

STOP

CONTACT PRECAUTIONS

(in addition to Standard Precautions)

VISITORS: Report to nurse before entering.

PRIVATE

Private Room



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.



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.



WASH

Clean hands with an **alcohol foam or soap and water** immediately after glove removal.



Patient Transport

Limit transport of patient to essential purposes only. Prevent cross contamination. **During transport by bed**, use clean cover sheet, wipe bed rails with disinfectant and wear PPE during transport. contamination of environmental surfaces and equipment. **During transport by wheelchair**, use clean cover sheet, remove PPE before leaving the room.



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 O157: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)