

Call or Email Us!

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Measles in the News

Due to the current increase in measles cases, we have received many questions from concerned child care providers. We would like to address some main points.

Information on recent national measles outbreak

- According to the CDC, the US is currently experiencing a large outbreak of measles associated with an amusement park that has spread to 7 states. From December 28, 2014, through March 13, 2015, there have been 145 cases linked to this outbreak.
- Washington State had two confirmed cases related this outbreak, including one that exposed residents of Snohomish County.
- Overall from January through March 13, 2015, the US has had 176 total cases of measles in 17 different states. Most of these cases were part of one of 4 different outbreaks.

Is there measles here in Washington State now?

 YES. Currently, there is an outbreak of measles in Clallam county that is unrelated to the Disney park outbreak. So far there have been 5 confirmed cases but more can be expected.

How does measles spread?

- Measles is highly contagious before the rash starts and the person does not realize they are sick.
- It is spread when an infected person breathes, coughs, or sneezes.
- The disease can be in the air for up to 2 hours after an infected person leaves the area.
- A person can spread the virus to others from 4 days before the rash starts until 4 days after the rash appeared.



How likely is it that we can get measles?

• Unprotected (not vaccinated) persons, are always at some risk of getting the virus. The risk rises when the person travels to other countries where vaccination levels are low or are around other unvaccinated people.

 You are always welcome to call Shohomish Health District at 425.339.5278 with questions.

What can I do to help protect infants and children who are not vaccinated?

- Encourage all staff working with infants to be up to date with their vaccines.
- Review all immunization records and make sure children are up to date with the MMR vaccine.



At what age can you get the vaccine?

- The first dose of the MMR vaccine is routinely given between 12 and 15 months. The second dose is given between 4-6 yrs.
- Adults who were born during or after 1957 who do not have a history of having received at least one dose of vaccine on or after their first birthday, need to have a dose.
- People born before 1957 can be considered immune and do not need the vaccine.

What if I don't know if I had the MMR vaccine?

 Consult with your medical provider. A blood test can be ordered to check if you have antibodies to measles.

Where can I get help reviewing the vaccine records (CIS and COE forms)?

- Staff from the CDO program can assist you in reviewing your records and give you guidance on WAC rules and how to manage your files.
- To schedule an immunization review consultation, please contact us at 425.339.5278 or email us at <u>childcarehealth@snohd.org</u>.

What resources are there for child cares to give to parents?

- For general information about measles to share with parents visit: http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd-vac/measles/fs-parents.html
- Child cares should encourage parents to speak to their



- High fever (may spike to more than 104° F)
- Cough
- Runny nose
- Red, watery eyes
- Rash breaks out 3-5 days after symptoms begin



voung children.

Measles Can Be Serious



About 1 out of 4 people who get measles will be hospitalized.



1 out of every 1,000 people with measles will develop brain swelling due to infection (encephalitis), which may lead to brain damage.



1 or 2 out of 1,000 people with measles will die, even with the best care.

You have the power to protect your child.



Provide your children with safe and long-lasting protection against measles by making sure they get the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine according to CDC's recommended should look something similar to picture to the right. Once you find out what percent bleach you have, you will need to look at the chart below to determine the recipe for mixing it. If, for example, you wanted to mix up one quart of disinfecting solution for your diaper changing table and bathroom, and you had 8.25% bleach, you would add one and a half teaspoons of bleach to one quart of cool water. For one quart of sanitizing solution using 8.25% bleach, you would need 1/4 teaspoon of bleach mixed into one quart of cool water. For assistance in reading the chart and/or mixing bleach solutions, please contact us at 425.339.5278 or by email at childcarehealth@snohd.org. We are happy to assist you.

Disinfecting and Sanitizing with Bleach

Guidelines for Mixing Bleach Solutions for Child Care and Similar Environments

Preparation Tips

- Prepare a fresh bleach solution each day in a wellventilated area that is separate from children.
- Label bottles of bleach solution with contents, ratio, and date mixed.
- Use cool water.
 Always add bleach to cool water, NOT water to bleach.
- Wear gloves and eye protection.
- Prepare solution in an area with an eye wash.

Disinfecting Solutions

For use on diaper change tables, hand washing sinks, bathrooms (including toilet bowls, toilet seats, training rings, soap dispensers, potty chairs), door and cabinet handles, etc. 2.75% 5.25-6.25% 8.25% Water Bleach Bleach Bleach 1 Gallon 1/3 cup + 1 Tablespoon 3 Tablespoons 2 Tablespoons 1 Quart 1 1/2 Tablespoons 2 1/4 teaspoons 1 1/2 teaspoons

Sanitizing Solutions

For use on eating utensils, food use contact surfaces, mixed use tables, high chair trays, crib frames and mattresses, toys, pacifiers, floors, sleep mats, etc.

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Water	2.75%	5.25 - 6.25% 8.25%			
	Bleach	Bleach	Bleach		
1 Gallon	1 Tablespoon	2 teaspoons	1 teaspoon		
1 Quart	1 teaspoon	½ teaspoon	1/4 teaspoon		

Disinfection of non-porous non-food contact surfaces can be achieved with 600 parts per million (ppm) of chlorine bleach. To make measuring easier, the strengths listed in this table represent approximately 600-800 ppm bleach for disinfecting, and approximately 100 ppm for sanitizing. Chlorine test strips with a measuring range of 0-800 ppm or higher can also be used to determine the strength of the solution.

Contact your local health jurisdiction for further instructions on cleaning and disinfecting if specific disease or organisms are identified as causing illness in your program.

Use only plain unscented bleach that lists the percent (%) strength on the manufacturer's label. Read the label on the bleach bottle to determine the bleach strength. For example, Sodium Hypochlorite...6.25% or 8.25%.

This chart was created by the Disinfection Workgroup led by the Washington State Department of Health. Workgroup members consist of staff from the Department of Early Learning, Snohomish Health District, Local Hazardous Waste Management Program in King County, Washington State Department of Ecology, the Coalition for Safety and Health in Early Learning, and the Washington State Department of Health. Adapted graphically from: DOH Publication 970-216 January 2015. (http://here.doh.wa.gov/materials/guidelines-for-bleach-solutions)

Steps to Follow

- Clean the surface with soap and water before disinfecting or sanitizing.
- Rinse with clean water and dry with paper towel.
- Apply chlorine bleach and water solution to the entire area to be disinfected or sanitized.
- Air dry for at least 2 minutes.

overweight or obese children in Snohomish County is rising at an alarming rate. It has tripled in just 30 years.

sugar as a soda pop, some have even more.

The consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages begins in early childhood and typically increases as children age. In 2002, the Feeding Infants and Toddlers Study reported that 44% of toddlers consumed either fruit juice, fruit drinks or soda at least once a day, every day. In addition to obesity, these sugary beverages can cause other health issues such as tooth decay. This makes it very important not to overlook the importance of the beverage you offer children during child care hours. Beverages should be considered a nutritional component and a potential source of calories and sugar during meals or snacks.

Juice should be served sparingly. Though juice can be a source of some vitamins and minerals, it is also a huge source of added sugar. Most juices have as much sugar as a soda pop, some have even more. Juice is also lacking the beneficial fiber that you get by simply eating whole fruit instead. If you do serve juice on occasion, choose 100% fruit juice with no added sugars. Orange juice is much higher in nutrients than apple or grape. Avoid "juice beverages" that may only contain a small amount of actual fruit juice such as Capri Suns, Sunny Delight, Hi C, juice cocktails or lemonade. Soda should also never be served at child care. Sugary drinks add empty calories to our daily diet very quickly, providing no nutritional return. They also take the place of beneficial beverages that kids and adults need such as water or unflavored milk.

You may have noticed the 5210 campaign around Snohomish County. This campaign reinforces that we need to watch what we drink by reminding children and families that every day we should aim for:

5-servings of fruits and vegetables

- 2-hours or less of recreational screen time
- 1-hour of physical activity
- 0-sugary beverages!



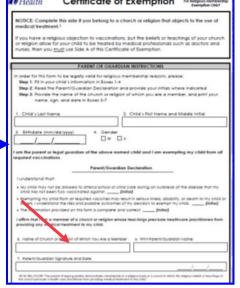
PART 1: PARENT OR GRARDIAN INSTRUCTIONS	PART 2: HEALTHCARE PROVIDER INSTRUCTIONS					
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SIDE A

There are now two separate sections for parents and for healthcare providers to fill out (see red arrows). Providers must now fill out the exemption for each specific disease or vaccine.

SIDE B

The religious *membership* exemption, which allows a parent to sign the form without a provider signature (see red arrow), has been moved to side B.



Click on the link below to access the new COE form

http://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/Pubs/348-106 CertificateofExemption.pdf

New Backyard Farm Animal Policy Coming Soon



Are you a provider who has backyard chickens, a pony in a pasture on your property, or a family goat? A new version of our "pet policy" will soon be available for you to use. This policy will be designed to meet

Distance Learning Classes

Snohomish Health District provides distance learning classes for Snohomish County child care providers on a variety of disease and illness prevention topics. These STARS-approved classes are being offered at **NO COST** this year. They are designed to take about 2 hours to complete. On the class start date you will receive the curriculum via email. You will have until the end of the month to complete and return the test and evaluation (either via email or US mail). Once the test has been reviewed, you will receive a certificate via email. Further detailed instructions will be provided when you register.

How Do I Register? It's simple! Email your name and the course or courses you wish to take to the appropriate email address below. Can't decide? Register for all of them and decide after you've seen the material!

NOTES: While it is acceptable to repeat classes previously taken, we strongly discourage repeating a class within a 3 year period and encourage taking a wide variety of classes. Due to staffing and time constraints, tests and assignments will be processed for providers who either *live or work* in SNOHOMISH COUNTY ONLY. Thank you for your understanding.

2015 Communicable Disease Class Schedule

To register, email childcarehealth@snohd.org
Start date

Title

Jan 1	Disease Prevention for Infant and Toddler Care	
Feb 2	Preventing Reportable Illnesses	
Mar 2	Disaster Preparedness for Child Cares	
Apr 1	Preventing Diseases from Animals in Child Care Settings	
May 1	Cleaning and Sanitizing in Child Cares	
Jun 1	Summertime Illness Prevention New!	
Jul 1	Immunization Tracking	
Aug 3	Teaching Illness Prevention to Young Children	
Sep 1	Preschool Illness Prevention Basics	
Oct 1	Pandemic Flu Preparedness	
Nov 2	Pertussis: What Child Care Providers Should Know	
Dec 1	Medication Management for Child Care New!	

2015 Healthy Communities Class Schedule



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We are available by phone or to visit your child care.
We can help with:

- •Reportable Disease Control
- Outbreak Investigation
- •Illness Prevention Advice
- Exclusion Policies
- •Safe Food Preparation
- •Cleaning and Sanitizing
- •Pet Policies
- •Handwashing Practices

.... And much more!

To notify the Snohomish Health District of a reportable illness, call 425.339.5278.