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Policies and Procedures

Effective Date

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Subject:

Serious and Infectious Diseases

Distribution:

All Authorized Manuals

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D.O.C. #

POLICY:

The Department of Health Services has special medical protocols for inmates who require close medical supervision. The Department of Health Services will isolate inmates from the general inmate population when this is deemed necessary for any reason. The Department of Health Services will prepare an individual treatment plan for each inmate requiring the close medical supervision of isolation. The treatment plan will include direction to correctional officers and staff regarding their role in the supervision of the inmate. No information is to be given out regarding these inmates and any requests from the News media are to be directed to the Sheriff.

PROCEDURE:

The following are guidelines for the various types of isolations:

1. Respiratory Isolation

- A. Masks are indicated for those who come close to patient.
- B. Gowns are not indicated.
- C. Gloves are not indicated.
- D. HANDS MUST BE WASHED AFTER TOUCHING THE PATIENT OR POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED ARTICLES AND BEFORE TAKING CARE OF ANOTHER PATIENT.
- E. Articles contaminated with infective material should be discarded or bagged and labeled before being sent for decontamination and reprocessing.

Diseases requiring Respiratory Isolation

- Epiglottitis, haemophilus influenzae
- Erythema infectiosum
- Measles
- Meningitits
 - Bacterial; Etiology unknown
 - Haemophilus influenzae, known or suspected

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ACQUISITIONS

Meningococcal pneumonia, known or suspected
Meningococcal pneumonia
Mumps
Pertusis(whooping cough)
Pneumonia, haemphilus influenzae, in children(any age)

2. AFB Isolation:

- A. Masks are indicated only when patient is coughing and does not reliably cover mouth.
- B. Gowns are indicated only if needed to prevent gross contamination of clothing.
- C. Gloves are not indicated
- D. HANDS MUST BE WASHED AFTER TOUCHING THE PATIENT OR POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED ARTICLES AND BEFORE TAKING CARE OF ANOTHER PATIENT.
- E. Articles should be discarded, cleaned, or sent for decontamination and reprocessing.

Diseases requiring AFB Isolation

Tuberculosis

3. Blood/Body Fluid Precautions:

- A. Masks are not indicated.
- B. Gowns are indicated if soiling with blood or body fluids is likely.
- C. Gloves are indicated for touching blood or body fluids.
- D. HANDS MUST BE WASHED IMMEDIATELY IF THEY ARE POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED WITH BLOOD OR BODY FLUIDS AND BEFORE TAKING CARE OF ANOTHER PATIENT.
- E. Articles contaminated with blood or body fluids should be discarded or bagged and labeled before being sent for decontamination and reprocessing.
- F. Care should be taken to avoid needle stick injuries. Used needles should not be recapped or bent; they should be placed in a prominently labeled, puncture resistant container designated specifically for such disposal.
- G. Blood spills should be cleaned up promptly with a solution of 5.25% sodium hypochlorite diluted 1:10 with water.

Diseases requiring Blood/Body Fluid Precautions:

AIDS(Aquired Immune Deficiency Syndrom)
Arthropodborne viral fevers(dengue, yellow fever, and Colorado tick fever)
Babesiosis
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
Hepatitis B(including HBsAg antigen carrier)
Hepatitis, non-A, non-B
Leptospirosis
Malaria
Rat-Bite fever
Relapsing fever
Sysphilis, primary and secondary with skin and mucous membrane lesions.

4. Enteric Precautions:

- A. Masks are not indicated
- B. Gowns are indicated only if soiling is likely.
- C. Gloves are indicated for touching infective material
- D. HANDS MUST BE WASHED AFTER TOUCHING THE PATIENT OR POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED ARTICLES AND BEFORE TAKING CARE OF ANOTHER PATIENT.
- E. Articles contaminated with infective material should be discarded or bagged and labeled before being sent for decontamination and reprocessing.

Diseases requiring Enteric Precautions:

Amebic dysentery
cholera
coxsackievirus disease
Diarrhea, acute illness with suspected infectious etiology
Echovirus disease
Encephalitis
Enterocolitis caused by *Clostridium difficile* or *Staphylococcus aureus*
Enteroviral Infection
Gastroenteritis caused by:

<i>Campylobacter</i> species
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> species
<i>Dientamoeba fragilis</i>
<i>Escherichia coli</i>
<i>Giardia lamblia</i>
<i>Salmonella</i> species
<i>Shigella</i> species
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>
Viruses
<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>
Unknown etiology but presumed to be infectious

Hand, foot, and mouth disease
hepatitis, viral, type A.
Herpangina
meningitis, viral
Necrotizing enterocolitis
Plerodynia
Poliomyelitis
Typhoid fever(*Salmonell typhi*)
Viral pericarditis, myocarditis, or meningitis(unless known not to be caused by enteroviruses)

5. Strict Isolation

- A. Masks are indicated for all persons entering room.
- B. Gowns are indicated for all persons entering room.
- C. gloves are indicated for all persons entering room.
- D. HANDS MUST BE WASHED AFTER TOUCHING THE PATIENT OR POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED ARTICLES AND BEFORE TAKING CARE OF ANOTHER PATIENT.

- E. Articles contaminated with infective material should be discarded or bagged and labeled before being sent for decontamination and reprocessing.

Diseases requiring Strict Isolation

Diphtheria, pharyngeal
Lassa fever and other viral hemorrhagic fevers
Plague, pneumonic
Smallpox
Varicella(chickenpox)
Zoster, localized in immunocompromised patient, or disseminated

6. Contact Isolation

- A. Masks are indicated for those who come close to patient.
- B. Gowns are indicated if soiling is likely.
- C. Gloves are indicated for touching infective material
- D. HANDS MUST BE WASHED AFTER TOUCHING THE PATIENT OR POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED ARTICLES AND BEFORE TAKING CARE OF ANOTHER PATIENT.
- E. Articles contaminated with infective material should be discarded or bagged and labeled before being sent for decontamination and reprocessing.

Diseases requiring Contact Isolation

Acute respiratory infections in infants and young children
conjunctivitis, gonococcal
Diphtheria
Endometritis, group A Streptococcus
Furunculosis, Staphylococcal
Herpes Simplex, disseminated, severe primary or neonat
Impetigo
Multiply resistant bacteria, infection or colonization with any of the following:

- Gram Negative Bacilli resistant to all aminoglycosides that are tested.
- Staphylococcus aureus resistant to methicillin(or nafcillin or oxacillin)
- Pneumococcus resistant to penicillin
- Haemophilus influenzae resistant to ampicillin
- Other resistant bacteria may be included.

Pediculosis
Pharyngitis
Pneumonia, viral
Pneumonia, staphylococcus aureus or group A Streptococcus
Rabies
Rubella, congenital and othe
Scabies
Scalded skin syndrom

Skin, wound, or burn infection, major (draining and not covered by a dressing or dressing does not adequately contain the purulent material), including those infected with Staphylococcus aureus or group A Streptococcus
Vaccinia (Generalized and progressive exzema vaccinatum)

If it is so determined by the Department of Health Services that one of the above isolations are needed by an inmate he/she will be placed in a single room in the medical unit and a sign stating the type of isolation needed to be maintained and the necessary precautions listed will be posted on the door. The inmate will be checked by qualified medical personnel (RN or REMT) daily and a note will be written in the medical record.

Any special instructions relating to the care of the patient will be given to the security staff to follow in the absence of Department of Health Service Personnel.