



Infection Control Management of Infectious Diseases Summary Table

INFORMAL WHEN PRINTED

Version 2.8 (November 2020)



**Government
of South Australia**

SA Health

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Version control and changes history

Version	Date from	Date to	Amendment
2.8	27/11/2020	Current	Minor updates & URL references
2.7	2/12/2019	27/11/2020	Minor updates
2.6	5/04/2019	2/12/2019	Minor updates
2.5	10/02/2017	5/04/2019	Minor updates
2.4	22/06/2016	03/01/2017	Minor updates
2.3	2/10/2015	22/06/2016	Appendix added
2.2	30/06/2015	2/10/2015	Minor updates
2.1	31/01/2014	30/06/2015	Update URL references
2.0	27/06/2013	31/01/2014	Update references
1.0	27/07/2013	27/06/2013	Original version

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Scope

This document is designed to provide information regarding the management of patients with specified infectious diseases. The Infection Control Management of Infectious Diseases table is intended as an informational guide only.

Standard precautions (SP) must be applied when caring for any patient regardless of their infectious disease status. Transmission-based precautions are applied **in addition** to standard precautions and include the following:

Contact Precautions

- > Transmission occurs by either direct or indirect contact
- > **Direct:** involves close contact with a colonised / infected patient with transfer of the organism to the susceptible host, usually in the course of patient care activities e.g. turning a patient.
- > **Indirect:** occurs if an infectious agent is transferred via a contaminated intermediate object (fomite) or person e.g. when contaminated patient-care devices are shared between patients without cleaning and / or disinfection between patients.

Droplet Precautions

- > Transmission occurs through large (i.e. >5 microns in size) respiratory droplets that are generated by an infected person who is coughing, sneezing or talking. The droplets do not remain suspended in the air and are propelled a short distance from the source (approximately 1 metre). There is also the potential for indirect contact transmission as the droplets settle on environmental surfaces.

Airborne Precautions

- > Transmission occurs by small (i.e. <5microns) respiratory droplets which are carried through the air. The droplets can remain suspended in the air for long periods and can be dispersed by air currents.

Applying Standard & Transmission-based precautions using risk based principles

When a disease is unknown, a symptom based approach will reduce the risk of transmission to the health care worker and to other patients. Refer to examples below:

Symptom	Management
Vomiting &/or diarrhoea	<p>Isolate patient at least until causative agent is known – refer to:</p> <p>Isolation section</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> Contact precautions (gloves, gown/apron, face protection if vomiting [fluid resistant surgical mask & eye shield])> Obtain faecal specimen as soon as possible
Fever, cough, sore throat, croup	<p>Isolate patient at least until causative agent is known - refer to:</p> <p>Isolation section</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> Droplet precautions (fluid resistant surgical mask)> Obtain a swab from the back of nose or throat

Isolation

Isolation includes a single room with ensuite or dedicated bathroom facilities. The use of a commode is useful when dedicated bathroom facilities cannot be made available. However, a commode should only be used in a single room.

Cohorting

This term applies to the practice of grouping patients infected or colonised with **the same infectious agent** together to confine their care to one area and prevent contact with susceptible patients (cohorting patients). During outbreaks, healthcare workers may be assigned to a cohort of patients to further limit opportunities for transmission (cohorting staff).

Cleaning

Standard clean (i.e. detergent & water) – this is required in all areas for those diseases requiring standard precautions as listed in the table. (Bathroom/toilet areas require detergent/disinfectant). **(Referred to as A in table)**

Transmission-based precaution clean (i.e. detergent & disinfectant) – is required in all areas (including all bathroom/toilet areas) for diseases requiring transmission-based precautions as listed in the table. **(Referred to as B in table)**

For further information refer to SA Health Cleaning Standard for Healthcare Facilities, December 2014

References

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10. CDNA Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) National Guidelines for Public Health Units Available from: <http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/ohp-ebola-Information-for-Health-Professionals>
11. Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Infection prevention and control for *Candida auris*. Available from <https://www.cdc.gov/fungal/candida-auris/c-auris-infection-control.html>
12. Victorian Health *Candida auris* disease information and advice. Available from <https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/disease-information-advice/candida-auris>

Infectious Diseases	Transmission Route	Type of Precautions				PPE & Environmental Control Required for Transmission-based Precautions								Notifiable - Yes / No	Cleaning – A / B	Comments	
		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>		✓													No	A	> If Carbapenem resistant refer to MRO section .
Anthrax - <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> (cutaneous or pulmonary)	Inoculation or inhalation; person to person transmission is rare.	✓													Yes	A	
Aspergillosis – <i>Aspergillus</i> species	Inhalation; not person to person transmitted.	✓													No	A	
Botulism	Ingestion: not transmitted person to person.	✓													Yes	A	
Bronchiolitis (caused by either viral or bacterial infection) # notification depends on causative agent	Contact with respiratory secretions.		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	*	✓				#	B	> Bronchiolitis is infectious in the first few days of the illness. > Restrict visitors under the age of 5 years. * if <1 metre.

Table: List of Diseases

For diseases requiring **Standard Precautions** - gloves, gown/apron, face and eye protection **MUST** be worn if there is a risk of contact with **ANY** body fluids.

Cleaning A - Standard Clean (i.e. detergent & water)

Cleaning B - Transmission-based Precaution Clean (i.e. detergent & disinfectant)

Infectious Diseases	Transmission Route	Type of Precautions				PPE & Environmental Control Required for Transmission-based Precautions								Notifiable - Yes / No	Cleaning – A / B	Comments	
		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure
Brucellosis – <i>Brucella</i> species	Inoculation; ingestion; person to person transmission rare (sexual).	✓													Yes	A	
Candida infections – <i>Candida</i> species (thrush) – excluding <i>Candida auris</i> (see relevant section)	Usually endogenous.	✓													No	A	
<i>Candida auris</i> (colonised or infected)	Refer to Multi-resistant Organisms (MRO)																
Carbapenem resistant GNBs (including CRE)	Refer to Multi-resistant Organisms (MRO)																

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		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut			
Chickenpox – Varicella-zoster virus (VZV) Note: VZV in CSF requires standard precautions only	Contact, airborne.		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	Yes	B	> Duration of precautions until all lesions are dry & crusted. > Regardless of immune status a P2/N95 mask must be worn > It is preferable that non-immune staff should not care for patient. Post exposure prophylaxis for HCWs recommended.
Chlamydia trachomatis <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> Conjunctivitis	Contact with infected eye secretions.	✓												No	A	
Genital	Sexual transmitted.	✓												Yes	A	
Pneumonia	Infants <3 months (vertical).	✓												No	A	

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		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure
Cholera	Ingestion of food and/or water contaminated with human faeces.		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						Yes	B	> Consider patient to be infectious until at least 24 hours after cessation of symptoms; precautions can then cease.
<i>Clostridium difficile</i> Also known as <i>Clostridioides difficile</i>	Faecal / oral.		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						No	B	> Consider patient to be infectious until at least 24 hours after cessation of symptoms. Precautions can then cease. > Soap and water is preferable for hand hygiene, however ABHR may be used when gloves have been worn. > Ensuite bathroom is required

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Infectious Diseases	Transmission Route	Type of Precautions				PPE & Environmental Control Required for Transmission-based Precautions								Notifiable - Yes / No	Cleaning – A / B	Comments	
		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure
Conjunctivitis - Bacterial (includes gonococcal) - Viral (Adenovirus, enterovirus, coxsackie virus A24)	Contact with infected eye secretions.	✓	✓												No	A B	> Viral cause most common. Highly contagious, causing outbreaks in eye clinics, paediatrics & neonate settings.
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)	Iatrogenic: surgical instruments CNS, grafts, hormones. zoonotic (vCJD): not transmitted person to person.	✓													Yes	A	> Refer to National CJD Guidelines.
Cryptosporidium	Ingestion of contaminated food & water; contact transmission from infected animals.		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						Yes	B	> Consider patient to be infectious until at least 24 hours after cessation of symptoms. Precautions can then cease.

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Infectious Diseases	Transmission Route	Type of Precautions				PPE & Environmental Control Required for Transmission-based Precautions								Notifiable - Yes / No	Cleaning – A / B	Comments	
		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure
Cytomegalovirus – CMV		✓													No	A	> Pregnant HCW at particular risk and may require testing. ⁴ Refer to National IC Guidelines – section C2.4.
Dengue fever	Vector transmission by mosquitoes.	✓													Yes	A	
Diarrhoea (gastroenteritis) - bacterial & parasitic e.g. <i>Campylobacter</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Giardia</i> & Shiga Toxin Producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> (STEC)	Faecal /oral.		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						Yes	B	> Consider patient to be infectious until at least 24 hours after cessation of symptoms. Precautions can then cease. > Ensuite bathroom is required

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		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure
Diarrhoea (gastroenteritis) - viral e.g. rotavirus, norovirus ** Surgical mask necessary if actively vomiting &/or having diarrhoea.	Faecal /oral & vomit/faecal aerosols.		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	*	**				Yes (rotavirus)	B	> Consider infectious until at least 24 hours after cessation of symptoms. Precautions can then cease. > Soap and water is preferable for hand hygiene, however ABHR may be used if gloves have been worn. > Ensuite bathroom is required * If <1 metre.
Diphtheria – Corynebacterium diphtheriae - Cutaneous - Pharyngeal	Lesion exudate. Respiratory secretions.		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						Yes Yes	B B	> Duration of precautions until antimicrobial treatment ceased and culture negative. * if <1 metre.

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		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure		
Extended-spectrum beta-lactamase producers (ESBL)		Refer to Multi-resistant Organisms (MRO)																	
Fungal infections – Dermatophytosis (Ringworm, tinea, athlete's foot)	Direct skin contact (with humans or animals) or indirectly from contaminated floors or soil.	✓															No	A	
German Measles (Rubella) <i># if unavoidable contact is required by staff who are not immune or their immune status is unknown a surgical mask must be worn</i>	Respiratory secretions.			✓		✓	✓			*	#						Yes	B	> Infectious until 7 days after onset of rash. > Non-immune pregnant staff should not attend patient. * If <1 metre.
Glandular fever – Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV), infectious mononucleosis	Contact with saliva.	✓															No	A	

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		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut	Negative Pressure			
Hand, foot & mouth disease - Coxsackie virus	Contact with fluid in blisters or faeces.		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	*	✓				No	B	* If <1 metre.
Haemophilus influenzae (type b) Meningitis, bacteraemia # All <i>H.influenzae</i> - invasive disease only	Direct or indirect contact with airborne droplets from nose & throat.			✓		✓	✓			*	✓				#	B	> Can cease precautions after 24-48 hours of effective antibiotic treatment. * If <1 metre.
Haemophilus influenzae (type b) Pneumonia in - <u>Children</u> - <u>Adults</u>	Direct or indirect contact with airborne droplets from nose & throat.			✓		✓	✓	✓		*	✓				Yes Yes	B A	> Patient is infectious until 24-48 hours of effective antibiotic treatment. * If <1 metre. (Consequences of transmission in adults are not profound).

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Infectious Diseases	Transmission Route	Type of Precautions				PPE & Environmental Control Required for Transmission-based Precautions									Notifiable - Yes / No	Cleaning – A / B	Comments
		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut	Negative Pressure			
Hepatitis A # Ensuite bathroom	Faecal /oral.		✓			✓ #	✓	✓	✓						Yes	B	Duration of precautions: > Adults – for 7 days after onset of jaundice. > Children <3 years – for duration of hospitalisation. > Immunise high risk; provide vaccine or normal human immunoglobulin (NHIG) post-exposure as recommended by Communicable Disease Control Branch.
Hepatitis B, C & D	Blood-borne.	✓													Yes	A	> Immunise & test all HCW (Hepatitis B). > Occupational exposure protocol for blood-borne viruses.

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		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut	Negative Pressure			
Hepatitis E	Faecal / oral.		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						Yes	B	> Period of communicability unknown, probably at least 14 days after onset of jaundice. > Ensuite bathroom is required.
Herpes simplex virus infection (HSV 1 or 2) Skin, oral, genital or encephalitis	HSV1 - contact with saliva. HSV2 – usually by sexual contact	✓													No	A	
Herpes simplex virus - Disseminated - Severe - Neonatal	Contact with fluid from lesions or contaminated fomites / environment.		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						No	B	> Duration of precautions until all lesions are dry and crusted. > Immune-compromised staff should not care for patients.

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Infectious Diseases	Transmission Route	Type of Precautions				PPE & Environmental Control Required for Transmission-based Precautions								Notifiable - Yes / No	Cleaning – A / B	Comments	
		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV/AIDS)	Blood-borne.	✓													Yes	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Occupational exposure protocol for blood-borne viruses. > HIV infection is notifiable. AIDS is no longer a notifiable condition.
Human Metapneumovirus	Contact with nasal & respiratory secretions.		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	*	✓				No	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Precautions for duration of illness. > Patient to wear surgical mask when outside of room. *if <1 metre.
Impetigo (School sores)	Contact with sores or indirectly with contaminated clothing.		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						No	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Patient is infectious as long as there is discharge from the sores or until 24 hours after effective antibiotic treatment. > Cover sores with water-tight dressing.

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		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure
Influenza (i.e. A, B, including pandemic)	Contact with droplets from nose or mouth or indirectly from contaminated fomites / environment.		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	*	✓	#			Yes	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Annual immunisation of staff recommended. > Patient is infectious for 3-5 days after onset of symptoms (longer in children).² > Patients to wear surgical mask when outside of room * If <1 metre # When performing aerosol generating procedures (AGP)
Legionellosis <i>Legionella longbeachae</i>	Inhalation of contaminated soil & potting mix.	✓													Yes	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Not transmitted person to person.
<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	Inhalation of aerosolised contaminated water.	✓													Yes	A	

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		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure
Leprosy – <i>M. leprae</i>	Possible close contact with respiratory & nasal secretions.	✓													Yes	A	
Leptospirosis - <i>Leptospira</i> species	Inhalation or contact of skin or mucous membranes with water, moist soil or vegetation contaminated with urine of infected animals.	✓													Yes	A	> Person to person transmission is rare.
Lice (hair & body) – pediculosis - Head Body	Close person to person contact.	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						No	A	> Patient is infective until 24 hours of effective treatment. > Repeat treatment after 7 days. > For further information refer to National IC Guidelines – section B5.2.

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Linezolid-resistant enterococci (LRE)																		Refer to Multi-resistant Organisms (MRO)
Linezolid-resistant vancomycin-resistant enterococci (LRVRE)																		Refer to Multi-resistant Organisms (MRO)
Listeriosis - <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	Ingestion of contaminated food.	✓													Yes	A	> Person to person transmission is rare, except for vertical transmission from mother to foetus.	
Malaria	Vector transmission by mosquitos.	✓													Yes	A	> Not transmitted person to person.	

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		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure
Measles (Rubeola virus)	Inhalation of respiratory secretions.				✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	Yes	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Regardless of immune status a P2/N95 mask must be worn > It is preferable that non-immune staff should not care for patient.. > Duration of precautions for 4 days after the rash appears.
Melioidosis – <i>Burkholderia pseudomallei</i>	Inoculation, inhalation of contaminated soil or water.	✓													No	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Not transmitted person to person.
Meningococcal Infection - <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	Close contact with respiratory droplets.			✓		✓	✓			*	✓				Yes	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Patient is infectious until 24 hours after effective antibiotic treatment. > Post exposure prophylaxis where required. <p>*if <1 metre.</p>

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Infectious Diseases	Transmission Route	Type of Precautions				PPE & Environmental Control Required for Transmission-based Precautions								Notifiable - Yes / No	Cleaning – A / B	Comments	
		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure
Methicillin resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)		Refer to Multi-resistant Organisms (MRO)															
Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV)	Close contact with respiratory droplets, possibly inhalation of respiratory secretions		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓*	✓	✓	Yes	B	> Uncertain, consider infectious for duration of illness > *N95/P2 mask must be worn (fit tested).
Molluscum Contagiosum – molluscipoxvirus	Direct skin to skin contact where skin is broken.	✓													No	A	> Common skin infection, especially amongst children.

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Infectious Diseases	Transmission Route	Type of Precautions				PPE & Environmental Control Required for Transmission-based Precautions								Notifiable - Yes / No	Cleaning – A / B	Comments
		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut			
<p>Multi-resistant Organisms (MRO) includes: MRSA, VRE, LRE, LRVRE, MRGNs and <i>Candida auris</i> -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-resistant <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> - Carbapenem resistant GNBs - ESBL-producers[^] <p>(other uncommon resistant organisms include vancomycin intermediate/resistant <i>S. aureus</i>, metallo-beta lactamase producers and <i>Candida auris</i>).</p>	Contact with contaminated skin or secretions, HCW hands, environment.		✓			# ✓	✓	✓			*			No	B	<p>* A surgical mask should be worn if patient is coughing & MRO is identified in sputum.</p> <p># Ensuite bathroom for <i>Candida auris</i>, VRE, LRE, LRVRE and all MRGNs especially if faecally incontinent</p> <p>[^] Review requirement for contact precautions once all indwelling devices are removed and all antibiotics ceased</p>

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Infectious Diseases	Transmission Route	Type of Precautions				PPE & Environmental Control Required for Transmission-based Precautions								Notifiable - Yes / No	Cleaning – A / B	Comments	
		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure
Mumps (infectious parotitis) <i># if unavoidable contact is required by staff who are not immune or their immune status is unknown a surgical mask must be worn</i>	Contact with droplets from nose or mouth; OR indirectly from contaminated fomites / environment.		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	*	#				Yes	B	> Patient is infectious until 5 days after the onset of throat swelling > Non-immune staff should avoid caring for the patient. * if <1 metre.
Mycobacteria – e.g. <i>M. avium</i> , <i>M. kansasii</i> (non-TB atypical Mycobacteria)	Inoculation, inhalation. Contaminated environment e.g. soil, milk, water.	✓													Yes	A	> Not transmitted person to person.

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Infectious Diseases	Transmission Route	Type of Precautions				PPE & Environmental Control Required for Transmission-based Precautions								Notifiable - Yes / No	Cleaning – A / B	Comments	
		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> (TB) - Pulmonary (or laryngeal) # - Extra-pulmonary, draining lesion*	Inhalation of airborne, aerosolised droplet nuclei.				✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	Yes	B	# Precautions required until x3 negative sputum smears. # Patients to wear surgical mask when outside of room.
		✓										*			Yes	A	*P2 (N95) mask must be used when performing wound care due to possible aerosolisation of exudate.
<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>	Respiratory secretions.			✓		✓	✓			*	✓				No	B	* If <1 metre.
Parainfluenza	Respiratory secretions.			✓		✓	✓			*	✓				No	B	> Precautions required for duration of illness. > Patients to wear surgical mask when outside of room. * If <1 metre.

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Infectious Diseases	Transmission Route	Type of Precautions				PPE & Environmental Control Required for Transmission-based Precautions									Notifiable - Yes / No	Cleaning – A / B	Comments
		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut	Negative Pressure			
Parvovirus B19 - (Fifth disease, slapped cheek/face, Erythema infectiosum)	Initially transmitted by droplets however, in most cases not infectious once the rash appears.	✓													No	A	> Immuno-compromised people may be infectious for long periods.
Pneumococcal pneumonia <i>Streptococcus pneumonia</i> # invasive infections only	Respiratory droplets.	✓													#	A	> Use droplet precautions if evidence of transmission within a facility.
Poliomyelitis	Faecal / oral.		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					Yes	B	> HCW should be vaccinated if have not had childhood vaccinations; > Non-immune staff should not care for patient.
Psittacosis / Ornithosis <i>-Chlamydophila psittaci</i>	Inhalation of infected bird droppings.	✓													Yes	A	> Not transmitted person to person.
Pseudomonas infections	Contact.	✓													No	A	> Standard precautions apply unless multi-resistant.

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Infectious Diseases	Transmission Route	Type of Precautions				PPE & Environmental Control Required for Transmission-based Precautions									Notifiable - Yes / No	Cleaning – A / B	Comments	
		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut	Negative Pressure				
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> Multi-resistant (MRGN)		Refer to Multi-resistant Organisms (MRO)																
Q fever – <i>Coxiella burnetii</i>	Inhalation infected animal tissue or contaminated soil, dust.	✓														Yes	A	> Not transmitted person to person (rarely by sexual contact).
Rabies / Australian Bat Lyssavirus	Transmitted by animal bites	✓														Yes	A	
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)	Respiratory secretions.		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	*	✓					No	B	* If <1 metre.
Rhinovirus (common cold)	Respiratory secretions.	✓								*	✓					No	A	> Droplet precautions will be required in paediatric & high risk patient areas e.g. haematology / oncology. * If <1 metre.
Roseola infantum – exanthum subitum, human herpes virus 6	Transmission thought to be via oral secretions; low infectivity.	✓														No	A	

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Infectious Diseases	Transmission Route	Type of Precautions				PPE & Environmental Control Required for Transmission-based Precautions								Notifiable - Yes / No	Cleaning – A / B	Comments	
		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure
Ross river virus	Vector transmission by mosquitoes.	✓													Yes	A	> Not transmitted person to person.
Rubella		Refer to German measles															
Scabies	Skin to skin contact or from infested fomites.		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						No	B	> Patient is infectious until 24 hours after effective treatment has been administered. > Refer to <i>Scabies Management in care facilities, 2012</i> for management of Crusted Scabies
Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)	Inhalation or contact with respiratory secretions, urine or faeces.		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	Yes	B	> Infectious for duration of illness, plus 10 days after resolution of fever provided respiratory symptoms are absent or improving. > N95/P2 mask must be worn (fit tested).	

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Infectious Diseases	Transmission Route	Type of Precautions				PPE & Environmental Control Required for Transmission-based Precautions								Notifiable - Yes / No	Cleaning – A / B	Comments	
		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure
Shingles (Herpes zoster) Varicella zoster virus - Localised - Disseminated	Contact with fluid from lesions or contaminated fomites / environment.		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						Yes	B	> Duration of precautions until all lesions are dry and crusted. > Direct contact with blister fluid can cause chickenpox in a non-immune person. > Post exposure prophylaxis in high-risk cases of late pregnancy. > Staff not immune to Chickenpox should not care for patient.
			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	Yes	B		
Staphylococcus infections (skin, wound, pneumonia)	Contact.	✓												No	A	> Standard precautions apply unless multi-resistant (MRSA)	

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		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure	
Streptococcal infections - Group A - in minor wounds, minor burns, endometritis (purpural sepsis) in major wounds or burns Scarlet fever or pharyngitis in infants & young children	Contact with respiratory droplets.	✓														No	B B	> Infectious until 24 hours after effective antibiotic treatment. * If <1 metre.
Streptococcal infections - Group B (neonatal)	Vertical (mother to baby).	✓														No	A	
Streptococcus pneumoniae	Refer to Pneumococcal pneumonia																	
Syphilis	Sexual or vertical (mother to baby) transmission.	✓														Yes	A	
Tetanus	Inoculation from contaminated environment.	✓														Yes	A	> Not transmitted person to person.
Tinea	See fungal infections																	

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Infectious Diseases	Transmission Route	Type of Precautions				PPE & Environmental Control Required for Transmission-based Precautions									Notifiable - Yes / No	Cleaning – A / B	Comments
		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut	Negative Pressure			
Toxoplasmosis	Ingestion of contaminated food.	✓													No	A	> Rarely transmitted person to person > Vertical (mother to baby) or blood transfusion.
Trachoma <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	Contact with infected eye secretions.	✓													No	A	
Trichomoniasis <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	Sexually transmitted.	✓													No	A	
Tuberculosis	Refer to <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>																
Typhoid fever Salmonella Typhi	Ingestion of contaminated food and water.		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓						Yes	B	> Infectious (faecal-oral route) for duration of illness.
Vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE)	Refer to Multi-resistant Organisms (MRO)																
Varicella Zoster Virus	See Chickenpox																
Vibrio parahaemolyticus	Ingestion of contaminated food (shellfish) and water.	✓															

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Infectious Diseases	Transmission Route	Type of Precautions				PPE & Environmental Control Required for Transmission-based Precautions								Notifiable - Yes / No	Cleaning – A / B	Comments	
		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure
Viral haemorrhagic fevers (VHF) Crimean-Congo, Ebola, Marburg Lassa fever	Blood or body substance (mucosal, parenteral) Aerosols	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		Yes	B	
Viral meningitis	Respiratory secretions or faeces	✓	#	#		#	#	#	#		#						# Contact & droplet precautions if patient has respiratory, gastrointestinal or rash symptoms
Whooping Cough (Pertussis)	Respiratory droplets.			✓		✓	✓			*	✓			Yes	B	> Infectious until 5 days after effective antibiotic treatment. > If no treatment initiated, then patient is infectious for 21 days from onset of cough. * If <1 metre.	

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		Standard	Contact	Droplet	Airborne	Single Room	Door Sign	Gown	Gloves	Eye Shield	Surgical Mask	P2 (N95) Respirator	Door Shut				Negative Pressure
Worms – Echinococcosis (tapeworm) or Enterobiasis (pinworm, threadworm)	Ingested; can be person to person transmitted due to poor hygiene.	✓													No	A	
Zika virus	Transmitted by specific mosquitoes; maternal or sexual.	✓													Yes	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Vertical transmission from mother to baby during pregnancy or delivery. > Sexual transmission from infected males to sexual partners is possible.

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For more information

Infection Control Service
Communicable Disease Control Branch
Telephone: 1300 232 272
www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/infectionprevention

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www.ausgoal.gov.au/creative-commons



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of South Australia**

SA Health

Appendix: Infectious disease priority guide for allocation of isolation rooms &/or cohorting

On suspicion of, or proven disease, the following guidance will assist with single room allocation & bed management

