**Basic Responsibility**

## Licensed Nurse, Physician

## Purpose

# To follow CDC Guidelines regarding the types of residents requiring Special Precautions

# **Procedure**

## Droplet Precautions

## In addition to Standard Precautions, use Droplet Precautions for residents known or suspected to have serious illnesses transmitted by large-particle droplets

## Examples of such illnesses include:

## Invasive *Haemophilus influenzae* type b disease, including meningitis, pneumonia, epiglottitis, and sepsis

## Invasive *Neisseria meningitidis* disease, including meningitis, pneumonia, and sepsis

## Other serious bacterial respiratory infections spread by droplet transmission, including:

## Diphtheria (pharyngeal)

## Mycoplasma pneumonia

## Pertussis

## Pneumonic plaque

## Serious viral infections spread by droplet transmission, including:

## Adenovirus

## Influenza

## Mumps

## Parvovirus B19

## Rubella

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| Room Placement | * Place in private room, or if unavailable * Place in a room with a resident who has active infection with the same microorganism, but with no other infection (cohorting), or if unavailable * Do not place in room with high risk residents * Maintain spatial separation of at least 3 feet between the infected resident and other residents and visitors. * Special air handling and ventilation are not necessary * Room door may remain open |
| Mask | * Wear a mask when working within 3 feet of the resident |
| Resident Transport | * Limit movement and transport of the resident from the room to essential purposes only. * If transport is necessary, minimize resident dispersal of droplets by masking the resident, if possible. |

## Contact Precautions

## In addition to Standard Precautions, use Contact Precautions for residents known or suspected to have serious illnesses easily transmitted.

## Examples of such illnesses include:

## Gastrointestinal, respiratory, skin, or wound infections or colonization with multidrug resistant bacteria (i.e.: VRE, MRSA) judged by the infection control program, based on current state, regional, or national recommendations, to be of special clinical and epidemiologic significance

## Enteric infections with a low infectious dose or prolonged environmental survival, including:

## Clostridium difficile.

## For diapered or incontinent residents, enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli 0157:H7, Shigella, hepatitis A, or rotavirus.

## Respiratory syncytial virus, parainfluenza virus

## Skin infections that are highly contagious or that may occur on dry skin, including:

## Diphtheria (cutaneous)

## Herpes simplex virus (mucocutaneous)

## Impetigo

## Major (noncontained) abscesses, cellulitis, or decubiti

## Pediculosis

## Scabies

## Zoster (disseminated or in the immunocompromised host). (Also requires Airborne Precautions)

## Viral/hemorrhagic conjunctivitis

## Viral hemorrhagic infections (Ebola, Lassa, or Marburg)

## Pneumonia, (Adenovirus)-also requires Droplet precautions

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| --- | --- |
| **Room Placement** | * Place in private room, or if unavailable * Place in a room with a resident who has active infection with the same microorganism, but with no other infection (cohorting), or if unavailable * Do not place in room with high risk residents * Special air handling and ventilation are not necessary * Room door may remain open |
| **Gloves and handwashing** | * Don gloves prior to direct care and after handwashing * During the course of providing care for the resident, change gloves after having contact with infective material that may contain high concentrations of microorganisms (fecal material and wound drainage). * Remove gloves before leaving room and wash hands immediately prior to leaving the room. |
| **Gown** | * Wear a gown if you anticipate that your clothing will come in contact with contaminated materials. * Store the gowns in a closed container that can be easily accessed by staff outside or inside the room. * Remove gown before leaving the resident’s environment. * After gown removal, ensure that clothing does not contact potentially contaminated environmental surfaces. |
| **Resident Transport** | * If transport is necessary/required, ensure that precautions are maintained. |

## Airborne Precautions

## In addition to Standard Precautions, use Airborne Precautions for residents known or suspected to be infected with microorganisms transmitted by airborne droplet nuclei

## Examples of such illnesses include:

## Measles (Rubeola

## Varicella (Also requires Contact Precautions)

## NOTE: This organization’s skilled nursing centers are not equipped to care for persons who require Airborne Precautions. If a resident is found or suspected to have one of the diseases requiring Airborne Precautions, immediate steps will be taken to transfer that person to an acute care facility. Airborne Precautions will be followed to the extent possible during this process and the transfer process.