

TRANSMISSION-BASED ISOLATION CATEGORIES AND BARRIERS

CATEGORY	ROOM		MASK	GOWN	GLOVES	DISEASE EXAMPLES
	PRIVATE	NEG PRES				
AIRBORNE	YES	YES	ALWAYS (See disease examples for specific type)	CLOSE CONTACT	SECRETION	TUBERCULOSIS <i>a</i> MEASLES <i>c</i> VARICELLA ZOSTER <i>b,c</i> (disseminated or in immunocompromised host)
CONTACT	YES	NO	SOMETIMES <i>c</i> (dressing changes, suctioning, secretion handling)	ALWAYS	ALWAYS	MRSA, SERRATIA, VRE ENTERIC INFECTIONS e.g., <u>CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE</u> RSV, ENTEROVIRUS IN CHILDREN LARGE DRAINING WOUNDS PEDICULOSIS, SCABIES ZOSTER, LOCALIZED (in immune competent host)
DROPLET	YES YES		YES <i>c</i>	CLOSE CONTACT	SECRETION HANDLING	PERTUSSIS <u>HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE</u> Type b (invasive) INFLUENZA, VIRAL MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS, NEUMONIA, SEPSIS (disseminated) DIPHTHERIA (pharyngeal)

a. Special N95 (or equivalent) mask required.

b. Use both airborne and contact signs

c. Regular surgical mask

NEG PRES = Negative Pressure Room

Source: West Virginia University Hospitals, Morgantown.