Controls Assurance standards.
4.10 The Code of Practice does not replace the requirement to comply with any other legislation that applies to health and social care services; for example, the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, and the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002.

**Tissue infectivity**

4.11 Annexes A1 and A2 provide a summary of the distribution of abnormal prion protein in human tissues, a classification of infectivity in human tissues and body fluids in sporadic and vCJD, based (where available) on data from experimental studies, and a summary of information from other studies of natural TSE disease in humans and animals.

**Iatrogenic transmission**

4.12 There is no evidence to suggest that CJD/vCJD are spread from person-to-person by close contact, though it is known that transmission of CJD/vCJD can occur in specific situations associated with medical interventions – iatrogenic infections. Due to the possibility of iatrogenic transmission of CJD/vCJD, precautions need to be taken for certain procedures in healthcare, to prevent transmission.

**CJD**

4.13 Worldwide, cases of iatrogenic CJD have been associated with the administration of hormones prepared from human pituitary glands and *dura mater* preparations, and one definite case has been reported associated with a corneal graft (it is possible that the corneal tissue was contaminated by posterior segment tissue during processing). Iatrogenic transmission has also been identified following neurosurgical procedures with inadequately decontaminated instruments or EEG needles.

**vCJD**

4.14 There have been no known transmissions of vCJD via surgery or use of tissues or organs. Since 2003, four cases (three clinical and one asymptomatic) of presumed person-to-person transmission of vCJD infection via blood transfusion of non-leucodepleted red blood cells have been reported in the UK. In addition,
in 2009, a case of probable asymptomatic vCJD infection via plasma products was reported in a haemophiliac.

4.15 Since 1997, when the theoretical risk of vCJD transmission through blood was first considered, the UK blood services have taken a number of precautionary measures to protect the blood supply and associated plasma products. These precautionary measures to reduce the risk include:

- Blood components, plasma products or tissues obtained from any individual who later develops vCJD are withdrawn/recalled to prevent their use;
- Plasma for the manufacture of plasma products, such as clotting factors, has been obtained from non-UK sources since 1998;
- Synthetic (recombinant) clotting factor for treatment of haemophilia has been provided to the under-16s since 1998, and for all patients in whom it is suitable since 2005;
- Since 1999 white blood cells (which may carry a significant risk of transmitting vCJD) have been reduced in all blood used for transfusion, a process known as leucodepletion;
- Since 2002, fresh frozen plasma for treating babies and young children born on or after 1 January 1996 has been obtained from the USA. In 2005 its use was extended to all children up to the age of 16;
- Since 2004, individuals who have received a transfusion of blood components since January 1980, or are unsure if they have had a blood transfusion, are excluded from donating blood or platelets;
- Since 2009, cryoprecipitate, a special cold-treated plasma preparation, has been imported from the USA for children up to the age of 16.

**Patient categorisation**

4.16 When considering measures to prevent transmission to patients or staff in the healthcare setting, it is useful to make a distinction between:

- **symptomatic** patients, i.e. those who fulfil the diagnostic criteria for definite, probable or possible CJD or vCJD (see Annex B for full diagnostic criteria), and;
- **patients “at increased risk”** i.e. those with no clinical symptoms, but who are “at increased risk” of developing CJD or vCJD, because of their family or
medical history. For this group of patients, the infection control advice differs in some circumstances for:

- Patients at increased risk of genetic CJD
- Patients at increased risk because they have received blood from an individual who later developed variant CJD
- Other patients at increased risk of iatrogenic CJD

Table 4a details the classification of the risk status of symptomatic patients and patients “at increased risk”.

Patients “at increased risk” of CJD or vCJD

4.17 A number of patients have been identified as “at increased risk” of CJD or vCJD on the recommendation of the CJD Incidents Panel due to a medical or family history which places them “at increased risk” of developing CJD or vCJD. These patient groups are outlined in Table 4a.

4.18 In most routine clinical contact, no additional precautions are needed for the care of patients in the “increased risk” patient groups. However, when certain invasive interventions are performed, there is the potential for exposure to the agents of TSEs. In these situations it is essential that control measures are in place to prevent iatrogenic CJD/vCJD transmission.

4.19 All people who are “at increased risk” of CJD/vCJD are asked to help prevent any further possible transmission to other patients by following this advice:

- Don’t donate blood. No-one who is “at increased risk” of CJD/vCJD, or who has received blood donated in the United Kingdom since 1980, should donate blood;
- Don’t donate organs or tissues, including bone marrow, sperm, eggs or breast milk;
- If you are going to have any medical, dental or surgical procedures, tell whoever is treating you beforehand so they can make special arrangements for the instruments used to treat you if you need certain types of surgery or investigation;
- You are advised to tell your family about your increased risk. Your family can tell the people who are treating you about your increased risk of CJD/vCJD if
you need medical or surgical procedures in the future and you are unable to
tell them yourself.

4.20 GPs are asked to record their patient’s CJD/vCJD risk status in their primary care
records. The GP should also include this information in any referral letter should
the patient require surgical, medical or dental procedures.

Table 4a: Categorisation of patients by risk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient groups</th>
<th>Patient groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Symptomatic patients | • Patients who fulfill the diagnostic criteria for definite, probable or possible CJD or vCJD (see Annex B for diagnostic criteria)  
• Patients with neurological disease of unknown aetiology, who do not fit the criteria for possible CJD or vCJD, but where the diagnosis of CJD is being actively considered |
| Patients “at increased risk” from genetic forms of CJD | • Individuals who have been shown by specific genetic testing to be at significant risk of developing CJD.  
• Individuals who have a blood relative known to have a genetic mutation indicative of genetic CJD;  
• Individuals who have or have had two or more blood relatives affected by CJD or other prion disease |
| Patients identified as “at increased risk” of vCJD through receipt of blood from a donor who later developed vCJD | • Individuals who have received labile blood components (whole blood, red cells, white cells or platelets) from a donor who later went on to develop vCJD. |
| Patients identified as “at increased risk” of CJD/vCJD through iatrogenic exposures | • Recipients of hormone derived from human pituitary glands, e.g. growth hormone, gonadotrophin, are “at increased risk” of transmission of sporadic CJD. In the UK the use of human-derived gonadotrophin was discontinued in 1973, and use of cadaver-derived human growth hormone was banned in 1985. However, use of human-derived products may have continued in other countries after these dates.  
• Individuals who underwent intradural brain or intradural spinal
surgery before August 1992 who received (or might have received) a graft of human-derived dura mater are “at increased risk” of transmission of sporadic CJD (unless evidence can be provided that human-derived dura mater was not used).

- Individuals who have had surgery using instruments that had been used on someone who went on to develop CJD/vCJD, or was “at increased risk” of CJD/vCJD;
- Individuals who have received an organ or tissue from a donor infected with CJD/vCJD or “at increased risk” of CJD/vCJD;
- Individuals who have been identified as having received blood or blood components from 300 or more donors since January 1990;
- Individuals who have given blood to someone who went on to develop vCJD;
- Individuals who have received blood from someone who has also given blood to a patient who went on to develop vCJD;
- Individuals who have been treated with certain implicated UK sourced plasma products between 1990 and 2001

4.21 Recipients of ocular transplants, including corneal transplants, are not considered to be “at increased risk” of CJD/vCJD.
Hospital care of CJD/vCJD patients

4.22 There is no evidence that normal social or routine clinical contact of a CJD/vCJD patient presents a risk to healthcare workers, relatives and others. Isolation of patients with CJD/vCJD is not necessary, and they can be nursed in an open ward using standard infection control precautions in line with those used for all other patients.

Sample taking and other invasive medical procedures

4.23 When taking samples or performing other invasive procedures, the possible infectivity of the tissue(s) involved must be considered, and if necessary suitable precautions taken. Information on tissue infectivities for CJD/vCJD is included in Annex A1 of this guidance. It is important to ensure that only trained staff, who are aware of the hazards, carry out invasive procedures that may lead to contact with medium or high risk tissue.

4.24 Body secretions, body fluids (including saliva, blood and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and excreta) are all low risk for CJD/vCJD. It is therefore likely that the majority of samples taken or procedures performed will be low risk. Contact with small volumes of blood (including inoculation injury) is considered low risk, though it is known that transfusion of large volumes of blood and blood components may lead to vCJD transmission.

4.25 Blood and body fluid samples from patients with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD/vCJD, should be treated as potentially infectious for blood-borne viruses and handled with standard infection control precautions as for any other patient, i.e.;

- use of disposable gloves and eye protection where splashing may occur;
- avoidance of sharps injuries and other forms of parenteral exposure;
- safe disposal of sharps and contaminated waste in line with locally approved arrangements; and
- single-use disposable equipment should be used wherever practicable.

4.26 When taking biopsy specimens of medium or high risk tissue, for example tonsil biopsy in a patient with suspected vCJD, or intestinal biopsy in a patient “at
increased risk” of vCJD, every effort should be taken to minimise the risk of infecting the operator or contaminating the environment.

4.27 In the event of needing to consider a brain biopsy, advice from the Department of Health, endorsed by the Chief Medical Officer, is available in Annex I.

4.28 Samples from patients with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD/vCJD should be marked with a ‘Biohazard’ label, and it is advisable to inform the laboratory in advance that a sample is being sent.

**Spillages**

4.29 When a spillage of any fluid (including blood and CSF) from a patient with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD/vCJD occurs in a healthcare setting, the main defence is efficient removal of the contaminating material and thorough cleaning of the surface.

4.30 Standard infection control precautions should be followed for any spillages, which should be cleared up as quickly as possible, keeping contamination to a minimum. Disposable gloves and an apron should be worn when removing such spillages.

4.31 For spillages of large volumes of liquid, absorbent material should be used to absorb the spillage, for which a number of proprietary absorbent granules are available.

4.32 Standard disinfection for spillages (eg. 10,000ppm chlorine-releasing agent) should be used to decontaminate the surface after the spillage has been removed. A full risk assessment may be required. It should be noted that none of the methods currently suggested by WHO for prion inactivation are likely to be fully effective.

4.33 Any waste (including cleaning tools such as mop heads and PPE worn) should be disposed of as clinical waste (see Table 4b).
**Clinical waste**


4.35 According to this guidance, “Waste known or suspected to be contaminated with transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) agents, including CJD, must be disposed of by high temperature incineration in suitable authorised facilities.” Additional guidance on the management of TSE-infected waste is given in the Department of Health’s ‘Transmissible spongiform encephalopathy: Safe working and the prevention of infection.’

4.36 The ACDP TSE Risk Management Sub Group have considered the disposal of clinical waste, and have agreed that tissues, and contaminated materials such as dressings and sharps, from patients with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD/vCJD, should be disposed of as in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis of CJD</th>
<th>High or medium risk tissue*</th>
<th>Low risk tissue and body fluids**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definite</td>
<td>Incinerate</td>
<td>Normal clinical waste disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable</td>
<td>Incinerate</td>
<td>Normal clinical waste disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“At increased risk”</td>
<td>Incinerate</td>
<td>Normal clinical waste disposal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Annex A1

** Tissues and materials deemed to be low risk include body fluids such as urine, saliva, sputum, blood, and faeces. Blood from vCJD patients is considered to be low risk except when transfused in large volumes.
**Childbirth**

4.37 In the event that a patient with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD or vCJD becomes pregnant, it is important to ensure that patient confidentiality is properly maintained, and that any action taken to protect public health does not prejudice individual patient care.

4.38 Childbirth should be managed using standard infection control procedures. The placenta and other associated material and fluids are designated as low risk tissues, and should be disposed of as clinical waste, unless they are needed for investigation, in which case the precautions outlined in paragraphs 4.24-4.29 above should be followed. Instruments should be handled following the advice in paragraphs 4.46-4.56 below.

**Bed linen**

4.39 Used or fouled bed linen (contaminated with body fluids or excreta), should be washed and dried in accordance with current standard practice. No further handling or processing is necessary.

**Occupational exposure**

4.40 Although cases of CJD/vCJD have been reported in healthcare workers, there have been no confirmed cases linked to occupational exposure. However, it is prudent to take a precautionary approach.

4.41 The highest potential risk in the context of occupational exposure is from exposure to high infectivity tissues through direct inoculation, for example as a result of sharps injuries, puncture wounds or contamination of broken skin, and exposure of the mucous membranes.

4.42 Healthcare personnel who work with patients with definite, probable or possible CJD/vCJD, or with potentially infected tissues, should be appropriately informed about the nature of the risk and relevant safety procedures.

4.43 Compliance with standard infection control precautions, in line with those set out in “Guidance for Clinical Health Care Workers: Protection Against Infection with
Blood-borne Viruses” recommended by the Expert Advisory Group on AIDS and the Advisory Group on Hepatitis will help to minimise risks from occupational exposure.

4.44 For any accident involving sharps or contamination of abrasions with blood or body fluids, wounds should be gently encouraged to bleed, gently washed (avoid scrubbing) with warm soapy water, rinsed, dried and covered with a waterproof dressing, or further treatment given appropriate to the type of injury. Splashes into the eyes or mouth should be dealt with by thorough irrigation. The accident should be reported as defined in local practice, and an accident or incident form completed.

**Surgical procedures and instrument management**

4.45 For all patients with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD or vCJD, the following precautions should be taken for surgical procedures:

- Wherever appropriate and possible, the intervention should be performed in an operating theatre;
- Where possible, procedures should be performed at the end of the list, to allow normal cleaning of theatre surfaces before the next session;
- Only the minimum number of healthcare personnel required should be involved;
- Protective clothing should be worn, i.e. liquid repellent operating gown, over a plastic apron, gloves, mask and goggles, or full-face visor;
  - for symptomatic patients, this protective clothing should be single use and disposed of in line with local policies;
  - for patients “at increased risk” of CJD/vCJD, this protective clothing need not be single use and may be reprocessed;
- Single-use disposable surgical instruments and equipment should be used where possible, and subsequently destroyed by incineration or sent to the instrument store;
- Effective tracking of re-usable instruments should be in place, so that instruments can be related to use on a particular patient.
Single use instruments

4.46 Single-use instruments are utilised variably across surgical specialities and NHS Trusts. The following should be taken into account when using single-use instruments:

- The quality and performance of single-use instruments should be equivalent to those of reusable instruments with appropriate procurement, quality control and audit mechanisms in place;
- Procurement should be quality based not cost based, with the minimum safe functional requirements of each instrument purchased being understood by the purchaser;
- For reusable instruments there is an internal quality control, with instruments noted as faulty being either repaired or returned to the system manufacturer. A similar process needs to be put in place for any single-use instrument that is purchased;
- A CE mark is not necessarily a mark of quality of instruments, and quality control of sub-contractors is often difficult when the number of instruments increases.

Handling of instruments that are not designated as single-use

4.47 Where single-use instruments are not available, the handling of reusable instruments depends on:

- how likely the patient is to be carrying the infectious agent (the patient’s risk status);
- whether the patient has, or is “at increased risk” of, CJD/vCJD; and
- how likely it is that infection could be transmitted by the procedure being carried out i.e. whether there is contact with tissues of high or medium infectivity.

4.48 Tables 4c and 4d separately set out the actions to be taken for instruments used on patients with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD/vCJD. The differences in instrument management are due to differences in tissue infectivities between CJD/vCJD. These actions are also summarised in the algorithm at the end of this document.
### Table 4c: Handling of instruments – patients with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD (other than vCJD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tissue Infectivity</th>
<th>Status of patient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Definite or probable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High</strong>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain</td>
<td>Single use or Destroy or Quarantine for re-use exclusively on the same patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinal cord</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranial nerves, specifically the entire optic nerve and the intracranial components of the other cranial nerves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranial ganglia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior eye, specifically the posterior hyaloid face, retina, retinal pigment epithelium, choroid, subretinal fluid and optic nerve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pituitary gland</td>
<td>Single use or Destroy or Quarantine for re-use exclusively on the same patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinal ganglia</td>
<td>Single use or Destroy or Quarantine for re-use exclusively on the same patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olfactory epithelium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low</strong></td>
<td>No special precautions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4d: Handling of instruments – patients with, or “at increased risk” of vCJD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tissue Infectivity</th>
<th>Status of patient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Definite or probable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High</strong>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain</td>
<td>Single use or Destroy or Quarantine for re-use exclusively on the same patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinal cord</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranial nerves, specifically the entire optic nerve and the intracranial components of the other cranial nerves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranial ganglia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior eye, specifically the posterior hyaloid face, retina, retinal pigment epithelium, choroid, subretinal fluid and optic nerve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pituitary gland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinal ganglia</td>
<td>Single use or Destroy or Quarantine for re-use exclusively on the same patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olfactory epithelium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonsil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spleen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thymus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrenal gland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymph nodes and gut-associated lymphoid tissues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low</strong></td>
<td>No special precautions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Although dura mater is designated low infectivity tissue, procedures conducted on intradural tissues (i.e. brain, spinal cord and intracranial sections of cranial nerves) or procedures in which human dura mater has been implanted in a patient prior to 1992, are high risk and instruments should be handled as such.*

Published: 2 June 2003
Amended: January 2013
Quarantining instruments

4.49 Annex E provides guidance on the procedures which should be followed when quarantining surgical instruments is considered.

Decontamination of instruments

4.50 Effective decontamination is key to reducing the risk of transmission of CJD/vCJD through surgery. Annex C contains advice on the general principles of decontamination for TSE agents, and Table C4 contains a list of selected guidelines and standards related to decontamination.

4.51 It is important that the efficacy, safety, and compatibility with other decontamination processes, of products and technologies claiming to remove or inactivate prion protein from contaminated medical devices in laboratory and clinical practice, is established. Until this occurs, clinicians and laboratory managers should ensure that current guidelines are followed.

Incineration of instruments

4.52 The instruments should already be in a combustible sealed container. This should then be disposed of via the clinical waste stream, ensuring that this results in incineration.

Complex instruments

4.53 Some expensive items of equipment, such as drills and operating microscopes, may be prevented from being contaminated by using shields, guards or coverings, so that the entire items does not need to be destroyed. In this case, the drill bit, other parts in contact with high or medium risk tissues, and the protective coverings, would then need to be incinerated. However, in practice, it may be difficult to ensure effective protective covering, and advice should be sought from neurosurgical staff and the manufacturer to determine practicality.
Use of laser for tonsillectomy – smoke plumes
4.54 Some ENT surgeons may use laser techniques as an alternative to ‘conventional’ surgery for tonsillectomy. There is no evidence of the transmission of TSEs by the respiratory route. Any risk to surgeons from smoke plumes is thought to be very low, but there are no data on vCJD. General guidance on the safe use of lasers is available from MHRA - Device Bulletin 2008(03) ‘Guidance on the safe use of lasers, IPL systems and LEDs’ – available here.

Anaesthesia and intensive care
4.55 The Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland (AAGBI) in 2008 published an update to their guidance “Infection Control in Anaesthesia.” This guidance includes a section on prion diseases and can be found here.

Endoscopy
4.56 Annex F contains advice on the precautions to be taken for endoscopic procedures on patients with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD/vCJD.

Ophthalmology
4.57 Annex L contains advice on the precautions to be taken for ophthalmic procedures on patients with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD/vCJD.
Community healthcare of CJD/vCJD patients

4.58 People should not be dissuaded from routine contact with CJD/vCJD patients as both CJD and vCJD are not thought to present a risk through normal social or routine clinical contact.

4.59 No special measures over and above standard infection control precautions are generally required for caring for CJD/vCJD patients in the community, as it is unlikely that procedures will be adopted that will lead to contact with high or medium risk tissues.

Caring for symptomatic patients at home

4.60 Those caring for patients at home should be advised of the standard infection control practices that would apply to any patient. They should be provided with disposable gloves, paper towels, waste bags and sharps containers, as appropriate. Provision should be made with the Local Authority for the removal and disposal of clinical waste and sharps from the home.

4.61 Late stage CJD/vCJD patients may experience tissue breakdown and the development of extensive pressure sores. These lesions should be dressed regularly, using standard infection control precautions, and contaminated dressings disposed of as normal clinical waste.

Spillages

4.62 It is assumed that all spillages in the community will be of low risk material, for example blood and urine. Standard infection control precautions should be followed to clear up spillages of material from patients with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD/vCJD in the community. Spillages should be cleared up as quickly as possible, keeping contamination to a minimum. Disposable gloves and an apron should be worn when removing such spillages. The surface should then be washed thoroughly with detergent and warm water.

4.63 For spillages of large volumes of liquid, absorbent material should be used to absorb the spillage. A number of proprietary absorbent granules are available for
such use, including those containing sodium dichloroisocyanurate, but it should be noted that these do not deactivate TSE agents.

4.64 Any waste (including cleaning tools such as mop heads and PPE worn) should be disposed of as normal clinical waste.

Clinical waste
4.65 Clinical waste should be disposed of as set out in Table 4b.

Bed linen
4.66 Patients’ clothes and bed linen can be washed as normal, although in the interests of general hygiene it may be preferable to wash fouled linen separately. Commercial laundry services can be used as an alternative and, particularly where patients are incontinent, a laundry service can be of great help to carers.

Pregnancy
4.67 In the event that a patient with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD or vCJD becomes pregnant, no additional infection control precautions need to be taken during the pregnancy. If a home delivery is decided upon, it is the responsibility of the midwife to ensure that any contaminated material is removed and disposed of in line with the procedures described in paragraph 4.39.

Dentistry
4.68 The risks of transmission of infection from dental instruments are thought to be very low provided satisfactory standards of infection control and decontamination are maintained. There is no reason why any patient with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD or vCJD, should be refused routine dental treatment. Such people can be treated in the same way as any member of the general public.

4.69 Information for dentists about the management of patients with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD/vCJD can be found [here](#). Advice for dentists on re-use of endodontic instruments and vCJD can be found [here](#). An advice note concerning problems with dental care for individuals ‘at-risk’ of CJD for public health purposes can be found [here](#).

Published: 2 June 2003
Amended: January 2013
4.70 Dental instruments used on patients with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD or vCJD can be handled in the same way as those used in any other low risk surgery, i.e. these instruments can be reprocessed according to best practice and returned to use. Dentists are reminded that any instruments labelled by manufacturers as ‘single-use’ should not be re-used under any circumstances.

4.71 Advice on the decontamination of dental instruments can be found in the Department of Health guidance HTM01-05 ‘Dental decontamination’. This guidance has been produced to reflect a reasonable and rational response to emerging evidence around the effectiveness of decontamination in primary care dental practices, and the possibility of prion transmission through protein contamination of dental instruments. It is available here.

After death

4.72 Guidance on dealing with the bodies of patients with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD or vCJD, is contained in Annex H. This includes advice on carrying out post mortem examinations and transportation of bodies, and advice for undertakers on embalming, funerals and cremations.
Algorithm chart for precautions for reusable instruments for surgical procedures on patients with, or “at increased risk” of, CJD, vCJD and other human prion diseases

- **PATIENT**
  - **Possible**
    - Procedure involves high or medium risk tissues
      - Quarantine instruments for re-use exclusively on the same patient pending diagnosis
  - **Definite or probable**
    - Procedure involves low risk tissues
      - Reprocess instruments according to best practice and return to use
    - Procedure involves high or medium risk tissues
      - EITHER: Dispose of instruments by incineration OR Quarantine instruments for re-use exclusively on the same patient
  - **At increased risk**
    - Procedure involves low risk tissues
      - Reprocess instruments according to best practice and return to use
    - Procedure involves high or medium risk tissues
      - Definite or probable CJD confirmed or diagnosis inconclusive
        - Dispose of instruments by incineration Or maintain Quarantine for re-use exclusively on the same patient
      - Alternative diagnosis confirmed
        - Reprocess instruments according to best practice and return to use

Published: 2 June 2003
Amended: January 2013