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staff or patients, availability of a sufficient number of appropriate sharp containers, sharp boxes are properly located and used, and sharp boxes disposal in accordance with national laws and regulation.

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**IPC.14 There is a system that separates patients with communicable diseases and those who are colonized or infected with epidemiologically important organisms.**

IPC.14.1 There are policies and procedures that address standard and transmission-based precautions.

IPC.14.1.1 The policies and procedures address separating patients with communicable diseases and those who are colonized or infected with epidemiologically important organisms from other patients, staff, and visitors.

IPC.14.2 The transfer of patient outbound or inbound should secure the prevention of spread of Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) or other epidemiologically significant organisms.

IPC.14.2.1 All patients for transfer outbound known to have MRSA or other epidemiologically significant organisms must be reported upon requesting the transfer with the supporting document.

IPC.14.2.2 All patients transferred to the hospital must be kept under contact transmission-based precaution unless proving otherwise.

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**Standard Intent:**

Isolation precautions should be applied for patients with suspected or confirmed communicable diseases or epidemiologically important organisms to provide safe healthy environment for other patients, health care workers, and visitors. The hospital should have strategy for early identification of patients with possible infectious risks to others to implement the appropriate type of isolation precautions. This strategy must be guided by policies and procedures that establish the isolation procedures based on the mood of disease transmission and address individual patients with contagious infections, provide clear instructions during patient transfer either outbound or inbound. The policy must be implemented by the hospital and the staff should be fully oriented to it.

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**IPC.15 Facility design and available supplies support isolation practices.**

IPC.15.1 There is at least one negative pressure airborne isolation room in the emergency room and one in patient care areas (one negative pressure room for every 25-30 beds in general hospitals).

IPC.15.2 The infection prevention and control team decides the need for more airborne isolation rooms depending on the volume of patients in need for airborne isolation admitted to the hospital.