

# HYGIENE AND HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS

## IV ISOLATION PRECAUTION

MUDr. Bohdana Rezková, Ph.D.



# Possibilities of prevention

## Standard precautions

the basic level of infection control precautions

to be used, as a minimum, in the care of all patients.

prevent transmission from both recognized and unrecognized sources

## Isolation precautions

In specific situation

mostly aimed on recognized pathogen

differ from the way of transmission

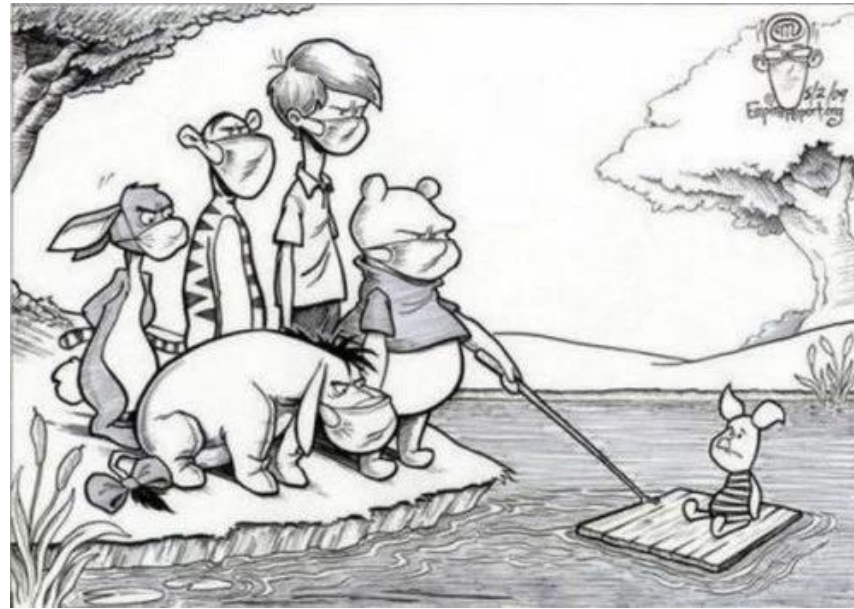
# Isolation precaution

- Syndromic or empiric application (likely pathogen) of transmission-based precautions.
- Based on supposed transmission way:
  1. Contact transmission – direct, indirect
  2. Droplet transmission
  3. Airborne transmission
- **Only for interhuman transmission! (e.g. not for legionellosis)**
- Other possibilities: cohorting, keeping the patient with an existing roommate, ...
- **For all persons in a contact with patient or medical equipment!!!**

# Isolation precautions

## Impact on the patient

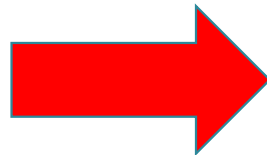
- anxiety, depression and other mood disturbances,
- perceptions of stigma,
- reduced contact with clinical staff.



# Isolation precautions

## Impact on the hospital ward

- Specific cleaning precaution
- Dedicated staff
- Organization of rounds (last in the sequence) and e.g. last position in daily surgical schedule
- Individualized patient-care aids
- Increased costs



Indicate individually regarding the compliance capability of the patient and local proposition.

# Contact precautions



- Prevent transmission of infectious agents which are spread by direct or indirect contact with the patient or the patient's environment (MDROs, Clostridium dif., norovirus, ...)
- Patient placement: a single-patient room or in multi-patient rooms,  $\geq 1$  m spatial separation between beds.
- PPE: gowns, gloves



# Droplet precautions



- Prevent transmission of pathogens spread through close respiratory or mucous membrane contact with respiratory secretions (B. pertussis, influenza virus, adenovirus, rhinovirus, N. meningitides, and group A Streptococcus).
- Patient placement: a single patient room or spatial separation of 1.5 m and the curtain between patient beds.
- PPE: mask,....
- Patient transported outside the room: mask (if tolerated) and following Respiratory hygiene/Cough etiquette .

# Airborne precautions



- Prevent transmission of infectious agents that remain infectious over long distances when suspended in the air (e.g., rubeola virus [measles], varicella virus [chickenpox], M. tuberculosis, and possibly SARS-CoV)
- Patient placement: a single-patient room that is equipped with special air handling and ventilation capacity (HEPA,...).
- Mask or respirator or other PPE, depending on the disease-specific recommendations.