

# DROPLET PRECAUTIONS

In addition to Standard Precautions

## Visitors - Report to Nurses' Station Before Entering Room

### BEFORE CARE

1. Private room preferred. Maintain more than 3 feet of spacing between patient/resident and visitors. If in a multi-patient room, keep cubicle curtain drawn.



### DURING CARE

1. Limit transport of patient/resident to essential purposes only. Patient/resident should wear a mask whenever outside the room. Respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette should be practiced.



### AFTER CARE

1. Discard linen in a container in the room until it can be taken to soiled utility room, laundry, or other designated area.
2. Discard trash in the room until it can be taken to soiled utility room or other designated area.



2. Perform hand hygiene.



3. Mask for staff and visitors upon entry into the room. Additionally, a mask should be worn within 6 feet of a contagious individual.



3. Perform hand hygiene.



## Infections or Conditions for Which Droplet Precautions are Indicated

Diphtheria, pharyngeal

Epididymitis, due to *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

Influenza, Human and Avian (e.g., H5N1, H7H9 strains), need to consult current seasonal influenza guidance (droplet and contact precautions)

Meningitis

*Haemophilus influenzae* type b known or suspected

*Neisseria meningitidis* (meningococcal), known or suspected

Meningococcal disease: sepsis, pneumonia, meningitis

Mumps (infectious parotitis)

*Mycoplasma pneumoniae*

Parvovirus B19 (Erythema infectiosum)

Pertussis (whooping cough)

Plague, pneumonic

Pneumonia

Adenovirus (droplet and contact precautions)

*Haemophilus influenzae* type b, infants and children

Pneumonia (cont'd.)

Meningococcal

*Mycoplasma* (primary atypical pneumonia)

*Streptococcus*, group A, adults, infants and children

Rhinovirus

Rubella (German measles)

SARS (droplet, contact and airborne precautions)

Streptococcal disease (Group A streptococcus)

Major skin, wound or burn (droplet and contact precautions)

Pharyngitis, infants and young children

Pneumonia

Scarlet fever, infants and young children

Serious invasive disease

Viral hemorrhagic fevers Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, Crimean-Congo fever viruses (droplet and contact precautions)