



# STOP

**Visitors: Talk to a staff person before going into this room.**

## AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS



Keep door and windows closed



N95, fit-tested and seal-checked respirator required for room entry\*



Transport patient if necessary;  
patient to wear a mask for transport;  
staff to wear an N95 respirator

\*For chickenpox, measles, and shingles (disseminated or in an immunocompromised patient) only immune staff should enter and do not require an N95 respirator



## AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS

Organism/Presentation	Duration of Precautions	Comments
Pulmonary, extrapulmonary with draining lesions, or laryngeal <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> (TB)	On the advice of the Infection Control Professional or per facility policy	Refer to Canadian TB Standards for additional information
Varicella (Chickenpox)	Until all lesions have crusted (usually five days)	Susceptible high-risk contacts may benefit from immune globulin  Isolation of susceptible contacts may be required, contact Infection Control for advice
Measles (Rubeola)	Until four days after the start of the rash or for the duration of illness in immuno-compromised patients	Prophylaxis may be indicated for susceptible contacts
Disseminated shingles or shingles in an immunocompromised patient	Until all lesions have crusted and dried	Susceptible high-risk contacts may benefit from immune globulin as soon as possible  Isolation of susceptible contacts may be required, contact Infection Control for advice

<b>Hand Hygiene</b>	<b>As per Routine Practices</b>
<b>Accommodation</b>	Single room, negative pressure Keep door and windows closed at all times When discontinuing precautions, observe negative pressure room air clearance time
<b>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</b>	If known or suspected TB (pulmonary, extrapulmonary with draining lesions, or laryngeal) – N95 respirator on room entry for <b>all</b> Health Care Workers (HCW) Chickenpox, measles, and shingles (disseminated or in an immunocompromised patient) – only immune HCWs should enter room Other PPE required as per Routine Practices Fit-testing and seal-checking required for proper N95 use
<b>Ambulation/Transportation</b>	Patient transport/ambulation for essential purposes only Patient required to wear mask outside of room; transporting staff should wear N95 respirator Notify receiving area of required precautions
<b>Visitors</b>	Limit the number of visitors entering the room Educate about required precautions, including hand hygiene If known or suspected TB (pulmonary, extrapulmonary with draining lesions, or laryngeal) – N95 respirator on room entry for non-household visitors Chickenpox, measles, and shingles (disseminated or in an immunocompromised patient) – non-immune visitors should not enter the room; if entry is required, N95 respirator must be worn
<b>Patient Care Equipment</b>	Routine Practices are sufficient Shared equipment should always be cleaned and disinfected between patients
<b>Housekeeping</b>	Routine housekeeping practices are sufficient. Allow adequate air changes before terminal cleaning. If cleaning required more urgently, housekeeping staff must wear N95 respirator in the case of TB or absence of immunity to other airborne illness.