AEROSOL TRANSMITTED DISEASES
What is an Aerosol Transmissible Disease (ATD)?

A disease transmitted by inhaling particles or droplets via a gas suspension of a fine solid or liquid or by direct contact.

May require droplet or airborne precautions. Standard precautions should always be implemented as well.

(CDPH, 2018)
Transmission Based Precautions
Transmission Based Precautions

- To be used in addition to Standard Precautions.
  - Droplet Precautions
  - Airborne Precautions
  - Contact Precautions

(CDPH, 2018)
DROPLET PRECAUTIONS
DROPLET PRECAUTIONS

- Used to prevent transmission of pathogens spread by respiratory droplets generated by coughing, sneezing, or talking

- Common Types: Pertussis, Influenza, group A streptococcus
- Single patient rooms preferred
- Pathogens are not spread over long distance
- Masks are worn upon entry to patient room
- If patient needs to be transported, the patient wears a mask
- Follow Respiratory Hygiene/Cough Etiquette

(CDC, 2018)
AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS
AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS

- Used to prevent transmission of infectious pathogens that remain infectious over long distances when suspended in the air

- Common Types: Tuberculosis, measles, chickenpox

- Single-patient, airborne infection isolation room (AIIR)

- Wear a mask or respirator (fit-tested N95 mask or higher) prior to entry

- Non-immune healthcare workers should not care for patients with vaccine-preventable airborne diseases

(CDC, 2018)
CONTACT PRECAUTIONS
CONTACT PRECAUTIONS

- Used to prevent transmission of pathogens spread by direct or indirect contact with patient or patient’s environment

- Common Types: C.difficle, VRE, RSV
- Single patient rooms preferred
- **Gloves and gown are worn** upon entry to patient room
- Use disposable or dedicated-patient care equipment

(CDC, 2018)
PRECAUTIONS IN HEALTH CARE SETTINGS
STANDARD PRECAUTIONS

- Implemented to decrease the risk of transmission of pathogen from recognized and unrecognized sources; including blood and body fluid secretions.

- Hand hygiene is the most basic and required element
- Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Respiratory Hygiene/Cough Etiquette
- Safe injection practices

(CDC, 2018)
HAND HYGIENE

- Single most important practice to reduce infectious agent transmission
- Essential standard precaution element
- Includes hand washing with plain or antiseptic soap and water, and use of alcohol-based products (gels, foams) without required water usage
- If no visible soiling of hands, approved alcohol-based products are preferred

(CDC, 2018)
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

- Variety of barriers used alone or in combination to protect mucous membranes, airway, skin and clothing from contact with infected pathogens.

- Types:
  - Gloves
  - Gowns
  - Facial Protection (masks, goggles, face shield, etc.)

(CDC, 2015)
Cover your Cough

- Cover mouth/nose when coughing or sneezing
- Wash hands after contact with respiratory secretions
- Prompt disposal of used tissues
- Offer masks to patients who are coughing in waiting areas
- Wear a mask with close patient contact if a fever and signs of respiratory infections are present

(CDC, 2018)
SAFE INJECTION PRACTICES

- Sterile needle
- Single-use
- Disposable needle and syringe for each injection
- Prevent medication and equipment contamination
- Single-dose vials preferred over multiple-dose vials

(CDC, 2015)
REFERENCES


