Transmission Based Isolation Precaution Policy Update 2024

HCA East Florida Division

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Isolation Precautions: Signs







Healthcare

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Contact Precautions

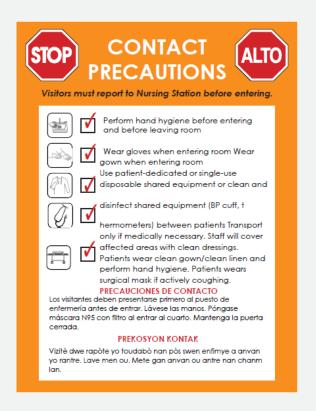
Gown and gloves

· Patient or environment of care contact

Environment

- Private room
- Cohorting if necessary
- Maintain 3 feet distance between patients in case of Cohorting

Consult infection prevention with questions when making decisions to discontinue isolation and cohorting.





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Enhanced Precautions for COVID-19

Enhanced precautions should be used for patients with possible or confirmed COVID-19.

Precautions:

- N-95 fit mask and eye protection
- Negative pressure rooms
- Door closed at all times

Consult infection prevention with questions when making decisions to discontinue isolation



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Airborne Transmission

Airborne organisms can be suspended in the air for extended periods of time and can occur when a patient coughs, sneezes, or talks.

Transport:

- Patients shall wear a mask
- Cover lesions if applicable
- Person transporting does not need to wear a mask

Precautions:

- N-95 fit mask
- Airborne Infection Isolation room (negative pressure isolation room)
- Door closed at all times
- Patients placed in Airborne Precaution shall be placed in a monitored negative pressure isolation room with a minimum of 6 to 12 air exchanges per hour.

Consult infection prevention with questions or making decisions to discontinue isolation

	AIRBORNE INFECTION ION PRECAUTIONS report to Nursing Station before entering.		
PLACE PA	ATIENT IN A NEGATIVE PRESSURE ROOM.		
Image: A start of the start	Perform hand hygiene before entering and before leaving room		
Ø 🗹	Staff must wear N95 respirator when entering room. (Perform self fit check with each mask application.) Visitors must wear a surgical mask		
	Keep door closed		
	Transport if only medically necessary. Patient must wear surgical mask and clean gown for all medically necessary transportation and perform hand hygiene.		
PRECAUCIONES AMBIENTALES			
Los visitantes deben presentarse primero al puesto de enfermería antes de entrar. Lávese las manos. Póngase máscara N95 con filtro al entrar al cuarto. Mantenga la puerta cerrada.			
PREKOSYON ANVIWÒNMAN Vizitè dwe rapòte yo toudabò nan pòs swen enfimye a anvan yo rantre. Lave men ou. Mete yon mask N95 ak yon filtè anvan ou antre nan chanm Ian. Kite pòt la fèrnen.			

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Droplet Transmission

Respiratory droplets with infectious agents travel directly from the respiratory tract to mucosal surfaces of the recipients, and may be generated by coughing, sneezing, or talking.

Precautions:

- Surgical Masks
- Single patient rooms

Transport:

- Medically necessary purposes only
- Patients should wear a facemask
- Persons transporting do not need to wear a mask
- Good hand hygiene





Enteric/Contact (Contact Plus) Precautions

Gown and gloves

· Patient or environment of care contact

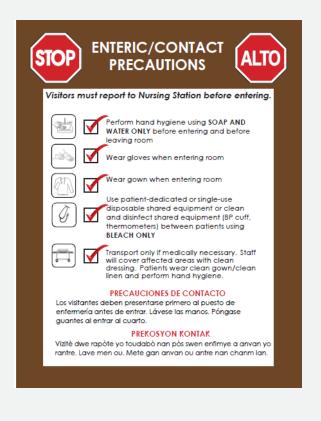
Environment

- Private room or cohort if necessary
- Use dedicated or single use equipment
- Use bleach only for environment and equipment

Hand Hygiene

 After contact with the patient and the patients environment, use soap and water to perform hand hygiene

Consult infection prevention with questions or making decisions to discontinue isolation





Isolation category and the most common conditions isolated

Infection/Condition	Isolation Precaution	
MDROs (MRSA, VRE, ESBL, or other antibiotic resistant organism)	Contact	
C-Difficile	Enteric/Contact (Contact Plus) Precautions	
Herpes Zoster (Shingles)-Localized disease	Contact for weeping Lesions . Airborne if immune compromised until dissemination R/C	
Chickenpox	Airborne & Contact for weeping lesions	
Meningococcal disease: Sepsis, pneumonia	Droplet	
Meningitis		
Viral/aseptic/fungal/TB	Standard	
Bacterial, gram-negative	Droplet	
HIB	Droplet	
Listeria meningitides	standard	
Neisseria meningitides	Droplet	
Streptococcus pneumonia	Standard	
TB (Known or suspect)	Airborne	
AFB Sputum ordered unless documentation of precautions not needed	Airborne	
Influenza (flu)	Droplet	
Lice/Scabies	Contact	
Group A strep (strep throat: - pneumonia/pharyngitis (young child/infant) - scarlet fever (young child/infant - serious invasive disease	Droplet	
RSV/Rotavirus	Contact	
Diarrhea in an incontinent/diapered patient or environment soiling	Contact	
Drainage uncontained	Contact	



Environmental Measures

A. Routine and terminal cleaning of isolation rooms

- 1. Daily room cubicle and bedside furniture of patients on transmission based precautions are cleaned using the same procedures used for other patients unless the infectious organism and the amount of environmental contamination indicates special procedures.
- 2. The rooms of patients on Contact Plus Precautions shall be cleaned with a hospital approved disinfectant that contains bleach.
- 3. Upon discharge of a patient on Airborne Precautions that is known to be positive for TB or a zoster virus (shingles or chickenpox), the room must remain closed and under negative pressure for a minimum of 60 minutes (bases on number of air exchanges per hour) prior to Environmental Services (EVS) staff entering to clean the room.

a. If conditions exist that require the room be available under that 60-minute time frame, EVS must wear an N-95 Respirator.

B. Terminal cleaning of Contact Precautions and Contact Plus Precautions upon discharge

- 1. Perform terminal cleaning when the patient is discharged or when taken out of Contact or Contact Plus Precautions.
- 2. Remove and launder privacy curtains
- 3. Contact Precautions sign is to be removed only after terminal cleaning has been completed by the Environmental Services Staff
- **C. Nutritional Services :** No special precautions are needed for dishes, glasses, or eating utensils for isolation rooms.
- **D. Linen** from a transmission based precaution room is handled in the same manner as with all other patient rooms.
- E. Trash from a transmission based precaution room is handled in the same manner as with all other patient rooms



Transporting isolation patients

Remember the three C's

 Patient bathed/showered, clean gown, clean bed sheets and perform hand hygiene

Covered

- Wounds contained within a dressing.
- Surgical mask for the patient in droplet or airborne precautions
- Clean sheet or blanket placed over the patient







Transporting isolation patients

Limit the transport of the patient from the room to essential purposes only.

- A. If transport is a medical necessity, schedule the patient as the last case of the day if possible.
- B. Notify the receiving department that the patient is on transmission based precautions and the specific category.
- C. Notify EVS of the patient movement to ensure proper cleaning practices.
- D. Patients on Airborne Precaution or Droplet Precautions must wear a surgical mask during transport.
- E. Patients with open draining wounds or skin lesions associated with varicella or smallpox or draining skin lesions caused by *M. tuberculosis*; ensure that the affected areas are covered to prevent aerosolization or contact with the infectious agent in skin lesions.
- F. Healthcare personnel transporting patients who are on Droplet Precaution or Airborne Precaution do not need to wear a mask or respirator during transport if the patient is wearing a mask and infectious skin lesions are covered.
- G. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is not to be worn in the hallway.
 - Exception: If transporting a patient that required dual person transport due to need for monitoring, the staff member providing the monitoring may wear PPE.



Visitations

A. Airborne Precautions

- 1. Limit visitors to household contacts or individuals essential for patient support.
 - a. Visitors will wear a regular surgical mask
- **B. Droplet Precautions**
 - 1. Visitors will wear a regular surgical mask.
- C. Contact and Contact Plus Precautions
 - 1. Visitors are educated and encouraged to wear PPE and perform hand hygiene



References

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