

Isolation Precaution Signs

[Contact Precautions](#)

[Contact +Plus Precautions](#)

[Droplet Precautions](#)

[Contact/Droplet Precautions](#)

[Airborne Precautions](#)

[Protective Precautions](#)

[Contact/Airborne Precautions](#)

[Airborne Precautions with N95 mask](#)



**Clean Hands
Are
Healing Hands!**

**La salud está
en tus manos:
¡lávatelas!**

**Wash hands even if the patient
is not on Isolation Precaution**



CONTACT PRECAUTIONS

CLEAN HANDS 	PUT ON 	CLEAN HANDS 
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Visitors:

- Before going in room, talk to child's nurse.
- Clean hands before putting on gown and gloves.
- Wear gown & gloves for all contact with patient or anything in the room.
- Clean hands after taking off gown and gloves.

Visitantes:

- Antes de entrar a la habitación, hable con el enfermero
- Lávese las manos antes de ponerse la bata y los guantes.
- Use la bata y los guantes cuando esté con el paciente o en su habitación.
- Lávese las manos después de quitarse la bata y los

[Return to Index](#)

	Contact Precautions
Why?	Germs spread from one person to another by skin-to-skin contact or by contact with objects that have touched the patient.
1st Place in Precautions based on Symptoms:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diarrhea (infectious agent suspected) • Skin/wound with redness, swelling, and/or drainage • "Bug bites" • Joint or bone with swelling, pain, inability to bear weight • Headache, fever, lethargy, irritability • Neonate with fever
2ND Place in Precautions based on Diagnosis:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abscesses, Cellulitis, Osteomyelitis • Diarrhea (Infectious agent suspected: Shigella, Salmonella, C. difficile, Giardia, Rotavirus, Enterovirus) • Lice • Mastoiditis • Meningitis (Viral) • Multiple Drug Resistant Organisms (MRSA, VRE, ESBL) • Scabies • Septic Arthritis <p><i>(List is not all inclusive. Refer to Infection Prevention & Control Policies and Procedural Guidelines for additional conditions/pathogens).</i></p>
Don't Forget!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single or multiple bed rooms may be used. • Minimum of 3 feet between patients. • Patients don't share toilet. • Limit use of equipment to one patient only when possible (stethoscopes, thermometers, BP cuffs, etc). Clean and disinfect common equipment between patients. • Transport for essential purposes only; notify receiving department. • Use soap & water for C. difficile when possible.



CONTACT PRECAUTIONS +Plus

CLEAN HANDS 	PUT ON 	SCRUB HANDS WITH SOAP & WATER 
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Visitors:

- Before going in room, talk to child's nurse.
- Clean hands before putting on gown and gloves.
- Wear gown & gloves for all contact with patient or anything in the room.
- Scrub hands with soap & water after taking off gown and gloves.

Visitantes:


- Antes de entrar a la habitación, hable con el enfermero
- Lávese las manos antes de ponerse la bata y los guantes.
- Use la bata y los guantes cuando esté con el paciente o en su habitación.
- Lávese las manos después de quitarse la bata y los

[Return to Index](#)

	Contact Precautions
Why?	Germs spread from one person to another by skin-to-skin contact or by contact with objects that have touched the patient.
1st Place in Precautions based on Symptoms:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diarrhea (infectious agent suspected) • Concern for <i>Clostridium difficile</i> (aka C diff)
2ND Place in Precautions based on Diagnosis:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmed <i>Clostridium difficile</i>
Don't Forget!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single or multiple bed rooms may be used. • Minimum of 3 feet between patients. • Patients don't share toilet. • Limit use of equipment to one patient only when possible (stethoscopes, thermometers, BP cuffs, etc). Clean and disinfect common equipment between patients. • Transport for essential purposes only; notify receiving department. • Use soap & water for C. difficile when possible.

DROPLET PRECAUTIONS



CLEAN HANDS	PUT ON	CLEAN HANDS
		

Visitors:

- Before going in room, talk to child's nurse.
- Clean hands before putting on mask.
- Put on a standard mask.
- Clean hands after taking off mask.

Visitantes:



- Antes de entrar a la habitación, hable con el enfermero.
- Lávese las manos antes de colocarse la máscara.
- Colóquese una máscara común.
- Lávese las manos luego de quitarse la máscara.

[Return to Index](#)

	Droplet Precautions
Why?	Large respiratory droplets (mucous, saliva, sputum) spread germs through coughing and sneezing. They cause infection when they touch your nose or mouth. Droplets travel 3 feet out from the patient and contaminate items within this 3 foot 'spray' zone.
1st Place in Precautions based on Symptoms:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headache, fever, lethargy, irritability • Neonate with fever • Swollen parotid glands • Sore throat • Suspected pertussis (whooping cough) • If upper respiratory viral infection suspected, use contact/droplet precautions.
2ND Place in Precautions based on Diagnosis:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diphtheria • Mastoiditis • Meningitis (Bacterial) • Multiple Drug Resistant Organisms (MRSA, VRE, ESBL) in respiratory sites (sputum, tracheal aspirates, etc) • Mumps • Parvovirus • Pertussis (whooping cough) <p><i>(List is not all inclusive. Refer to Infection Prevention & Control Policies and Procedural Guidelines for additional conditions/pathogens).</i></p>
Don't Forget!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single or multiple bed rooms may be used. • Minimum of 3 feet between patients. • Patients don't share toilet. • Limit use of equipment to one patient only when possible (stethoscopes, thermometers, BP cuffs, etc). Clean and disinfect common equipment between patients. • Transport for essential purposes only; notify receiving department. • Procedure mask on patient during transport if possible.

CONTACT / DROPLET PRECAUTIONS



CLEAN HANDS	PUT ON	CLEAN HANDS
		

Visitors:

- Before going in room talk to child's nurse.
- Clean hands before putting on gown, mask, and gloves.
- Gown, mask, and gloves for contact with patient or anything in the room.

Visitantes:




- Antes de entrar en la habitación, hable con el enfermero.
- Lávese las manos antes de colocarse la bata, la máscara y los guantes.
- Use bata, máscara y guantes cuando esté con el

[Return to Index](#)

	Contact /Droplet Precautions
Why?	Large respiratory droplets (mucous, saliva, sputum) spread germs through coughing and sneezing. They cause infection when they touch your nose or mouth, or when you touch contaminated objects in the patient's room, and then touch your eyes, nose, or mouth.
1st Place in Precautions based on Symptoms:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper respiratory symptoms (infectious agent suspected) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • runny nose or nasal discharge • coughing • congestion • sneezing • with or without fever • Viral DFA/culture ordered/pending • Neonate with fever • Sore throat
2ND Place in Precautions based on Diagnosis:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infections with Respiratory Viruses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RSV -Influenza -Parainfluenza -Adenovirus -Rhinovirus -Human Metapneumovirus -Human Bocavirus • Bronchiolitis • Croup • Strep Throat <p><i>(List is not all inclusive. Refer to Infection Prevention & Control Policies and Procedural Guidelines for additional conditions/pathogens).</i></p>
Don't Forget!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single or multiple bed rooms may be used • Minimum of 3 feet between patients • Patients cannot share toilet • Limit use of equipment to one patient only when possible (stethoscopes, thermometers, BP cuffs, etc). Clean and disinfect common equipment between patients. • Transport for essential purposes only; notify receiving department. • Procedure mask on patient during transport if possible.



AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS (R)

CLEAN HANDS 	PUT ON 	CLEAN HANDS 
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Visitors: Before going in room talk to child's nurse.
Mask: Must wear procedure mask.
 Clean hands before putting on mask.
 Clean hands after leaving room and taking off mask.

Visitantes: Antes de entrar en la habitación, hable con el enfermero.
Máscara: Debe usar la máscara de procedimientos.
 Lávese las manos antes de colocarse la máscara.
 Lávese las manos al dejar la habitación y sacarse la máscara

[Return to Index](#)

	Airborne Precautions (R)
Why?	Germs that cause contagious rash illnesses spread from patient's lungs into the air and can float on air currents. These germs cause infection when people inhale them. Negative Pressure Room required!
1st Place in Precautions based on Symptoms:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure to chickenpox (varicella): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient has not had varicella or varicella vaccination No skin lesions (if skin lesions are present, use airborne/contact precautions) Maculopapular rash (suspected measles)
2nd Place in Precautions based on Diagnosis:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measles – surgical mask Varicella exposure – surgical mask (watch patient for skin lesions; if skin lesions develop, use airborne/contact precautions) (List is not all inclusive. Refer to Infection Prevention & Control Policies and Procedural Guidelines for additional conditions/pathogens)
Don't Forget!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative Pressure Room required Keep door closed unless entering or leaving room Consult Infection Prevention & Control and Receiving Department before transporting patient outside of isolation room. Transport for essential purposes only. Procedure mask on patient during transport if possible.



PROTECTIVE PRECAUTIONS

CLEAN HANDS



Visitors:

- Before going in the room, talk to child's nurse.
- Clean your hands before entering room and before patient contact.
- No visitors under 16 years of age without physician permission.
- If you have an infection, you are not allowed to visit.
- Only 2 visitors in room at a time.
- Clean hands after patient contact.

Visitantes:


- Antes de entrar en la habitación, hable con el enfermero.
- Lávese las manos antes de entrar a la habitación y de estar con el paciente.
- Ningún visitante menor de 16 años sin autorización médica.
- Si tiene alguna infección, no está autorizado a visitar al paciente.
- Sólo 2 visitantes en la habitación por vez.
- Lávese las manos luego de estar con el paciente.

[Return to Index](#)


	Protective Precautions
Why?	Patient is immunocompromised or neutropenic and may need to be protected from others.
Don't Forget!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single room used when possible. Keep door closed unless entering or leaving. Limit use of equipment to one patient when possible (stethoscopes, thermometers, BP cuffs, etc). Clean and disinfect common equipment between patients. Procedure mask on patient during transport.

CONTACT / AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS


CLEAN HANDS



Put on



CLEAN HANDS



Visitors: Before going in room talk to child's nurse.
Mask: Must wear mask, gown, and gloves.
 Clean hands before putting on gown, mask and gloves.
 Clean hands after leaving room and taking off gown, mask, and gloves.


Visitantes: Antes de entrar en la habitación, hable con el enfermero.
Máscara: debe usar máscara, bata y guantes.
 Lávese las manos antes de ponerse la bata, la máscara y los guantes.
 Lávese las manos al dejar la habitación y sacarse la bata, la máscara y los guantes.

CONTACT / AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS	
Why?	<p>Germs that cause contagious viral rash illnesses can spread from patient's lungs into the air before a rash appears on the skin. Germs can float on air currents and cause infection when inhaled. Fluid from vesicles can also spread germs.</p> <p style="color: red; text-align: center;">Negative Pressure Room required.</p>
1st Place in Precautions based on Symptoms:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vesicular rash (chickenpox, shingles/zoster, small pox suspected) • Rule out contagious vesicular rash illness (chickenpox, smallpox)
2ND Place in Precautions based on Diagnosis:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chickenpox (Varicella): Skin lesions present • Shingles: Localized or disseminated in immunocompromised patients • Smallpox: N-95 mask required <p><i>(List is not all inclusive. Refer to Infection Prevention & Control Policies and Procedural Guidelines for additional conditions/pathogens)</i></p>
Don't Forget!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative Pressure Room required • Keep door closed unless entering or leaving room • Consult Infection Prevention & Control and Receiving Department before transporting patient outside of isolation room. Transport for essential purposes only. • Procedure mask on patient during transport.

[Return to Index](#)


AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS (T)

CLEAN HANDS




PUT ON

N-95 Mask



CLEAN HANDS



Visitors: Before you go in room talk to child's nurse
Mask: Must wear N-95 respirator mask.
 Clean hands before putting on N-95 Mask.
 Only 2 visitors in the room at a time.
 Clean hands after leaving room and taking off N-95 Mask.

Visitantes: Antes de entrar en la habitación, hable con el enfermero.
Máscara: Debe usar la máscara N-95.
 Lávese las manos antes de colocarse la máscara N-95.
 Sólo 2 visitantes en la habitación por vez.
 Lávese las manos al dejar la habitación y quitarse la máscara N-95.

Airborne Precautions (T)	
Why?	<p>Germs spread from patient's lungs into the air and can float on air currents. These germs cause infection when people inhale them.</p> <p style="color: red; text-align: center;">Negative Pressure Room required. N-95 Mask Required!</p>
1st Place in Precautions based on Symptoms:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TB rule out (positive PPD, suspicious chest x-ray, and/or exposure to TB) • Pulmonary TB symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cough • Fever • Night sweats • Unexplained weight loss • Bloody sputum • Extra-pulmonary TB Symptoms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaise, Backache, Swollen Lymph nodes
2ND Place in Precautions based on Diagnosis:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuberculosis (TB) – N-95 mask required • SARS – N-95 mask required <p><i>(List is not all inclusive. Refer to Infection Prevention & Control Policies and Procedural Guidelines for additional conditions/pathogens)</i></p>
Don't Forget!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative Pressure Room required • Keep door closed unless entering or leaving room • Consult Infection Prevention & Control and Receiving Department before transporting patient outside of isolation room. Transport for essential purposes only. • Procedure mask on patient during transport if possible.

Volunteers do **NOT** enter a patient room with this sign

[Return to Index](#)