



Hospital Infection Control Team

AIIMS, Rishikesh

STANDARD AND TRANSMISSION BASED PRECAUTIONS



INTRODUCTION

- **Isolation** : **voluntary or compulsory separation and confinement** of those known or suspected to be infected with a contagious disease agent (whether ill or not) to prevent further infections.
- **Quarantine** : **compulsory separation and confinement**, with restriction of movement, of healthy individuals or groups who have potentially been exposed to an agent to prevent further infections.

ISOLATION VS. QUARANTINE

	Isolation	Quarantine
Used for	People who are ill with contagious diseases	People who have been exposed to a contagious disease, but are not sick
Process	Receive care for the disease, with precautions put into place to prevent the spread of the disease.	Individuals are separated from others who have not been exposed to the disease, and can receive vaccinations, antibiotics, early diagnostic testing and symptom monitoring.
Length	Period of infectiousness for the disease.	Incubation period of the disease.
Location	Hospital, care facility or patient's home.	Home, designated emergency facility or a specialized hospital.

COHORTING



□ Needed When

- Single rooms are not available
- There is more than one patient with the same confirmed infection

□ Patient cohorting should be ***combined with other infection prevention and control measures***

- e.g. Hand hygiene, PPE and environmental decontamination.

□ Patients should be separated by

- at least 3 feet (1m) from each other in a cohort area,
- bed curtains can be drawn as an additional physical barrier

UNIVERSAL/STANDARD PRECAUTIONS

- Hand hygiene
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Respiratory hygiene/cough etiquettes
- Biomedical Waste Management
- Use aseptic technique
- Safe injection practices—needles and other sharps
- Environmental cleaning and disinfection
- Linen management



What are Isolation Precautions?

- Practices that prevent transmission of certain diseases from patients to staff, and from staff to other patients
- Type of isolation precautions is determined by how a disease is transmitted (passed)

Isolation Precautions

- Isolation Precautions are done in addition to Standard Precautions and include
- Strict adherence to hand hygiene
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for the type of isolation precautions in place
- Environmental disinfection

CDC's Transmission Based Precaution


Type	Mode of transmission	Infections
Airborne	Nuclei of $< 5\mu\text{m}$	Pulm. TB, Measles Varicella Zoster
Droplet	Nuclei of $> 5\mu\text{m}$	Influenza, Meningococcal, Pertussis
Contact	Transmission by direct or indirect contact	Enteric infections
Blood	Exposure to blood inoculation	HIV, HBV & HCV

Types : Transmission Based Precautions

1. Contact Precautions—exposure to “touching/oozing”
2. Airborne Precautions—exposure to “coughing”
3. Droplet Precautions—exposure to “sneezing, dripping”

CONTACT PRECAUTIONS


To prevent the spread of infection,
ANYONE* ENTERING THIS ROOM MUST WEAR:

 **Gloves** ✓

 **Gown** ✓


Applies whether or not contact with the patient or the patient's environment is anticipated.

*Patient visitors do not need to wear gloves and a gown, but must wash hands upon entering and leaving this room.

Questions? Please call the Department of Infection Control & Prevention at 936-0725 


AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS

To prevent the spread of infection,
ANYONE* ENTERING THIS ROOM MUST WEAR:

 **N-95 Respirator** ✓


Also ensure that the **door** to the patient's room **remains closed at all times.**

*Patient visitors should wear a blue surgical mask while in the patient's room.


Questions? Please call the Department of Infection Control & Prevention at 936-0725 

DROPLET PRECAUTIONS

To prevent the spread of infection,
ANYONE ENTERING THIS ROOM MUST WEAR:

 **Surgical Mask** ✓

N-95 Respirators should **not** be used for personal protection with patients in droplet precautions.

Questions? Please call the Department of Infection Control & Prevention at 936-0725 

I. Contact Precautions

- **Contact Precautions** apply to diseases transmitted by direct contact with the patient's skin and/or infectious substance and by indirect contact with the patient's environment

I - CONTACT PRECAUTIONS

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Diseases Requiring Contact Precautions

- Acute gastroenteritis / diarrheal diseases
- Clostridium difficile
- Lice infestation
- Scabies
- Large wounds
- Burn patients in ICU
- MDROs : MRSA, VRE, Resistant gram-negative bacilli

CONTACT PRECAUTION STRATEGIES

- Isolate / Cohort
- Place signs and PPE at room entry.
- Promote gown and glove use for contact with the patient or their immediate surroundings.
- Ensure proper environment and equipment care
 - Use disposable equipment/equipment dedicated to that patient
 - Clean and disinfect common equipment before use for another patient.
 - Clean and disinfect patient room routinely

II - AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS

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Diseases Requiring Airborne Precautions

1. Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB)
2. Measles
3. Chicken Pox
4. Unusual bioterrorism agents and others such as ...
 - Smallpox (Bioterrorism)
 - Viral hemorrhagic fevers (Bioterrorism)
 - SARS

N-95 RESPIRATORS

- **ALL STAFF** providing care to patients on **Airborne Precautions** must wear an **N-95 respirator!!**
- N-95 respirators must be fit tested

AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS

- Post the blue Airborne Precautions sign on the patient's door
- Patients should be placed in negative pressure rooms
- Keep the door closed!!!
- Limit transport of patient from room except for essential purposes
- Have the patient wear a regular surgical mask any time they are transported from their room
- Inform the receiving department of the patient's isolation status prior to transferring the patient

III. DROPLET PRECAUTIONS

- Applies to diseases transmitted by close contact with respiratory secretions
- Infectious droplets are expelled when a patient coughs or sneezes
- Droplets remain airborne for about 3 feet, then fall to the floor

Diseases Requiring Droplet Precautions Respirators

- Influenza
- Pertussis (Whooping Cough)
- Mumps
- Meningitis caused by *H. influenzae* or *N. Meningiditis*
- Anthrax (Respiratory), Rabies

DROPLET PRECAUTIONS

- Post the **green Droplet Precautions sign** on the door
- Wear a **regular surgical mask** when providing patient care
- Wear gloves when handling items contaminated with respiratory secretions
- Wash hands after removing gloves

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

- Cleaning the room (door step to closet !!!!), surface cleaning
- Disinfection of the articles and equipment (chemical disinfectants , sun light...)
- Disinfection of linen (0.1% Hypochlorite)
- Disinfection and sterilization of the CSSD articles
- Visitors control
- Terminal disinfection (1% Hypochlorite)

Thank
you

