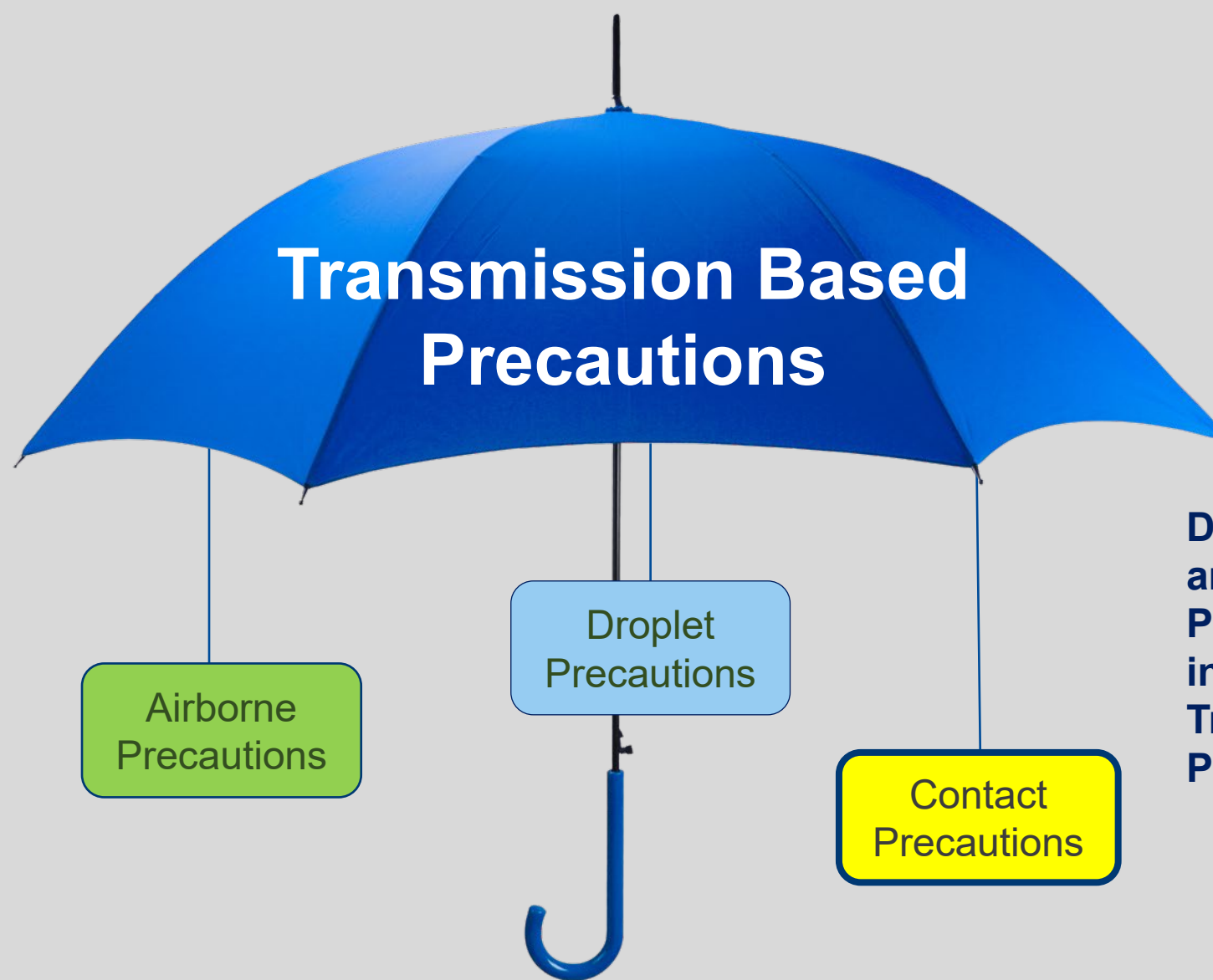


Contact Precautions



Transmission-Based Precautions are the second tier of basic infection control.

They should be used **in addition to Standard Precautions** for patients who may be infected or colonized with certain infectious agents.



Droplet, Contact and Airborne Precautions are all included in Transmission Based Precautions.

www.cdc.gov/infection-control/hcp/basics/transmission-based-precautions.html#:~:text=Transmission-Based%20Precautions%20are%20the,needed%20to%20prevent%20infection%20transmission.



Contact Precautions

They are used for patients with known or suspected infections that represent an increased risk for contact transmission with the patient or the patient's environment.

Gloves and gowns are required before entering the room and discarded prior to exiting the room.



CONTACT PRECAUTIONS



Everyone Must:
Clean their hands often, including before entering and when leaving room.

Providers & Staff Must:

BEFORE ENTERING ROOM



Perform hand hygiene



Put on a gown



Put on gloves

UPON LEAVING ROOM



Dispose of gloves



Remove and dispose of gown



Perform hand hygiene

Use dedicated or disposable equipment as able or clean and disinfect all reusable equipment between each use.

Direct or Indirect Contact

Direct contact occurs through skin-to-skin contact, kissing, and sexual intercourse.

Indirect transmission refers to the transfer of an infectious agent from a reservoir to a host by suspended air particles, inanimate objects (vehicles), or vectors.

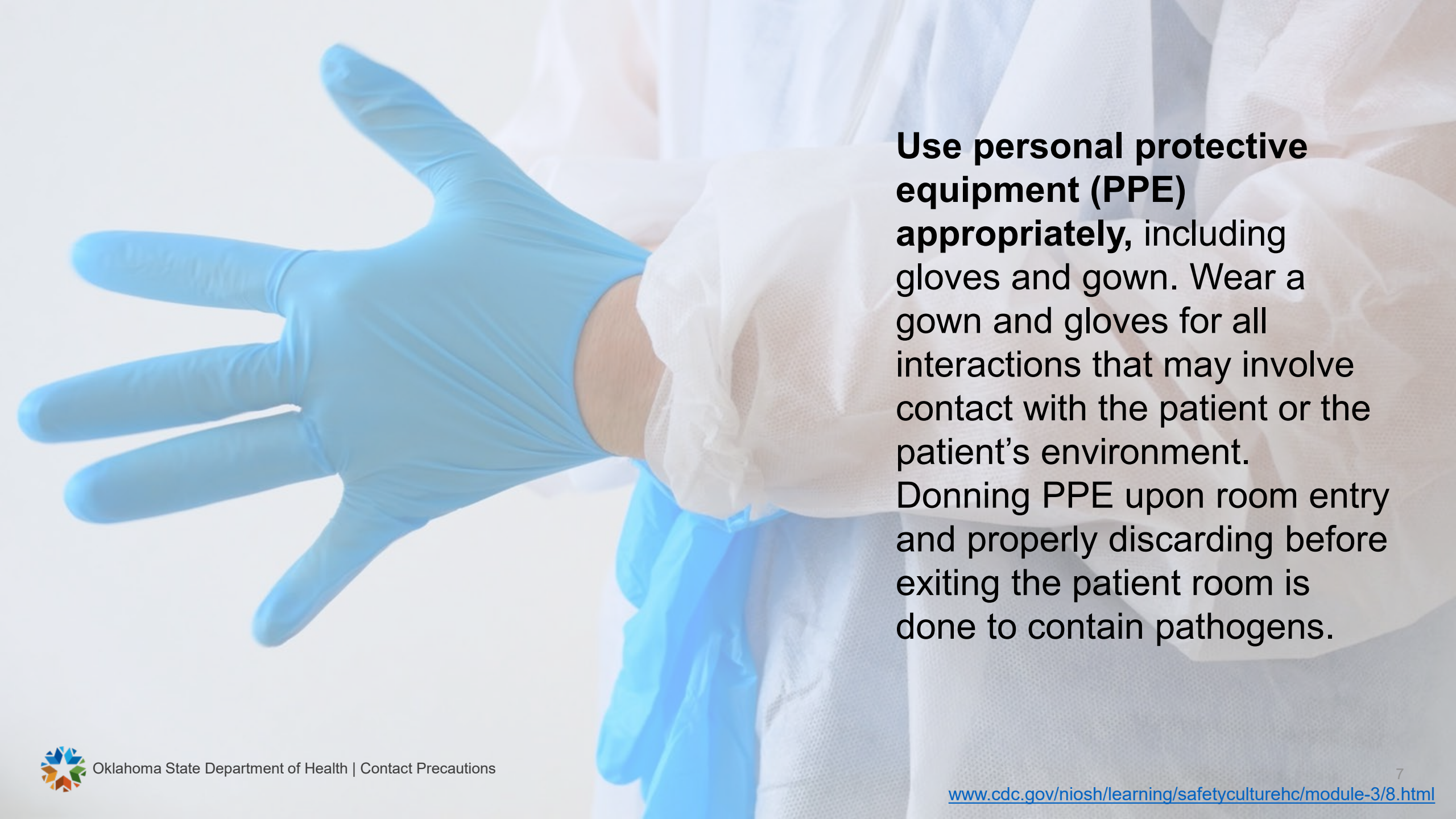


Helpful Strategies and Recommendations

Ensure appropriate patient placement

In long-term care and other residential settings, make room placement decisions balancing risks to other patients.



A close-up photograph of a person wearing a white protective gown and blue nitrile gloves. The person's right hand is extended, showing the back of the hand and the wrist area where the gown and glove meet. The background is a soft, out-of-focus white.

Use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriately, including gloves and gown. Wear a gown and gloves for all interactions that may involve contact with the patient or the patient's environment. Donning PPE upon room entry and properly discarding before exiting the patient room is done to contain pathogens.





Limit transport and movement of patients

outside of the room to medically-necessary purposes.

When transport or movement is necessary, **cover or contain the infected or colonized areas of the patient's body**. Remove and dispose of contaminated PPE and perform hand hygiene prior to transporting patients on Contact Precautions. Don clean PPE to handle the patient at the transport location.



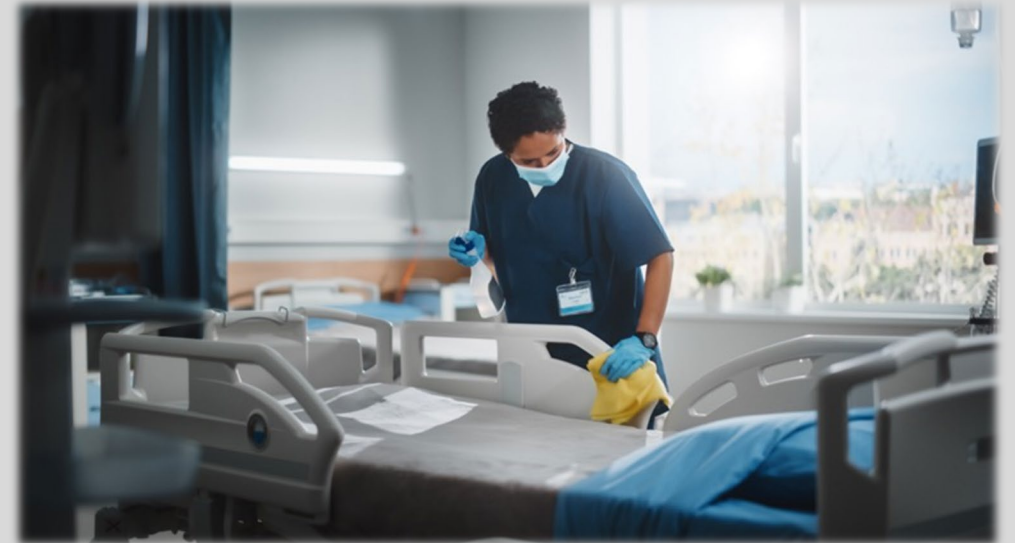
Use disposable or dedicated patient-care equipment

(e.g., blood pressure cuffs). If common use of equipment for multiple patients is unavoidable, clean and disinfect such equipment before use on another patient.



Cleaning and Disinfection

Prioritize cleaning and disinfection of the rooms of residents on **contact precautions** ensuring rooms are frequently cleaned and disinfected focusing on high-touch surfaces and equipment in the immediate vicinity of the resident.



Environmental Measures

Meticulous environmental cleaning and use of products with a *C. difficile* inactivation label claim combined with adherence to hand hygiene and good laundry practices are recommended to decrease transmission of *C. difficile*.

Some viruses and spore-forming organisms are resistant to traditional disinfectants, and use of a 1:10 dilution of bleach solution is recommended.

For patients with organisms that are resistant to traditional cleaning methods (e.g., *C. difficile*, norovirus), bleach may be used as an adjunct to cleaning or as a final wipe down of the high touch surfaces. It is important to realize that control of resistant pathogens is achieved by implementing a combination of procedures, not just an individual disinfecting product.

The use of *no-touch* systems, such as hydrogen peroxide vapor/mist and ultraviolet radiation, in conjunction with traditional cleaning and disinfection methods reduces microorganisms on environmental surfaces. These methods are to be used in terminal cleaning only.

https://text.apic.org/toc/basic-principles-of-infection-prevention-practice/isolation-precautions-transmission-based-precautions#book_section_576



Discontinuation of Contact Precautions

Generally, Contact Precautions are discontinued when signs and symptoms of the infection have resolved or according to pathogen-specific recommendations.

The current guideline is that any colonized or infected patient with a Carbapenem Resistant Organism (CRO) remain on Contact Precautions for the entire length of stay in health care facilities.

https://text.apic.org/toc/basic-principles-of-infection-prevention-practice/isolation-precautions-transmission-based-precautions#book_section_576





Questions?

OSDH Infectious Disease
Prevention & Response
Email : HAI@health.ok.gov
Phone: 405-426-8710

THANK

YOU

