

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.

IPC.15

Facility design and available supplies support isolation practices.

ESR

- 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.
- IPC.15.3 The ventilation system serving airborne isolation facilities provides pressure patterns that prevent airborne pathogens from being distributed to other areas of the hospital.
- IPC.15.3.1 Rooms designed for airborne isolation patients are under negative pressure.
- IPC.15.3.2 Air is exhausted to the outside and is not re-circulated unless it is filtered through High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) Filter.
- IPC.15.3.3 There is evidence of daily air exchange monitoring (12 air changes per hour) when a patient is isolated. Weekly monitoring of the air exchange is needed when no patient is isolated.
- IPC.15.4 The entry of the isolation room is through a work area or ante-room that serves as a site for hand washing, gowning and storage of protective clothing (gloves, aprons, masks).
- IPC.15.5 Toilet, shower, or tub and hand washing facilities are provided for each isolation room.
- IPC.15.6 Transmission-based precaution cards (isolation signs) are consistent with the patient diagnosis and are posted in Arabic and English and indicate the type of precautions required.
- IPC.15.6.1 Transmission-based precaution cards (isolation signs) are color coded for isolation of different categories (e.g., contact: green, airborne: blue, droplet: pink or red).
- IPC.15.6.2 Transmission-based precaution cards (isolation signs) should contain short statements and supported with the required figures.