

General Conditions and Specific Organisms Requiring Transmission Based Precautions

Prior to the identification of a specific causative agent, patients with the following general conditions should be placed on the indicated Transmission-based precautions for the specified duration.

Organism/Syndrome	Precautions	Duration of Precautions	Comment
Abscess , draining, major	Contact	Duration of illness	"Major" defined as "No dressing or dressing does not contain drainage adequately"
Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)	Standard		
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> Multi-drug resistant	Standard*		*Consult Infection Control – Contact Precautions may be instituted after consultation with HEIC.
Antibiotic sensitive	Standard		
Actinomycosis (<i>Actinomyces sp.</i>)	Standard		
Adenovirus Respiratory infection, in infants and young children	Droplet and Contact	Duration of illness	
Gastrointestinal infection	Contact	Duration of illness	
Amebiasis	Standard		
Anthrax (<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>) Cutaneous	Standard		
Pulmonary	Standard		
Ascariasis (<i>Ascaris sp.</i>)	Standard		
Aspergillosis (<i>Aspergillus sp.</i>)	Standard		
Babesiosis	Standard		
Blastomycosis , North American, cutaneous or pulmonary (<i>Blastomyces sp.</i>)	Standard		
Botulism	Standard		
Bronchiolitis	Droplet	Until upper respiratory symptoms resolve regardless of test result	
Brucellosis (<i>Brucella sp.</i>) (undulant, Malta, Mediterranean fever)	Standard		
Candidiasis (<i>Candida sp.</i>), all forms	Standard		

Organism/Syndrome	Precautions	Duration of Precautions	Comment
including mucocutaneous			
Cat-scratch fever (benign inoculation lymphoreticulosis) (<i>Bartonella henselae</i>)	Standard		
Cellulitis , uncontrolled drainage	Contact	Duration of illness	
Chancroid (soft chancre) (<i>Haemophilus ducreyi</i>)	Standard		
Chickenpox (varicella)	Airborne	Until ALL lesions are crusted over.	No mask needed for routine care by immune staff; susceptible persons should NOT enter the room.
Chlamydia trachomatis Conjunctivitis Genital Respiratory	Standard Standard Standard		
Closed cavity infection Draining, limited or minor Not draining	Standard Standard		
Clostridium <i>C. botulinum</i> <i>C. difficile</i> gastroenteritis, enterocolitis <i>C. perfringens</i> Food poisoning Gas gangrene	Standard Contact Standard Standard	Duration of illness	Hand Hygiene with soap and water (not alcohol gel) is indicated when patients are on Contact Precautions for <i>C. difficile</i> . Precautions may be discontinued when diarrhea (defined as >3 unformed stools in 24 hour period) has ceased. See Diarrhea Decision Tree .
Coccidioidomycosis (valley fever) (<i>Coccidioides immitis</i>) Draining lesions Pneumonia	Standard Standard		Notify the Microbiology laboratory when submitting specimens for culture from patients known or suspected to have this disease (353-1268)
Colorado tick fever	Standard		
Conjunctivitis Acute bacterial Chlamydia Gonococcal (including gonococcal ophthalmia)	Standard Standard Standard		

Organism/Syndrome	Precautions	Duration of Precautions	Comment
neonatorum) Acute viral (acute hemorrhagic)	Contact	Duration of illness	
Congenital rubella (German measles) (See also Rubella)	Contact	During ANY admission until infant is 1 year of age <i>unless</i> naso-pharyngeal and urine cultures are negative for virus after age 3 months	
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)	Standard		Additional resource: “Infection Control Policies And Procedures For Patients With Suspected Or Confirmed Human Prion Disease”
Croup	Droplet	Until upper respiratory symptoms resolve regardless of test result	
Cryptococcosis (<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>)	Standard		
Cysticercosis (<i>Taenia sp.</i> , tapeworm)	Standard		
Cytomegalovirus (CMV) , neonatal or immunosuppressed	Standard		
Decubitus ulcer, infected, major Minor or limited	Contact Standard	Duration of illness	“Major” defined as “No dressing or dressing does not contain drainage adequately” “Minor” defined as “Dressing covers and contains drainage adequately”
Dengue	Standard		
Diarrhea , acute, of unknown etiology, infective etiology suspected	Contact	Duration of illness / While symptoms persist	Hand Hygiene with soap and water (not alcohol gel) is indicated until cause of diarrhea is determined.
Diphtheria (<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>) Cutaneous Pharyngeal	Contact Droplet	Until off antibiotics and 2 cultures collected at least 24 hours apart are negative	
Echinococcosis (hydatid disease) (<i>Echinococcus sp.</i>)	Standard		
Encephalitis (or encephalomyelitis), arthropodborne viral	Standard		Examples: eastern, western, Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis; St. Louis, California encephalitis

Organism/Syndrome	Precautions	Duration of Precautions	Comment
other	Standard		See specific etiologic agent
Endometritis	Standard		
Enterobiasis (<i>Enterobius sp</i>) (pinworm disease, oxyuriasis)	Standard		
Enterococcus sp , vancomycin resistant (VRE)	Standard		
Enterovirus , (coxsackievirus disease, echovirus, hand foot and mouth disease, herpangina, pleurodynia) Infants and young children Adults	Contact Standard	Duration of illness	
Epiglottitis , due to <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	Droplet	Until after 24 hours after initiation of effective therapy	
Epstein-Barr virus (including infectious mononucleosis)	Standard		
Food poisoning Botulism <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> or <i>Clostridium welchii</i> Staphylococcal (<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>)	Standard		
Furunculosis, staphylococcal , in infants and young children	Contact	Duration of illness	
Gangrene (gas gangrene)	Standard		
Gastroenteritis <i>Campylobacter sp.</i> Cholera (<i>Vibrio cholera</i>) <i>C. difficile</i> Cryptosporidiosis (Cryptosporidium sp.) <i>Eschericia. coli</i> Enterohemorrhagic O157:H7 Diapered or incontinent	Standard* Standard* Contact Standard* Standard* Contact	Duration of illness (until diarrhea resolves) Duration of illness	Hand hygiene with alcohol gel is recommended EXCEPT use soap and water with suspected or confirmed <i>C.difficile</i> disease. See Diarrhea Decision Tree . *Use Contact Precautions for diapered or incontinent children <6 years of age for duration of illness

Organism/Syndrome	Precautions	Duration of Precautions	Comment
<p>patient, any age</p> <p>Other species</p> <p>Giardiasis (<i>Giardia lamblia</i>)</p> <p>Rotavirus</p> <p><i>Salmonella sp.</i> (including <i>S. typhi</i>)</p> <p><i>Shigella</i> species diapered or incontinent patient, any age</p> <p><i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i></p> <p>Viral (not otherwise mentioned, including Norwalk/Norovirus)</p> <p><i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i></p>	<p>Standard*</p> <p>Standard*</p> <p>Contact</p> <p>Standard*</p> <p>Standard* Contact</p> <p>Standard*</p> <p>Standard*</p> <p>Standard*</p>	<p>Duration of illness (until diarrhea resolves) AND one negative rotavirus test is obtained</p> <p>Duration of illness</p>	
Gonorrhea (<i>Neisseria gonorrhoea</i>)	Standard		
Granuloma inguinale (donovanosis, granuloma venereum)	Standard		
Guillain-Barre syndrome	Standard		
Hand, foot and mouth disease			See enterovirus
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome	Standard		
Helicobacter pylori	Standard		
Hemorrhagic fevers or acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (Ebola, Lassa, Marburg, Crimean- Congo)	Contact and Droplet	Duration of illness	If this condition is suspected, CONTACT INFECTION CONTROL AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE IMMEDIATELY.
Hepatitis, viral Type A	Standard		For diapered or incontinent patient with Hepatitis A:
diapered or incontinent patient	Contact (see comments)		Age < 3 year: Duration of hospitalization
Type B (HBsAg positive)	Standard		Age 3-14 years: Until 2 weeks after onset of symptoms
Type C and other unspecified non-A, non-B	Standard		
Type E	Standard		All others: Until 1 week after onset of

Organism/Syndrome	Precautions	Duration of Precautions	Comment
			symptoms
Herpangina			See enterovirus
Herpes simplex (herpesvirus hominis) Neonatal	Contact	Duration of illness	Vaginal or C-section delivery if mother has active infection and membranes have been ruptured for more than 4 to 6 hours
If encephalitis ONLY	Standard		
Mucocutaneous, disseminated or primary, severe	Contact	Duration of illness	
Mucocutaneous, recurrent (skin, oral, genital)	Standard		
Herpes zoster (varicella zoster)			See varicella zoster
Histoplasmosis	Standard		
Hookworm disease (ancylostomiasis, uncinariasis) (<i>Ancylostoma duodenale</i> , <i>Necator americanus</i>)	Standard		
Impetigo	Contact	Until 24 hours after initiation of effective therapy	
Influenza A or B, regardless of subtype, if known	Droplet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult hematology-oncology/BMT patients: Duration of hospitalization • All other patients: <i>Regardless of test result</i>, at least 7 days from symptom-onset and until symptoms resolve. Duration may be longer if symptoms persist > 7 days. 	Initiate isolation precautions when test is ordered to rule out viral pathogens.
Kawasaki syndrome	Standard		
Legionnaires' disease (<i>Legionella sp.</i>)	Standard		
Leprosy (<i>Mycobacterium leprae</i>)	Standard		
Leptospirosis (<i>Leptospira sp.</i>)	Standard		
Lice (pediculosis)	Contact	Until 24 hours after initiation of effective	Gown and gloves required for all patient contact.

Organism/Syndrome	Precautions	Duration of Precautions	Comment
Multidrug resistant (MDR) organisms Enterococcus, vancomycin resistant (VRE) Gram negative organisms, MDR (including <u>MDR Acinetobacter baumannii</u>) <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , nafcillin / methicillin resistant	Standard Standard* Standard		*Consult Infection Control – Contact Precautions may be instituted after consultation with HEIC.
Mumps (infectious parotitis)	Droplet	For 9 days after onset of swelling	Mask not required if immune
Mycobacteria Non-tuberculous (atypical), pulmonary or wound Tuberculosis	Standard Airborne/AFB		See Tuberculosis
Mycoplasma pneumoniae	Droplet	Duration of illness	
Necrotizing enterocolitis	Standard		
Neisseria meningitidis , invasive (meningitis, pneumonia, sepsis, meningococemia)	Droplet	Until 24 hrs after initiation of effective therapy	
Nocardiosis (<i>Nocardia sp.</i>), any presentation	Standard		
Orf	Standard		
Parainfluenza , infants and young children and immunocompromised adults	Droplet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult hematology-oncology/BMT patients: Duration of hospitalization • All other patients: <i>Regardless of test result</i>, at least 7 days from symptom-onset and until symptoms resolve. Duration may be longer if symptoms persist > 7 days. 	Initiate isolation precautions when test is ordered to rule out viral pathogens.
Parvovirus B19 (Fifth disease) Erythema infectiosum Immune deficient patient	Standard Droplet	Duration of hospitalization when chronic disease occurs	

Organism/Syndrome	Precautions	Duration of Precautions	Comment
Patient with transient aplastic or red-cell crisis	Droplet	7 days	
Pertussis (whooping cough)	Droplet	Until 5 days after patient is placed on effective therapy	.
Pinworm infection	Standard		
Plague (<i>Yersinia pestis</i>) bubonic	Standard		
pneumonic	Droplet	Until 72 hrs after initiation of effective therapy	
Pleurodynia			See enterovirus
Pneumonia due to Adenovirus	Droplet and Contact	Duration of illness	
Bacterial, not listed elsewhere	Standard		
<i>Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) cepacia</i> in cystic fibrosis patients, including respiratory tract colonization	Standard		
<i>Chlamydia</i>	Standard		
Fungal	Standard		
<i>H. influenzae</i> Adults	Standard		
Infants and children (any age)	Droplet	Until 24 hours after initiation of effective therapy	
<i>Legionella</i>	Standard		
Meningococcal (<i>N.meningitidis</i>)	Droplet	Until 24 hours after initiation of effective therapy	
<i>Mycoplasma</i> (primary atypical pneumonia)	Droplet	Duration of illness	
Pneumococcal (<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>)	Standard		
<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i>	Standard		

Organism/Syndrome	Precautions	Duration of Precautions	Comment
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (nafcillin/methicillin sensitive OR resistant) <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> (group A strep) Adults Infants and young children Viral Adults Infants and young children	Standard Standard Droplet Standard Droplet	 Until 24 hours after initiation of effective therapy Duration of illness	 See also specific etiologic agent
Poliomyelitis	Standard		
Psittacosis (ornithosis) (<i>Chlamydia psittaci</i>)	Standard		
Q fever (<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>)	Standard		
Rabies	Standard		
Rat-bite fever (<i>Streptobacillus moniliformis</i> , <i>Spirillum minus</i>)	Standard		
Relapsing fever	Standard		
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) regardless of subtype infants, young children immunocompromised adults	Droplet and Contact Droplet	<i>Regardless of test result</i> , at least 7 days from symptom-onset and until symptoms resolve. Duration may be longer if symptoms persist > 7 days. Adult hematology-oncology/BMT: Duration of hospitalization; others as above.	Initiate isolation precautions when test is ordered to rule out viral pathogens.
Reye's syndrome	Standard		
Rheumatic fever	Standard		
Rhinovirus infants, young children	Droplet and Contact	<i>Regardless of test result</i> , at least 7 days from symptom-onset	Initiate isolation precautions when test is ordered to rule out viral pathogens.

Organism/Syndrome	Precautions	Duration of Precautions	Comment
immunocompromised adults	Droplet	and until symptoms resolve. Duration may be longer if symptoms persist > 7 days. Adult hematology-oncology/BMT: Duration of hospitalization; others as above.	
Rickettsial fevers, tickborne (Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tickborne typhus fever)	Standard		
Rickettsialpox (vesicular rickettsiosis)	Standard		
Ringworm (dermatophytosis, dermatomycosis, tinea)	Standard		
Ritter's disease (staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome)	Standard		
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	Standard		
Roseola infantum (exanthema subitum)	Standard		
Rotavirus	Contact	Duration of illness (until diarrhea resolves) AND one negative rotavirus test is obtained	
Rubella (German measles) (See also Congenital Rubella)	Droplet	Until 7 days after onset rash.	Mask not required if immune.
Salmonellosis (<i>Salmonella sp.</i>)			See gastroenteritis
SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome)	Airborne, Contact and Droplet		If this condition is suspected, CONTACT INFECTION CONTROL AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE IMMEDIATELY.
Scabies	Contact	Until 24 hours after initiation of effective therapy	Gown and glove for direct patient care x 24 hours after treatment
Scalded skin syndrome, staphylococcal (Ritter's disease)	Standard		
Schistosomiasis (bilharziasis)	Standard		

Organism/Syndrome	Precautions	Duration of Precautions	Comment
(<i>Schistosoma sp.</i>)			
Shigellosis (<i>Shigella sp.</i>)			See gastroenteritis
Shingles			See varicella zoster
Smallpox	Airborne, Contact and Droplet		If this condition is suspected, CONTACT INFECTION CONTROL AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE IMMEDIATELY.
Sporotrichosis (<i>Sporothrix schenckii</i>)	Standard		
Spirillum minus (rat-bite fever)	Standard		
Staphylococcal disease (<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>), skin wound or burn Major Minor or limited Enterocolitis Methicillin/Nafcillin resistant Pneumonia Scalded skin syndrome Toxic shock syndrome	Contact Standard Standard* Standard Standard Standard	Duration of illness	“Major” defined as “No dressing or dressing does not contain drainage adequately” “Minor” defined as “Dressing covers and contains drainage adequately” *Use Contact Precautions for diapered or incontinent children < 6 years of age for duration of illness
Streptobacillus moniliformis (rat- bite fever)	Standard		
Streptococcal disease, (group A streptococcus, <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>) Skin wound (including necrotizing fasciitis) or burn, Major Minor Endometritis (puerperal sepsis)	Contact Standard Standard	Until 24 hours after initiation of effective therapy	“Major” defined as “No dressing or dressing does not contain drainage adequately” “Minor” defined as “Dressing covers and contains drainage adequately”

Organism/Syndrome	Precautions	Duration of Precautions	Comment
Pharyngitis in infants and young children	Droplet	Until 24 hours after initiation of effective therapy	
Pneumonia, in infants and young children	Droplet	Until 24 hours after initiation of effective therapy	
Scarlet Fever, in infants and young children	Droplet	Until 24 hours after initiation of effective therapy	
Streptococcal disease (group B strep, <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>), neonatal	Standard		
Streptococcal disease (<i>Streptococcus sp.</i> , not otherwise mentioned)	Standard		
Strongyloidiasis (<i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i>)	Standard		
Syphilis Skin and mucous membrane, including congenital, primary, secondary	Standard		
Latent (tertiary) and seropositivity without lesions	Standard		
Tapeworm disease <i>Hymenolepis nana</i>	Standard		
<i>Taenia solium</i> (pork)	Standard		
Other	Standard		
Tetanus	Standard		
Toxic shock syndrome (staphylococcal disease)	Standard		
Trachoma, acute (<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>)	Standard		
Trench mouth (Vincent's angina)	Standard		
Trichinosis (<i>Trichinella</i>)	Standard		
Trichomoniasis (<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>)	Standard		
Trichuriasis (whipworm) (<i>Trichuris trichiura</i>).	Standard		

Organism/Syndrome	Precautions	Duration of Precautions	Comment
Tuberculosis, Extrapulmonary, draining lesions (including scrofula) Extrapulmonary, meningitis Skin-test (PPD) positive with no evidence of current pulmonary disease Pulmonary (suspected or confirmed) OR laryngeal disease	Standard Standard* Standard Airborne/AFB	Discontinue precautions <i>only</i> when TB patient is: a) on effective therapy and b) improving clinically, and c) has 3 consecutive negative sputum smears collected at 8 – 12 hour intervals, including one early morning specimen OR when TB is ruled out	Provided draining lesions can be adequately covered/contained *Patient should be examined for evidence of current (active) pulmonary tuberculosis. If evidence exists, additional precautions are necessary See Tuberculosis Exposure Control Plan , Section 7.8
Tularemia Draining lesion Pulmonary	Standard Standard		Provided draining lesions can be adequately covered/contained
Typhoid (<i>Salmonella typhi</i>) fever			See gastroenteritis
Typhus , endemic and epidemic (<i>Rickettsia sp.</i>)	Standard		
Upper Respiratory Infection of unknown etiology	Droplet	Until upper respiratory symptoms resolve regardless of test result.	Initiate isolation precautions when test is ordered to rule out viral pathogens.
Urinary tract infection (including pyelonephritis), with or without urinary catheter	Standard		
Varicella (chickenpox)	Airborne and Contact	Until ALL lesions are crusted over	Susceptible persons should NOT enter the room if other, immune caregivers are available.
Varicella zoster (herpes zoster, shingles)			Persons susceptible to varicella are also at risk for developing varicella

Organism/Syndrome	Precautions	Duration of Precautions	Comment
Localized in immunocompromised patient OR disseminated Localized in normal patient	Airborne Standard	Until ALL lesions are crusted over	when exposed to patients with varicella zoster (shingles) lesions; therefore, susceptibles should not enter the room.
Vesicular rash	Airborne	Until all lesions are crusted over or when chickenpox/varicella zoster (shingles) infection have been ruled out	Persons susceptible to varicella are also at risk for developing varicella when exposed to patients with varicella zoster (shingles) lesions; therefore, susceptibles should not enter the room.
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>			See gastroenteritis
Vincent's angina (trench mouth)	Standard		
Viral Fevers , arthropodborne	Standard		Examples: dengue, yellow fever, Colorado tick fever
Whooping cough (<i>Bordatella pertussis</i>)	Droplet	Until 5 days after patient is placed on effective therapy	
Wound infection , major Minor or limited	Contact Standard	Duration of illness	"Major" defined as "No dressing or dressing does not contain drainage adequately" "Minor" defined as "Dressing covers and contains drainage adequately"
<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>			See gastroenteritis
Zoster			See Varicella zoster
Zygomycosis (phycomycosis, mucormycosis, <i>Mucor sp.</i> , <i>Rhizopus sp.</i> , <i>Absidia sp.</i>)	Standard		

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