

UNDERSTANDING ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS

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Outline:

- @ Definition of Standard Precautions.
- @ Identify Infection Chain.
- @ Components of Standard Precaution.
- @ Types of Isolation Precaution.

Standard Precautions:

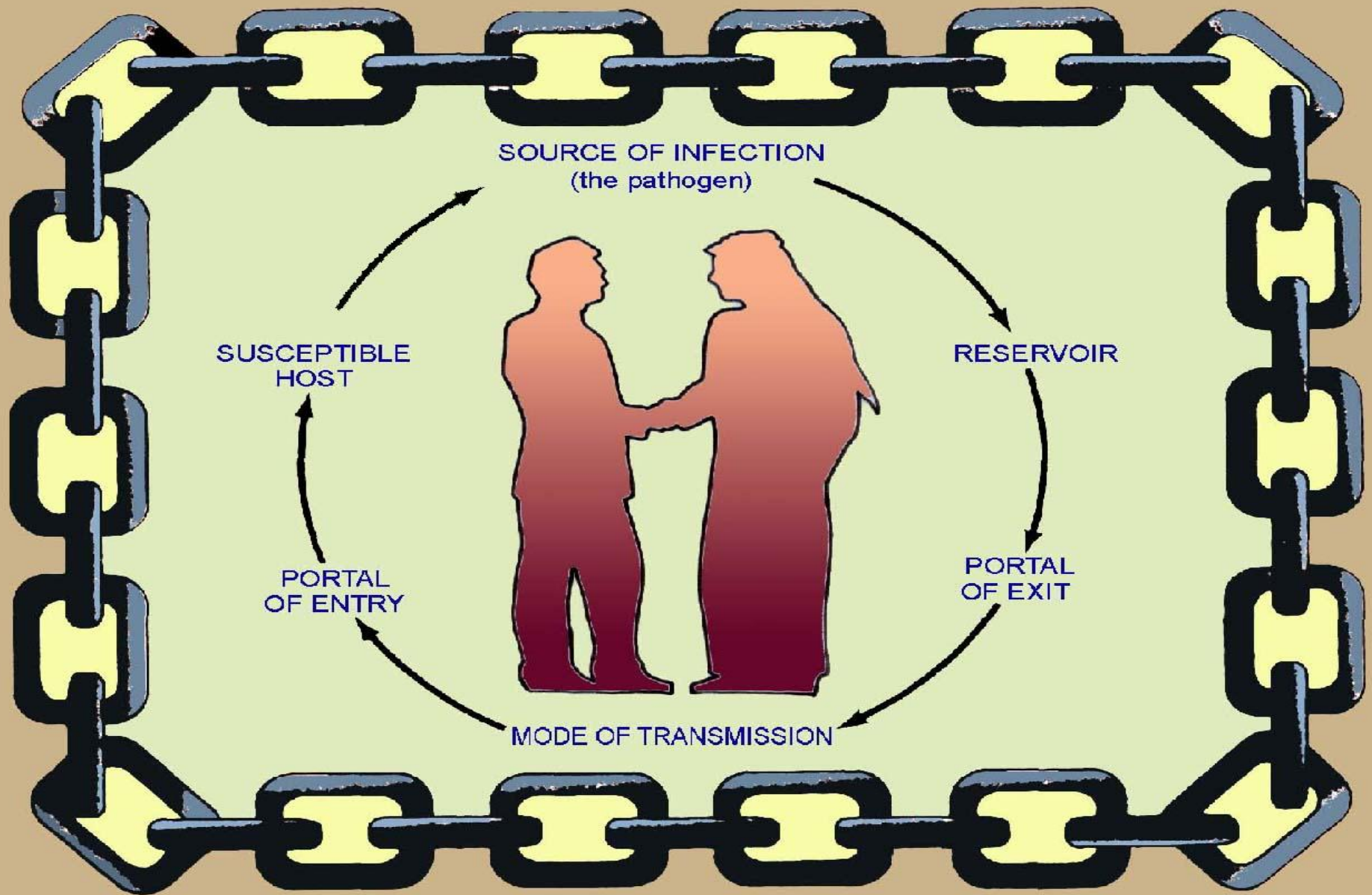
- ✚ Standard Precautions are the primary tool for the successful control of hospital (acquired) infections.
- ✚ Standard Precautions are those precautions designed for the care of all patients' regardless of their diagnosis or presumed infection status.
- ✚ These Precautions are applied to the following body substances:

- ✚ Blood.

- ✚ All body fluids, secretions, and excretions (except sweat).

- ✚ Non-intact skin.

- ✚ Mucous membranes.



The six components of the infectious disease process, also known as the chain of infection

Standard Precaution Components:

1. Hand Washing:

- It is the most important components of Standard Precautions.
- Hands should be washed thoroughly with an antimicrobial soap before and after patient care.
- Used after touching blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions and contaminated items.
- Used immediately after removing gloves.
- Used between patient contact.

Handwashing with soap and water



1 Remove jewellery and wet hands and wrists with warm water.



2 Use 1 or 2 squirts of liquid or foam soap.



3 Lather soap and scrub hands well, palm to palm.



4 Scrub in between and around fingers.



5 Scrub back of each hand with palm of other hand.



6 Scrub fingertips of each hand in opposite palm.



7 Scrub each thumb clasped in opposite hand.



8 Scrub each wrist clasped in opposite hand.



9 Rinse thoroughly under running water.



10 Pat hands dry with paper towel.



11 Turn off water using same paper towel.

2. Wearing of Protective Attire:

- It prevent direct contact with a patient's blood or body fluids.
- For example; gloves, gown, masks, and protective eyewear.





2.1 Gloves:

- For contact with blood, body fluids, secretions and contaminated items.
- for or with mucous membranes and non intact skin.
- When gloves are worn, they should be removed before leaving the patient's room and hands washed.
- Never leave the patient's room while still wearing gloves. Disease causing germs adhere well to glove surfaces and can then be carried to the next patient or medical equipment touched.



2.2 Masks and face mask:

- Protect mucus membranes of eyes, nose, and mouth when contact with blood and body fluid.

2.3 Gowns:

- Protect skin from blood or body fluid contact.
- Prevent soiling of clothing during procedures that may involve contact with blood or body fluids.



3. Sharps:

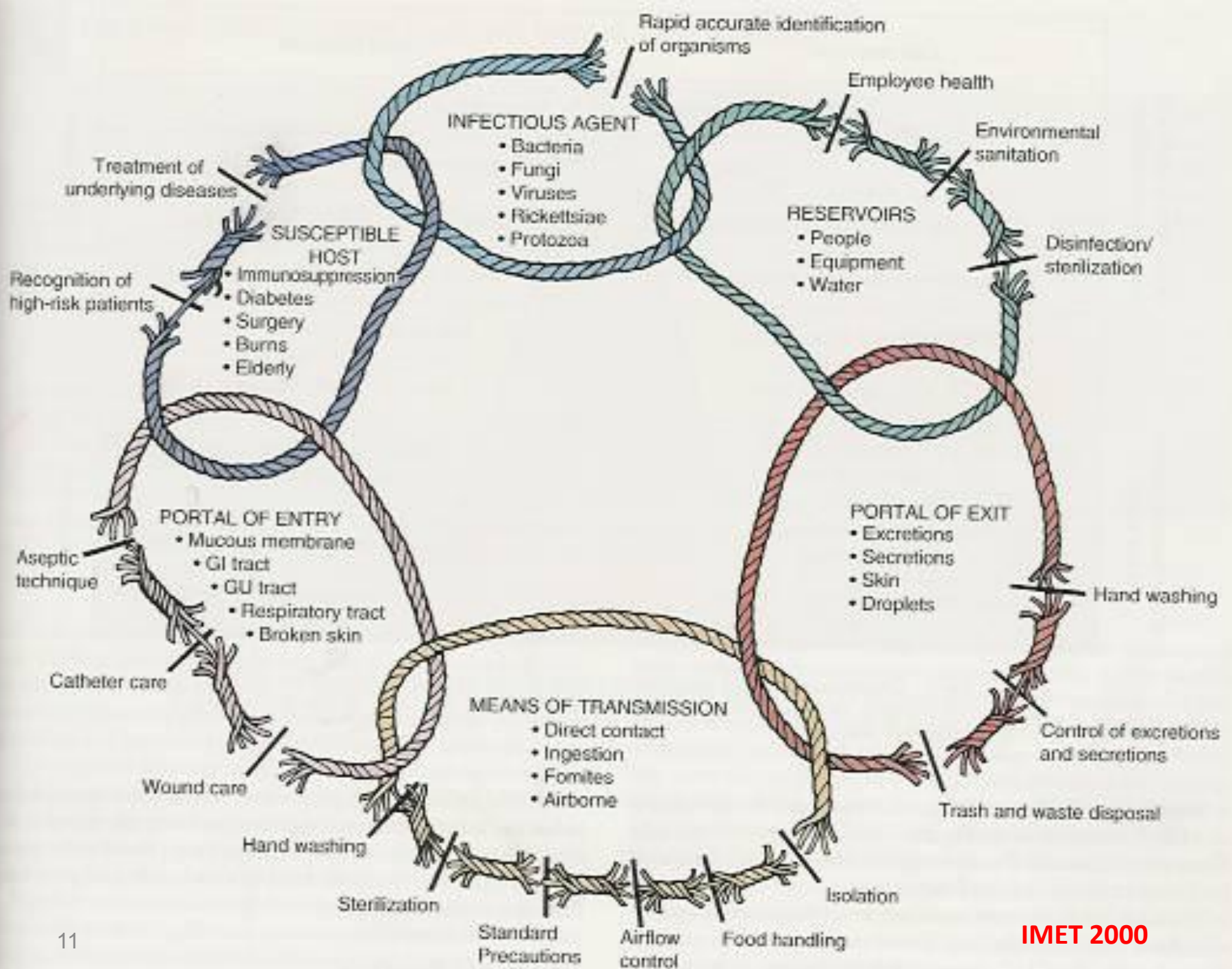
- Avoid recapping used needles.
- Place used needles in sharps box (puncture resistant container).



4. Contaminated Containers:

- Avoid place the contaminate items (touching patient) in the baskets or surround of patient.
- Place them in contaminate containers.





Types of Isolation Precautions:

1. Airborne Precautions.
2. Protective Precautions.
3. Droplet Precautions.
4. Contact Precautions.

Airborne Precautions:

- Airborne Precautions are used for patients who have or are suspected of having infections transmitted by the airborne route.
- This means that the bacteria or virus causing their disease is so small that it can be suspended in the air for long periods of time and may be carried for long distances on air currents.
- Examples of diseases are tuberculosis (TB), varicella (chickenpox), zoster (shingles), and measles.

Continue..... Airborne Precautions

The following measures are required for Airborne Precautions:

1. Room:

- ✘ The patient must be placed in a special isolation room.
- ✘ Isolation rooms are private rooms with a negative air pressure in relation to the outside corridor.
- ✘ closed door.

Continue..... Airborne Precautions

2. Employees:

- All employees must wear a surgical mask, to enter an airborne isolation room
- Visitors????? And restricted.

3. Patient:

Patient allow to leave the isolation room for essential purposes only (e.g., a diagnostic procedure that cannot be done in the patient's room). And, the patient must wear a surgical mask and the receiving area must be notified.

Protective Precautions :

- Protective Precautions are designed to protect the patient with impaired resistance to infection.
- Healthcare workers and visitors should pay careful attention to the Protective Precautions card outside the patient's room to identify the precautions required.

Continue..... Protective Precautions

For all patients requiring Protective Precautions, the following measures are followed:

- @ The patient is placed in a private room with the air pressure positive.
- @ Hands should be washed thoroughly with an antimicrobial soap before entering the patient's room and before providing direct patient care.
- @ No one should enter who is ill or feel like they may be getting sick.
- @ The patient is allowed no live plants, fresh fruits or uncooked vegetables.
- @ The patient should leave their room only for essential purposes.
- @ If the patient must leave their room, they should be instructed to wear a surgical mask.
- @ Only essential personnel and visitors should enter the patient's room.

Droplet Precautions:

- Droplet Precautions are used for patients who are known or suspected of having diseases spread by the droplet route.
- Droplet transmission occurs when the person coughs or sneezes and releases large respiratory droplets into the air.
- Unlike airborne particles, these droplets are heavy and fall to surfaces rapidly, usually falling within 3 feet of the patient. These particles are too heavy to remain in the air and to be carried on air currents.
- Examples of infections that require Droplet Precautions are meningococcal meningitis, Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV), pseudomonas infections and pertussis.

Continue..... Droplet Precautions

The following measures are required for Droplet Precautions:

- ☐ Place the patient in a private room.
- ☐ No special ventilation is required.
- ☐ Employees and visitors must wear a mask to enter the room.
- ☐ If the patient must leave their room, notify the receiving area and have the patient wear a mask when possible to minimize the dispersal of droplets.
- ☐ door may be left open.

Contact Precautions:

- Contact Precautions are used for diseases that are spread by direct or indirect contact.
- This means that the bacteria or virus can be acquired by either directly touching the infected site or body fluid or by touching equipment that may be contaminated with infectious material.
- Examples of infections that are spread by the contact route are multiply antibiotic-resistant bacteria such as methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) and vancomycin-resistant enterococcus (VRE), RSV (which also requires Droplet Precautions), and *Clostridium difficile* enterocolitis.

Continue.....Contact Precautions

The following measures are required for Contact Precautions.

1. Place the patient in a private room.
2. No special ventilation is required.
3. Gloves are to be worn when entering the room.
4. A gown should be worn.
5. Gown and gloves should be removed before leaving the patient's room and hands washed thoroughly.

Continue.....Contact Precautions

- Dedicate the use of patient care equipment such as stethoscopes and walkers. This avoids sharing of items between patients.
- If use of common equipment is unavoidable, then adequately clean and disinfect the item with alcohol before use for another patient.
- If the patient must leave their room for diagnostic tests or treatments, notify the receiving department that the patient requires Contact Precautions.

	Airborne Infection Isolation (AII) Precautions	Droplet Precautions	Contact Precautions
Room	Negative-pressure private, >6 air changes/hour,		
	Private room for patients who contaminate the environment or cannot maintain appropriate hygiene.		
Masks	For entering room (N95 or above)	Within 1 m of patient or when entering the room (surgical mask)	
	To protect oral and nasal mucosa during procedures and activities likely to generate splashes or sprays of blood, body fluids, secretions, or excretions		
Face shield/eye protection	To protect mucosa of eyes, nose, and mouth during procedures and activities likely to generate splashes or sprays of blood, body fluids, secretions, or excretions		
Gowns			If clothing contacts patient, surfaces, items in room; if patient has diarrhoea, ileostomy, colostomy, uncontained wound drainage.
	To protect skin and clothing during procedures and activities likely to generate splashes or sprays of blood, body fluids, secretions, or excretions		
Gloves			When entering room
	When touching blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions, contaminated items, mucous membranes, or nonintact skin		
Hand washing			Use medicated handwashing agent.
	When touching blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions, contaminated items; immediately after glove and personal protective equipments (PPE) removal; between patients		

