

## Isolation Precautions

Following is a reference for use for specific disease state precautions, which can be found on pages 91-110 of the “2007 Guidelines for Isolation precautions” (updated 2-15-2017). Immediately following this section is Table 2, which lists syndromes identifying the precautions to be followed and the length of time to follow them. These documents are listed alphabetically by disease. The reference document is located in the “Resources section” of this toolkit.

<https://cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/isolation/appendix/type-duration-precautions.html>

### **STANDARD PRECAUTIONS—All persons are potential sources of infection at all times**

To be used with everyone and includes:

- Hand hygiene
- Use of personal protective equipment (PPE), e.g. gloves, gowns, masks as warranted with risk of exposure
- Safe handling/cleaning/disinfection of potentially contaminated equipment and surfaces in patient environment
- Respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette
- Safe injection practices
- Patient transport

### **TRANSMISSION-BASED PRECAUTIONS**

- Only to be used when necessary
- Consider infectious agent or organism
- Is used to control the spread of infection
- Be the least restrictive you can

#### **Contact Precautions**

- Consider individual clinical situation
- Relatively healthy clients: make sure Standard Precautions are used, such as gloves and gowns for contact with uncontrolled secretions, pressure ulcers, draining wounds, ostomy bags/tubes, stool incontinence
- ADL dependent clients and those with uncontrolled drainage: need contact Precautions in addition to Standard Precautions

#### **Droplet Precautions**

- Gloves—direct client contact and on contact with the environment
- Gowns
- Don (put on) gloves and gown prior to client room entry
- Correct doff (removal) of PPE is very important

#### **Airborne Precautions—when in an institutional setting**

- N-95 or Powered Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR) for all caregivers when providing care.
- When in the home, this usually entails the client being restricted to the house and if they have to go out in public, they should wear a surgical mask. This precaution is most generally used when dealing with tuberculosis. For further information on tuberculosis, see RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS section

N-95 respirator or Powered Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR) for all caregivers when providing care.

When providing care in the home, airborne precautions usually means the client should be confined to the house and if they have to be out in the public, they should wear a surgical mask. This precaution is seen most generally when dealing with tuberculosis. For further information on tuberculosis, see **RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS** section.