

# CONTACT PRECAUTIONS

(in addition to Standard Precautions)

**VISITORS: Report to nurse before entering.**

**STOP**  
**Bleach**



## Patient Placement

**Private room**, if possible. Cohort if private room is not available.

## Gloves

Wear gloves when **entering** patient room.

**Change** gloves after having contact with infective material that may contain high concentrations of microorganisms (**fecal** material and **wound drainage**).

**Remove** gloves before leaving patient room.



## WASH

Wash hands with **SOAP AND WATER ONLY** immediately after glove removal and before leaving this room. After glove removal and handwashing, ensure that hands do not touch potentially contaminated environmental surfaces or items in the patient's room to avoid transfer of microorganisms to other patients or environments.



## Gown

Wear gown when **entering** patient room. **Remove gown before leaving** the patient's environment and ensure that clothing does not contact potentially contaminated environmental surfaces to avoid transfer of microorganisms to other patients or environments.



## Patient Transport

Limit transport of patient to essential purposes only. During transport, ensure that precautions are maintained to minimize the risk of transmission of microorganisms to other patients and contamination of environmental surfaces and equipment.



## Patient-Care

Dedicate the use of noncritical patient-care equipment to a single patient. If common equipment is used, clean and disinfect between patients.

# CONTACT Precautions:

In addition to Standard Precautions, use Contact Precautions for patients known or suspected to have illnesses easily transmitted by direct patient contact with items in the patient's environment and healthcare workers hands.

## Examples of such illnesses include:

1. Bloodstream, Gastrointestinal, Respiratory, Skin, or Wound infections or colonization with the organisms below:
  - MRSA                                      CRE
  - VRE                                        ESBL positive organisms
  - Acinetobacter
  - Pseudomonas (resistant to 3 or more classes of antibiotics)
  
2. Enteric infections including:
  - Uncontrolled diarrhea prior to diagnosis
  - Clostridium difficile (use Brown sign on door)
  - Norovirus (use Orange sign on door)
  - **For diapered or incontinent patients:**
    - Campy (Campylobacter)
    - Escherichia coli 0157:H7
    - Hepatitis A
    - Rotavirus
    - Shigella
  
3. Respiratory infections in infants and young children:
  - Enteroviral infections (Hand-foot and mouth, Coxsackie, Enterovirus, Echovirus, etc.)
  - Parainfluenza virus
  - (RSV)Respiratory syncytial virus
  
4. Skin infections/parasites that are highly contagious, including:
  - Bed Bugs(Use Black and white sign on door plus shoe covers)
  - Diphtheria (cutaneous)
  - Herpes simplex virus (neonatal or mucocutaneous)
  - Impetigo
  - Major (non-contained) abscesses, cellulitis, or decubiti
  - Pediculosis (Lice)
  - Scabies (Isolate for 24 hours after start of effective treatment)
  - Staphylococcal furunculosis (in infants and young children)
  - Zoster (Shingles) (until lesions are dry and crusted)
  
5. Viral hemorrhagic infections/conjunctivitis (Ebola, Lassa, or Marburg)