

**JULY 2024
HIPC NEWSLETTER**

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Important Dates

- | World Hand Hygiene Day- May 5th
- | Global Handwashing day –October 15th
- | AMR Awareness Week-18-24 November
- | International Infection Prevention Week –Every 3rd Week Of October

**Guideline Updates
Quick Links**

<https://www.slideshare.net/slideshow/transmission-based-precautions-58516592/58516592>

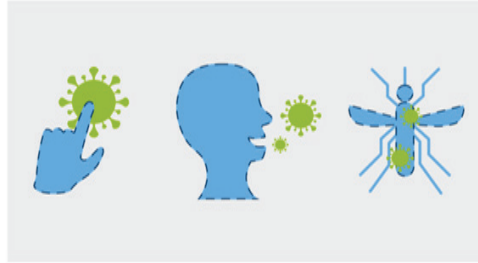
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/nursing-and-health-professions/transmission-based-precautions>

<https://www.google.com/search?q=transmission+based+precautions+cdc&rlz>

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/transmission-based-precautions>

<https://www.google.com/search?q=transmission-based+precautions+cdc&sc>

TRANSMISSION BASED PRECAUTIONS



Transmission-Based Precautions are the second tier of basic infection control and are to be used in addition to Standard Precautions for patients who may be infected or colonized with certain infectious agents for which additional precautions are needed to prevent infection transmission

DEFINITION

◆ Transmission-based precautions are additional infection control precautions in health-care, and the latest routine infection prevention and control practices applied for patients who are known or suspected to be infected or colonized with infectious agents, including certain epidemiologically important pathogens.

Transmission-Based Precautions can be categorized according to the following:

- Contact precautions
- Droplet precautions
- Airborne precautions
- Reverse Barrier



CONTACT

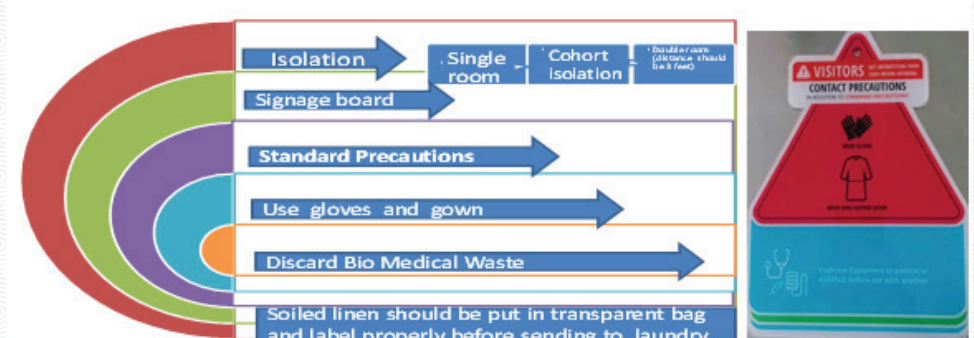
Contact precautions are needed for patients colonized or infected with important pathogenic microorganisms that are spread through direct or indirect contact. (e.g., methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus [MRSA], herpes simplex virus, and hepatitis A virus).

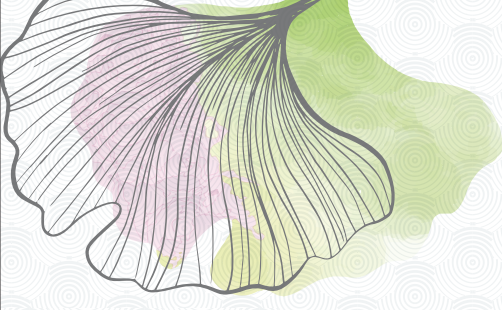
Direct contact occurs through person to person spread.

Indirect contact means the organisms are spread through an intermediate object or person to another person.

Contact precautions consists of following practices,

- Perform hand hygiene before and after touching patient
- Place the patient in private single room.
- Use PPE correctly
- Use disposable or dedicated patient care equipment such as blood pressure cuffs.



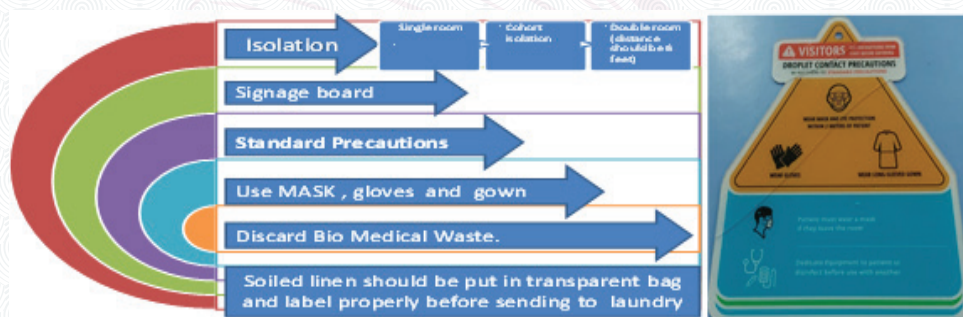


DROPLET

These apply to situations in which pathogens can be transmitted by large particle droplets, greater than 5 μm (e.g., the organisms that cause mumps, rubella, and influenza)..

Droplet precautions consists of following practices,

- Perform hand hygiene before and after touching patient
- Use PPE correctly especially mask
- Place the patient in private single room
- Follow respiratory hygiene /cough etiquette
- Cohorting patients: When a single room is not available, an infected patient is placed with another patient infected with the same microorganism. Only assigned HCWs must take care of those patients, especially during outbreaks.



RESPIRATORY / COUGH ETIQUETTE

- ◆ Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing.
- ◆ Use in the nearest waste receptacle to dispose of the tissue after use
- ◆ Perform hand hygiene (eg:-hand washing with non-antimicrobial soap and water,alcohol based hand rub,or antiseptic hand wash) after having contact with respiratory secretions and contaminated objects or materials.
- ◆ Spatial separation,ideally>3feet,of persons with respiratory infections in common waiting areas when possible.

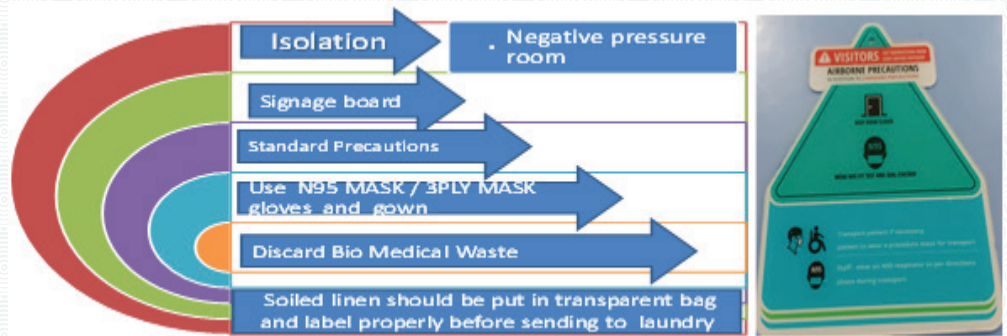
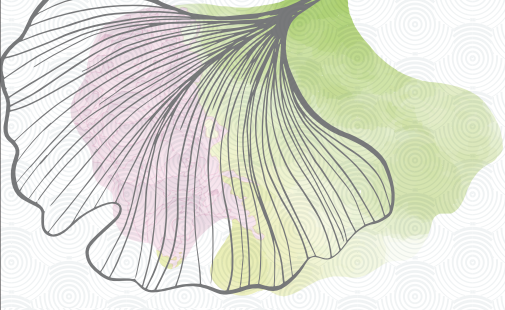
AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS

These apply to situations in which pathogens can be transmitted by the airborne route, that is, by small droplets of 5 μm or smaller (e.g., the organisms that cause tuberculosis, measles, and chickenpox and Aspergillus).

Airborne precautions consists of following practices,

- ◆ Respiratory protection(N-95 Mask)
- ◆ Minimize the patient transfer/transport
- ◆ Immunize susceptible persons
- ◆ Protection during aerosol-generating procedures
- ◆ Place the patient in an airborne infection isolation room(AIRR)
- ◆ Clean and disinfect room accordingly









COMBINATION OF CONTACT, DROPLET AND AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS

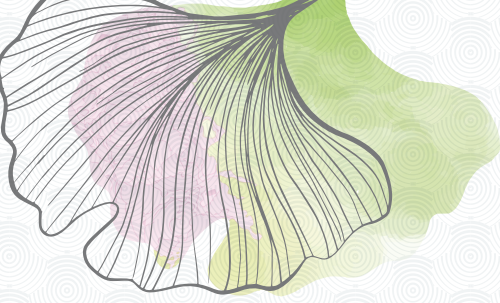
- Contact, droplet and airborne precautions may be combined for diseases that have multiple routes of transmission or in case of epidemiologically important organisms, risk group 4 organisms or where transmission routes are unknown. Combined precautions are recommended in case of Ebola and Nipah virus disease. They are always to be used in addition to standard precautions and should be applied to all suspects, probable and confirmed cases

REVERSE BARRIER

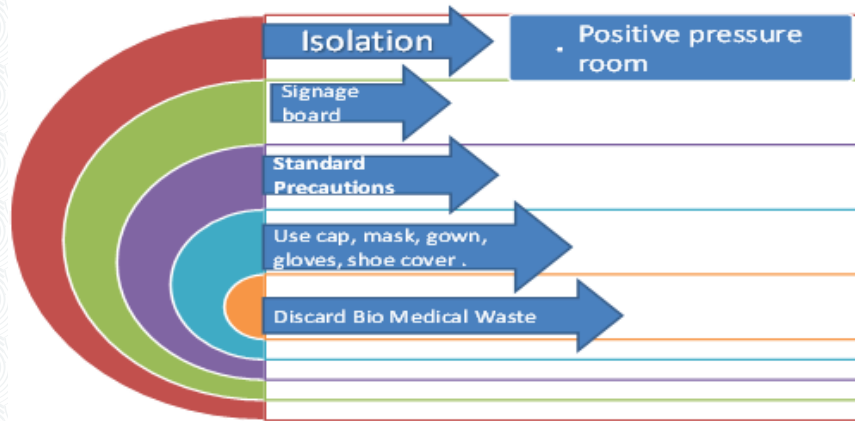
APPLICABLE FOR :

-  Severely immuno compromised patients(transplant patients)
-  On chemotherapeutic agents
-  Patient's with neutropenia
-  Note : Reverse protective isolation should be given as per the order of consultant





REVERSE BARRIER ISOLATIONS



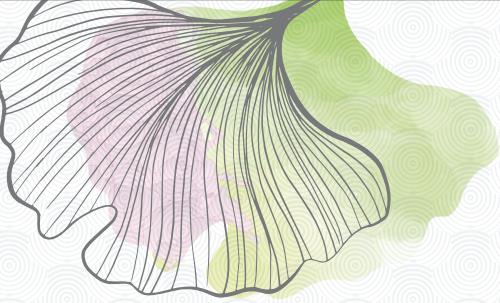
INFECTION CONTROL PRECAUTIONS DURING TRANSPORT OF PATIENTS

- It is appropriate to place a surgical mask on the face of a patient with pulmonary tuberculosis during transit.
 - Care should be taken of drainage and shunts and IV lines as these are potential sources for contamination of the environment, trolleys, etc. during transportation, also a source of infection for the patient. Closed sterile drainage is to be maintained at all times. Shunts and IV lines should be covered with sterile dressing during transportation. A trolley should have the facility for hanging IV bottles, tying of urine bags below bladder level which helps in proper draining of urine and prevents stagnation of urine.
 - Change trolley cover between patients.
 - Spills of blood and body fluid should be taken care of immediately.
- If any open wound present for MRSA OR MDRO positive patient cover the wound /sterile dressing to be done .

KEY FACTS

- Transmission-Based Precautions are designed for patients with documented or suspected infection with pathogens for which additional precautions beyond Standard Precautions are needed to prevent transmission.
- Transmission-based Precautions are applied at the time of initial contact, based on the clinical presentation and the most likely pathogens – so-called Empiric or Syndromic Precautions..
- Transmission-based precautions are combined for infectious agents that have more than 1 route of transmission..
- Provide staff with education about the components of transmission-based precautions, so they can implement them right away on recognition of symptoms (e.g. spatial separation, private room, PPE, additional cleaning).

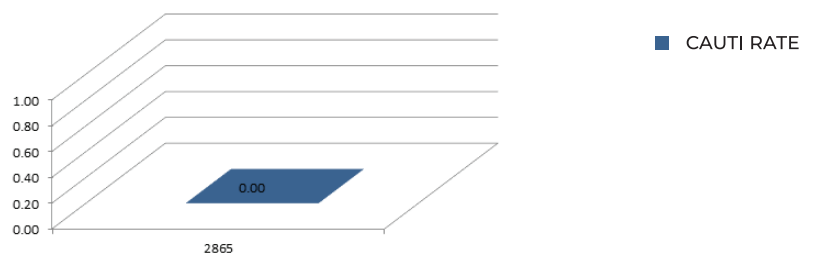




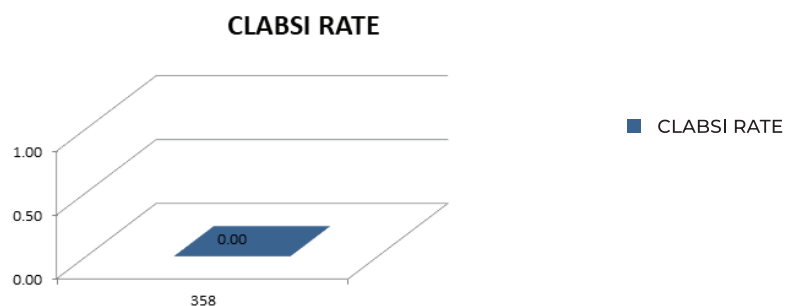
- Transmission-based precautions are necessary when a patient is infected with a known or suspected pathogen that is associated with a high risk of contamination via airborne or droplet transmission or contact with the skin or contaminated surfaces .
- Airborne Precautions are designed to prevent transmission of microorganisms spread by droplet nuclei (e.g., measles, varicella, tuberculosis) that can be carried on air currents over substantial distances.
- Droplet Precautions are designed to prevent transmission of microorganisms spread by large respiratory droplets that travel only short distances before settling.
- Contact Precautions are designed to prevent transmission of microorganisms spread by direct and indirect contact

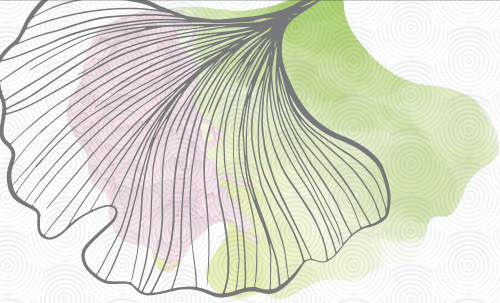
HAI DATA - MAY, 2024

CAUTI RATE



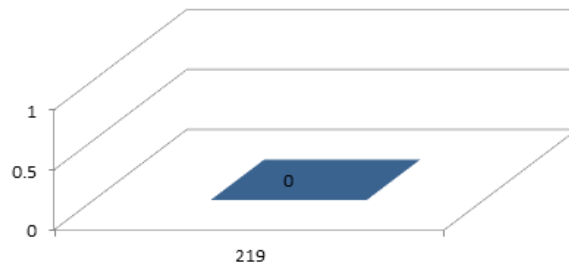
CLABSI RATE



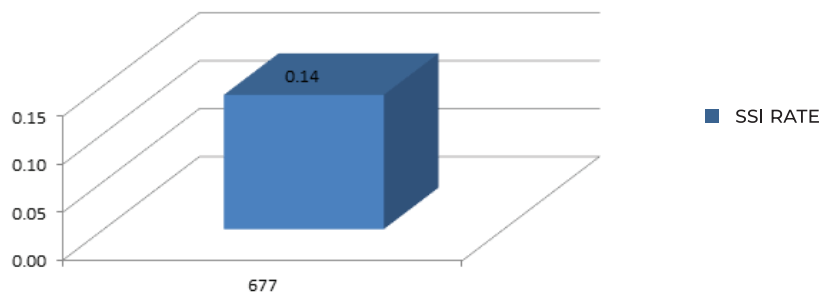


PVAP RATE

VAP RATE



SSI RATE



PERCENTAGE OF HAND HYGIENE COMPLIANCE

