

STANDARD PRECAUTIONS

PPE:

Gown & gloves - when touching blood or body fluids, non intact skin, mucous membranes, or contaminated materials

Masks & face/eye protection - when anticipating splashing of body fluids

NURSING INTERVENTIONS:

Implement standard precautions for all pts

Report communicable diseases per CDC policy

Handle all blood and body fluids as if contaminated

Dispose of PPE in pt's room

Private room is only needed if the pt is unable to maintain hygiene

Clean spills w/ a solution of bleach and water (1:10 dilution)

SHARING ROOMS:

Pts must have same organism

Avoid placing pts on isolation precautions in the same room w/ pts who are immunocompromised, have open wounds, or have anticipated prolonged lengths of stay

Ensure pts are located more than 3 ft from each other

Use privacy curtains between beds to minimize opportunities for direct contact

AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS

AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS:	PPE	NURSING INTERVENTIONS
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Diseases known to be transmitted by air for infectious agents smaller than 5 mcg	Mask	Standard precautions
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Measles	N95 respirator for known or suspected TB	Provide private room w/ monitored negative airflow
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Varicella		Keep door closed
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Pulmonary or laryngeal TB		Respiratory protection
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DROPLET PRECAUTIONS

PPE	NURSING INTERVENTIONS:	DROPLET PRECAUTIONS:
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Mask	Standard precautions	Protect against droplets larger than 5 mcg
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Private room is preferred		Streptococcal pharyngitis
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DROPLET PRECAUTIONS (cont)

May short w/ pt who has infection w/ same organism	Pneumonia
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Keep door closed	Scarlet fever
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Mask is required when personnel is within 3 ft of pt	Rubella
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	Pertussis
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	Mumps
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	Mycoplasma pneumonia
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	Meningococcal pneumonia/sepsis
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	Pneumonic plague
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CONTACT PRECAUTIONS

PPE:	CONTACT PRECAUTIONS:	NURSING INTERVENTIONS:
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Gloves	Prevent transmission of infectious agents that are spread by direct or indirect contact w/ the pt or the pt's environment	Standard precautions
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Gown	Wound drainage	Private room is preferred
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Mask & goggled (as needed)	Fecal incontinence	May cohort w/ pt who has infection w/ same organism
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	Bodily discharges	Gloves & gown worn by caregivers and visitors
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		Disposal of infectious dressing material into nonporous bag
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		Dedicated equipment for the pt or disinfect after each use
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		Pt to leave room only for essential clinical reasons
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PROTECTIVE ISOLATION

PROTECTIVE ISOLATION:

Used to protect pts who have an increased susceptibility to infections, are receiving chemotherapy, or are immunosuppressed or neutropenic

NURSING INTERVENTIONS:

Standard precautions

Institute maximum protection, which can include the use of sterile linens, food, and other supplies

Minimize exposure to microorganisms found on the outer layers of fresh flowers, fruits, and vegetables

Wear sterile gloves and gown/mask when in contact w/ the pt

Maximum protection will require ventilated/positive-pressure room

