



HEALTH HOLDING

HAFER ALBATIN HEALTH
CLUSTER
MATERNITY AND
CHILDREN HOSPITAL

Department:	Infection Prevention and Control Department		
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Applies To:	Health Care Workers		
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1. PURPOSE:

- 1.1 A quick reference guide for the selection of the appropriate isolation precaution(s). Each disease and condition is considered individually; only those precautions that are indicated to interrupt transmission for the disease/condition in question are recommended.

2. DEFINITIONS:

- 2.1 N/A

3. POLICY:

- 3.1 Standard Precautions are those designed for the care of all patients in the hospital regardless of their diagnosis or presumed infection status. Implementation of Standard Precautions is the primary strategy for successful nosocomial prevention and control.
- 3.2 Isolation (transmission based) Precautions are designed for patients who are known or suspected to be infected with epidemiologically important pathogens that can be spread by the airborne, droplet, or contact routes.

4. PROCEDURE:

- 4.1 The infection prevention and control measures that are outlined in this A-Z of infections are designed to interrupt the routes of transmission of infection. The correct application of infection prevention and control procedures should be applied in conjunction with the Standard Infection Prevention and Control Precautions which should be carried out at all times. See appendix 7.1
- 4.2 The infections listed in Appendix 1 of this standard operating procedure provide a quick reference guide on the basic precautions to be implemented, however the Infection Prevention and Control Team MUST always be informed whenever a patient is known or suspected to have an infection, so that individualised patient care plans can be developed with specialist infection control input.

5. MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT:

- 5.1 **Forms and Records:**
- 5.1.1 N/A
- 5.2 **Materials and Equipment**
- 5.2.1 N/A

6. RESPONSIBILITIES:

- 6.1 Health care workers

7. APPENDICES:

7.1 Isolation Systems: A Quick Reference Guide

8. REFERENCES:

8.1 GCC Infection Prevention and Control Manual. 3rd Edition 2018.

9. APPROVALS:

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SELECTED INFECTIONS AND CONDITION

Appendix 1

TYPE AND DURATION OF PRECAUTIONS NEEDED FOR SELECTED INFECTIONS AND CONDITIONS

Key		
1. C	Contact isolation	
2. CN	Culture negative (with specified amount)	
3. D	Droplet precautions	
4. DE	Decontamination of environment	
5. DH	Duration of hospitalization	
6. DI	Duration of illness	
7. LC	Lesions crusted	
8. A	Airborne precautions	
9. S	Standard precautions	
10. SAPP	Special Administrative Policy and Procedure	
11. U	Time (in hours or days) after the initiation of effective antimicrobial therapy	
12. U ^R	Time (in days) after onset of rash	
13. U ^S	Time (in days) after onset of swelling	

Infection / Condition	Precautions	
	Type	Duration
Abscess		
• Draining, major	S, C	DI
• Draining, minor or limited	S	
Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)	S	
Actinomycosis	S	
Adenovirus infection		
• Conjunctivitis	S, C	DI
• Disseminated (2 or more sites) infection in immuno-compromised host	S, C	DI
• Gastroenteritis	S, C	DI
• Respiratory infection	S, D, C	DI
Amoebiasis	S	
Anthrax	S	
• Environmental aerosolizable spore-containing powder	S, C	DE
• Cutaneous	S, C	
• Pulmonary	S	
Antibiotic-associated colitis (see <i>Clostridium difficile</i>)	–	–
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (Eastern, Western and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis; St. Louis or California encephalitis, West Nile Virus, dengue, yellow fever)	S	
Ascariasis	S	
Aspergillosis	S	
Avian influenza A (H5N1 virus and any new emerging pathogens)	S, A, C	14 days after onset of symptoms
Seasonal influenza A or B (H1N1 Virus)	S, D	
Babesiosis	S	

Infection / Condition	Type	Duration
Blastomycosis (North American - cutaneous or pulmonary)	S	
Botulism	S	
Bronchiolitis (see respiratory infection in infants and young children)	S, C	DI
Brucellosis (undulant, Malta, Mediterranean fever)	S	
Cat-scratch fever (benign inoculation lymphoreticulosis)	S	
Cellulitis (uncontrolled drainage)	S, C	DI
Chancroid (soft chancre)	S	
Chickenpox (see Varicella)		
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>		
• Conjunctivitis	S	
• Genital (lymphogranuloma venerum)	S	
• Pneumonia (infants ≤3 months old)	S	
Cholera (see gastroenteritis)		
Closed-cavity infection		
• Draining (limited or minor) and not draining	S	
• Copious, uncontrolled drainage	S, C	
Clostridium		
• <i>C. botulinum</i>	S	
• <i>C. difficile</i>	S, C	U ⁴⁸ hours after diarrhea stops
• <i>C. perfringens</i>		
• Food poisoning	S	
• Gas gangrene	S	
Coccidioidomycosis (valley fever)		
• Draining lesions	S	
• Pneumonia	S	

Infection / Condition	Type	Duration
Colorado tick fever	S	
Congenital rubella	S, C	Until 1 yr of age
Conjunctivitis		
• Acute bacterial	S	
• Chlamydia	S	
• Gonococcal	S	
• Acute viral (acute hemorrhagic)	S, C	DI
Corona virus associated with SARS (see SARS)		
• Human corona virus (229E, NL63, OC43)	S, D	
• Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Corona virus (MERS-CoV)	S, A, C	
Coxsackie virus disease (see enteroviral infection)		
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD, VCJD) refer to policy	S	
Crimean-Congo fever virus	S, C, D	DI
Croup (see respiratory infections in infants and young children)		
Cryptococcosis	S	
Cryptosporidiosis (see gastroenteritis)		
Cysticercosis	S	
Cytomegalovirus infection (neonatal or immuno-suppressed)	S	
Decubitus ulcer (infected)		
• Major	S, C	DI
• Minor or limited	S	
Dengue fever	S	
Diarrhea (acute infective etiology suspected; see gastroenteritis)		
Diphtheria		
• Cutaneous	S, C	CNx2*

• Pharyngeal	S, D	CNx2*
Ebola viral hemorrhagic fever	S, C, D	DI/SAPP
Echinococcosis (hydatidosis)	S	
Echovirus (see enteroviral infection)		
Encephalitis or encephalomyelitis (see specific etiologic agents)		
Endometritis	S	
Enterobiasis (pinworm disease, oxyuriasis)	S	
Enterococcus spp. (see multidrug-resistant organisms if epidemiologically significant or vancomycin resistant)		
Enterocolitis: <i>Clostridium difficile</i>	S, C	DI
Enteroviral infections (group A & B coxsackie and echo viruses-excluding polio virus)		
• Adults	S	
• Infants and young children	S, C	DI
Epiglottitis, due to <i>Haemophilus influenzae type b</i>	S, D	U ^{24hrs}
Epstein-Barr virus infection, including infectious mononucleosis	S	
Erythema infectiosum (also see parvovirus B19)		
<i>Escherichia coli</i> gastroenteritis (see gastroenteritis)		
Food poisoning		
• Botulism	S	
• <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> or <i>Clostridium welchii</i>	S	
• Staphylococcal	S	
Furunculosis, staphylococcal	S	
• Infants and young children	S, C	DI

Infection / Condition	Type	Duration
Gangrene (gas gangrene)	S	
Gastroenteritis		
Diapered or incontinent	S, C	DI
• Adenovirus	S	
Diapered or incontinent	S, C	DI
• <i>Campylobacter</i> spp.	S	
Diapered or incontinent	S, C	DI
• Cholera	S	
Diapered or incontinent	S, C	DI
• <i>Clostridium difficile</i> (see <i>C. difficile</i>) * refer to policy	S, C	U ^{48hrs} after diarrhea stops
• <i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp.	S	
Diapered or incontinent	S, C	
• <i>Escherichia coli</i>		
• Enterohemorrhagic 0157:H7 <i>E. coli</i>	S	
Diapered or incontinent	S, C	
• Other species	S	
Diapered or incontinent	S, C	
• <i>Giardia lamblia</i>	S	DI
Diapered or incontinent	S, C	
• Noroviruses	S	
Diapered or incontinent	S, C	
• Rotavirus	S, C	DI
• <i>Salmonella</i> spp. (including <i>S. typhi</i>)	S	
Diapered or incontinent	S, C	
• <i>Shigella</i> spp.	S	
Diapered or incontinent	S, C	DI
• <i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	S	
Diapered or incontinent	S, C	
• Viral (if not covered elsewhere)	S	
Diapered or incontinent	S, C	
• <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>	S	
Diapered or incontinent	S, C	
German measles (see rubella)		
Giardiasis (see gastroenteritis)		
Gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum (gonorrheal ophthalmia, acute conjunctivitis of newborns)	S	
Gonorrhea	S	
Granuloma inguinale (donovanosis granuloma)	S	
Guillian-Barre syndrome	S	
Hand, foot, and mouth disease (see enteroviral infection)		
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome	S	
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>	S	
Hepatitis, viral		
• Type A	S	
Diapered or incontinent patients	S, C	
• Type B, HBsAg positive, acute or chronic	S	
• Type C and other unspecified non-A, non-B	S	
• Type D (seen only with hepatitis B)	S	
• Type E	S	
Diapered or incontinent	S, C	
• Type G	S	
Herpangina (see enteroviral infection)		
Herpes simplex (Herpesvirus hominis)		
• Encephalitis	S	
• Neonatal*	S, C	DI/LC

Infection / Condition	Type	Duration
• Mucocutaneous, disseminated, severe primary or recurrent	S, C	DI/LC
• Mucocutaneous, localized non disseminated recurrent (skin, oral, genital)	S	
Herpes zoster (varicella-zoster)**		
• Disseminated in any patient	S, A, C	DI
• Localized in immuno-compromised patient	S, A, C	DI
• Localized in normal patient	S	DI
Histoplasmosis	S	
Hookworm disease (ancylostomiasis, uncinariasis)	S	
Human Bocavirus	S, D	
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection	S	
Human Metapneumovirus	S, C	DI
Impetigo	S, C	U ^{24hrs}
Infectious mononucleosis	S	
Influenza	S, D	DI
• seasonal	S, D	DI
• emerging influenza viruses including Avian and others	S, A, C	DI
• immunocompromised	S, D	DI
Kawasaki syndrome	S	
Lassa fever (see Viral hemorrhagic fever)		
Legionnaires' disease	S	DI
Leprosy	S	
Leptospirosis	S	
Lice (pediculosis)	S, C	U ^{24hrs}
Listeriosis	S	

Mucormycosis	S	
Multidrug-resistant organism, infection or colonization* (e.g., MRSA, VRE, GNR, resistant Strept pneumoniae)	S, C	
• Gastrointestinal	S, C	
• Respiratory	S, C	
• Skin, wound, or burn	S, C	
Mumps (infectious parotitis) refer to policy	S, D	U ^{59days}
Mycobacteria, nontuberculosis (atypical)		
• Pulmonary	S	
• Wound	S	
Mycoplasma pneumonia	S, D	DI
Necrotizing enterocolitis	S	
Nocardiosis (draining lesions or other presentations)	S	
Orf virus disease	S	
Parainfluenza virus (respiratory infection in infants and young children)	S, C	DI
Parvovirus B19	S, D	DH
Pediculosis (lice)	S, C	U ^{24hrs}
Pertussis (whooping cough)*	S, D	U ^{50days}
Pharyngitis (Streptococcus group A)	S, D	U ^{24hrs}
Pinworm infection	S	
Plague (Yersinia pestis)		
• Bubonic (without cough and chest x-ray negative)	S	
• Pneumonic	S, D	U ^{48hrs}
Pleurodynia (see enteroviral infection)		

Infection / Condition	Type	Duration
Lyme disease	S	
Lymphocytic choriomeningitis	S	
Lymphogranuloma venereum	S	
Malaria	S	
Marburg virus disease (see Viral hemorrhagic fever)		
Measles (rubeola), all presentations refer to policy*	S, A	U ^{4 days}
Melioidosis, all forms	S	
Meningitis		
• Aseptic (nonbacterial or viral meningitis) (also see enteroviral infections)	S	
• Infants and young children	S, C	
• Bacterial, gram-negative enteric, in neonates	S	
• Fungal	S	
• Haemophilus influenzae type B, known or suspected	S, D	U ^{24hrs}
• Listeria monocytogenes	S	
• Neisseria meningitidis (meningococcal), known or suspected	S, D	U ^{24hrs}
• Streptococcus pneumoniae	S	
• Tuberculosis (See M. tuberculosis)	S	
• Other diagnosed bacterial infection	S	
Meningococcal disease (sepsis, pneumonia, meningitis)	S, D	U ^{24hrs}
Meningococcemia (meningococcal sepsis)	S, D	U ^{24hrs}
Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	S, C	
Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV)	S, A, C	
Molluscum contagiosum	S	
Monkeypox	S, A, C	LC

Pneumonia		
• Adenovirus	S, D, C	DI
• Bacterial case not listed elsewhere (including gram-negative bacterial cases)	S	
• Burkholderia cepacia * with cystic fibrosis patients, including respiratory tract colonization	S, C	
• Chlamydia	S	
• Fungal	S	
• Haemophilus influenzae, Type B		
▪ Adults	S	
▪ Infants and children (any age)	S, D	U ^{24hrs}
• Legionella spp.	S	
• Meningococcal	S, D	U ^{24hrs}
• Mycoplasma (primary atypical pneumonia)	S, D	DI
• Pneumocystis jiroveci (carinii)**	S	
• Streptococcus, group A		
▪ Adults	S, D	U ^{24hrs}
▪ Infants and small children	S, D	U ^{24hrs}
• Varicella zoster see Varicella-zoster	S, A	DI
Viral		
▪ Adults	S	
▪ Infants and young children (see respiratory infectious disease, acute)		
Poliomyelitis (acute)	S, C	DI
Pressure ulcer (see decubitus ulcer)		
Psittacosis (ornithosis) (Chlamydia psittaci)	S	

Infection / Condition	Type	Duration
Q fever	S	
Rabies see policy	S	
Rat-bite fever (<i>Streptobacillus moniliformis</i> disease, <i>Spirillum minus</i> disease)	S	
Relapsing fever	S	
Respiratory infectious disease, acute (if not covered elsewhere)		
• Adults	S	
• Infants and young children	S, C	DI
Respiratory syncytial virus infection* (in infants and young children and immunocompromised adults)	S, C	DI
Reye's syndrome	S	
Rheumatic fever	S	
Rhinovirus	S, D	DI
Rickettsial fever, tickborne (Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tickborne typhus fever)	S	
Rickettsialpox (vesicular rickettsiosis)	S	
Ringworm (dermatophytosis, dermatomycosis, tinea)	S	
Ritter's disease (staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome)	S, C	DI
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	S	
Roseola infantum (exanthem subitum)	S	
Rotavirus infection (see gastroenteritis)		
Rubella (German measles) (also see congenital rubella)	S, D	U ²⁷ days
Rubeola (see Measles)		
Salmonellosis (typhoidal or not typhoidal, diapered or incontinent)	S, C	DI
SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome)**	S, A, D, C	DI

Scabies	S, C	U ²⁴ hrs
Scalded skin syndrome, staphylococcal (Ritter's disease)	S, C	DI
Scarlet fever	S, C	U ²⁴ hrs
Schistosomiasis (bilharziasis)	S	
Shigellosis (see gastroenteritis)		
Smallpox* (variola)	S, C, A	DI/LC
Sporotrichosis	S	
<i>Spirillum minus</i> disease (rat-bite fever)	S	
Staphylococcal disease (<i>S. aureus</i>)		
• Pneumonia	S	
• Skin, wound, or burn		
▪ Major	S, C	DI
▪ Minor or limited	S	
▪ MRSA (see MRSA)		
<i>Streptobacillus moniliformis</i> disease (rat-bite fever)	S	
Streptococcal disease (group A <i>Streptococcus</i>)		
• Skin, wound, or burn		
▪ Major	S, C	U ²⁴ hrs
▪ Minor or limited	S	
• Endometritis (puerperal sepsis)	S	
• Pharyngitis in infants and young children	S, D	U ²⁴ hrs
• Pneumonia in infants and young children	S, D	U ²⁴ hrs
• Scarlet fever in infants and young children	S, D	U ²⁴ hrs
• Severe invasive disease (necrotizing fasciitis, toxic shock syndrome)	S, D	U ²⁴ hrs

Infection / Condition	Type	Duration
Streptococcal disease (group B <i>Streptococcus neonatal</i>)	S	
Streptococcal disease (not group A or B) unless covered elsewhere	S	
Strongyloidiasis	S	
Syphilis		
• Skin and mucous membrane, including congenital, primary, and secondary	S	
• Latent (tertiary) and seropositivity without lesions	S	
Tapeworm disease		
• <i>Hymenolepis nana</i> (fish)	S	
• <i>Taenia solium</i> (pork)	S	
• <i>Taenia saginata</i> (beef)	S	
Tetanus	S	
Tinea (fungal infection, dermatophytosis, dermatomycosis, ringworm)	S	
Toxoplasmosis	S	
Toxic shock syndrome (staphylococcal disease, streptococcal disease)	S	
Trachoma, acute	S	
Trench mouth (Vincent's angina)	S	
Trichinosis	S	
Trichomoniasis	S	
Trichuriasis (whipworm disease)	S	
Tuberculosis (<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>)		
• Extra-pulmonary (no draining lesions, meningitis)	S	
• Extra-pulmonary (draining lesions)*	S, A, C	
• Pulmonary or laryngeal (confirmed or suspected)*	S, A	
• Skin-test positive with no evidence of current pulmonary disease	S	

Tularemia		
• Draining lesion	S	
• Pulmonary	S	
Typhoid (<i>Salmonella typhi</i>) fever (see gastroenteritis)		
Typhus (endemic and epidemic)	S	
• Rickettsia prowazekii	S	
• Rickettsia Typhi		
Urinary tract infection (including pyelonephritis, with or without urinary catheter), except MDRO	S	
Varicella zoster (see chickenpox) refer to policy		
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> (see gastroenteritis)		
Vincent's angina (see trench mouth)	S	
Viral hemorrhagic fever refer to policy (Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, Crimean-Congo fever viruses)	S, C, D	DI
Viral respiratory disease		
• Adults	S	
• Infants and young children (see respiratory infectious disease, acute)		
Whooping cough (see pertussis)	D	
Wound infections		
• Major	S, C	DI
• Minor or limited	S	
<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> gastroenteritis (see gastroenteritis)		
Zoster (varicella zoster), shingles (see chicken pox)		
• Disseminated in any patient	S, A, C	DI/LC
• Localized in immunocompromised patient	S, A, C	DI/LC
• Localized in normal patient	S	
Zygomycosis (phycomycosis, mucormycosis)	S	