HNHB IPAC Hub
Hamilton Niagara Haldimand-Norfolk Brant

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS:

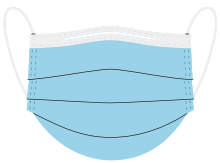
Precautions that are required in addition to Routine Practices for certain pathogens or clinical presentations and are determined based on the method of transmission (Provincial Infectious Diseases Advisory Committee, 2009).

Contact

1. GOWN
2. GLOVES

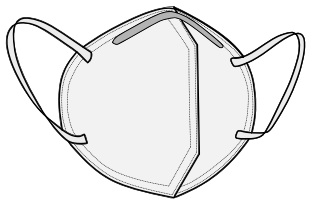

Droplet

1. MASK
2. EYE PROTECTION




Airborne

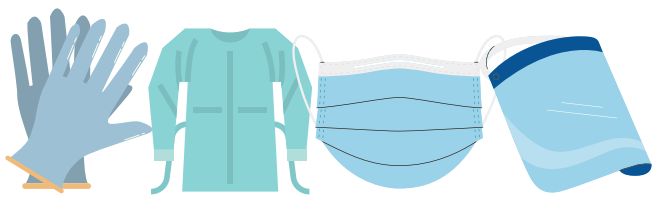
1. N95



Combination

Droplet–Contact

1. GOWN
2. MASK
3. EYE PROTECTION
4. GLOVES



PATHOGENS

Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Combination
Norovirus	Haemophilus influenzae	Tuberculosis	COVID–19*
MRSA	Meningococcal disease	Chickenpox	Influenza
VRE	Pertussis	Measles	RSV
C. difficile			

*The recommended PPE when providing direct care for patients with suspect or confirmed COVID-19 includes a fit-tested, seal-checked N95 respirator

References Provincial Infectious Diseases Advisory Committee. (2009, November). Routine practices and additional precautions. https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/b/2012/bp-rpap-healthcare-settings.pdf.

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Contact

Transmission occurs via **direct** and/or **indirect** contact with microorganisms and infectious agents.

Direct contact occurs through touching (e.g., hand shaking).

Indirect contact occurs via touching contaminated objects (e.g., environmental surfaces or equipment).

Door may stay open. Room and toilet/sink should be dedicated where possible.

Appropriate use of gloves and gowns help to reduce transmission of infectious agents that transmit via contact.

Droplet

Transmission occurs when droplets containing infectious agents exit the respiratory tract and fall onto surfaces and/or enter mucous membranes (e.g., mouth, nose, eyes) of a host.

Droplets are created via talking, sneezing, coughing, or can be generated through certain medical procedures.

Door may stay open. Room and toilet/sink should be dedicated where possible. If shared accommodations, privacy curtain should be drawn.

A medical mask and eye protection should be worn to mitigate transmission.

Airborne

Transmission occurs when particles remain suspended in the air and are inhaled by a host.

Individuals on airborne precautions should be placed in an airborne infection isolation room with negative air pressure.

Combination

Infectious agents may have more than one mechanism of transmission. As such, different modes of transmission must be considered.

For example, influenza and many other respiratory diseases spread via both droplet and contact transmission. In these circumstances, both types of precautions would apply.

Hand hygiene is considered to be the most important and effective control measure to prevent the spread of infections and is integral to routine practice.