

Preventing Transmission of Infection

Isolation Precautions

Type of Precautions	Examples of Diseases Requiring This Isolation	Isolation and Preventive Measures
Standard Precautions:	Should <u>always</u> be used when the potential exists for exposure to any blood or body fluids. Clean hands when entering and leaving the patient room. Cover mouth and nose with arm or tissue when coughing or sneezing. Wear gown and glove if soiling likely. Wear facemask (or respirator, if indicated) and eye protection if splashing with body fluids likely.	
Airborne Precautions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pulmonary or laryngeal Tuberculosis ▪ Chickenpox ▪ Disseminated herpes zoster (shingles) ▪ Measles (rubeola) ▪ Emerging/re-emerging novel respiratory pathogen identified as a significant public health concern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wash or sanitize hands when entering and leaving room and after removal of PPE ▪ Airborne infection isolation room (negative airflow) ▪ Use N-level (95, 99, or 100) respirator or PAPR (Powered air purifying respirator) ▪ Use other PPE in accordance with Standard Precautions or other concomitant type of precautions ▪ Notify Infection Preventionist and Facilities/Engineering of room number when initiating and stopping precautions ▪ No special precautions for dishes/utensils ▪ Use dedicated or disposable equipment when available ▪ Clean and disinfection reusable equipment including IV pumps, cell phones or pagers if used in room, other electronics, supplies and equipment prior to removing from patient's room ▪ Ensure blood pressure cuff and stethoscope are cleaned and disinfected between patients. ▪ Only essential supplies stored in room ▪ Bag linen inside the patient's room ▪ After patient is discharged, keep door closed for one hour to allow for complete air exchange in the room. ▪ Room cleaning using standard EPA-approved germicide ▪ Essential transport only. Have patient wear a surgical mask when out of the room. ▪ Clean and disinfect transport vehicle ▪ Alert receiving department regarding patient's isolation precaution status. ▪ Evaluate role of immunization for healthcare personnel and patients ▪ Discontinue isolation per hospital policy or following Infection Preventionist/Public Health instruction.

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Droplet Precautions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bacterial meningitis (<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>) ▪ Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)-Also contact precautions ▪ Seasonal influenza ▪ Pertussis (whooping cough) ▪ Mumps ▪ Human metapneumovirus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wash or sanitize hands when entering and leaving room and after removal of PPE ▪ Private room ▪ Wear surgical mask when entering the room ▪ If contact with secretions likely, use gown, glove and eye protection in accordance with Standard Precautions ▪ No special precautions for dishes/utensils ▪ Use dedicated or disposable equipment when available, if contact precautions are also indicated ▪ Clean and disinfection reusable equipment including IV pumps, cell phones or pagers if used in room, other electronics, supplies and equipment prior to removing from patient's room ▪ Ensure blood pressure cuff and stethoscope are cleaned and disinfected between patients. ▪ Only essential supplies stored in room ▪ Bag linen inside the patient's room ▪ Room cleaning using EPA-registered disinfectant ▪ Essential transport only. Place patient in clean gown and cover with clean sheet. ▪ Clean and disinfect transport vehicle ▪ Alert receiving department regarding patient's isolation precaution status. ▪ Evaluate role of immunization for healthcare personnel and patients ▪ Discontinue isolation per hospital policy or following Infection Preventionist/Public Health instruction.
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Contact Precautions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MDRO organisms (MRSA, VRE, resistant Acinetobacter, ESBL. <i>C. difficile</i>) ▪ Rotavirus ▪ RSV (also droplet precautions) ▪ Scabies (until treated) ▪ Wounds, skin lesions or abscesses with uncontained drainage ▪ Diarrhea with likely infectious cause in an incontinent or diapered patient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wash or sanitize hands when entering and leaving room and after removal of PPE ▪ Private room ▪ Cohorting if private room not available (must be done in consultation with Infection Prevention & Control) ▪ Gowns and Gloves when entering the room ▪ Other PPE in accordance with Standard Precautions ▪ No special precautions for dishes/utensils ▪ Use dedicated or disposable equipment when available ▪ Clean and disinfect reusable equipment including IV pumps, cell phones or pagers if used in room, other electronics, supplies and equipment prior to removing from patient's room ▪ Ensure blood pressure cuff and stethoscope are cleaned and disinfected between patients. ▪ Only essential supplies stored in room ▪ Bag linen in the patient's room ▪ Room cleaning using EPA-registered disinfectant. In outbreak situation, consider alternate agent (e.g., hypochlorite for <i>Clostridium difficile</i>). ▪ Essential transport only. Place patient in clean gown and cover with clean sheet. ▪ Clean and disinfect transport vehicle ▪ Alert receiving department regarding patient's isolation precaution status. ▪ Discontinue isolation per hospital policy or following Infection Preventionist instruction. As a general rule, patient stays in Contact Precautions until discharge.
<p>Protective/Neutropenic Precautions: CDC has indicated that reverse isolation provides no additional protection for the patient. If the patient is neutropenic, please refer to the isolation policy/procedure for additional measure that may be indicated.</p>		