

APPENDIX 1

Infectious disease list requiring additional precautions

This table provides a summary of infectious diseases for which Additional Precautions are recommended. It does not include all infectious diseases and should be read in conjunction with the *Australian Government Infection Control Guidelines*.^{13,54,78,79}

Disease	Precautions			Comments
	Airborne	Droplet	Contact	
Avian Influenza (Highly Pathogenic Influenza)	✓	✓	✓	Airborne = negative pressure room if available and P2 mask Droplet = eye protection or face shield Contact = gown/apron, gloves
Adenovirus Pneumonia		✓	✓	Droplet = eye protection or face shield and surgical mask Contact = gown/apron, gloves
Clostridium difficile			✓	It is recommended that HCWs perform hand hygiene with liquid soap and water after direct contact with patient
Congenital rubella Infants to 1 years		✓	✓	Droplet = eye protection or face shield and surgical mask Contact = gown/apron, gloves
Enteroviral infections Children <6 years and incontinent patients			✓	
Giardiasis Children <6 years and incontinent patients			✓	
Hemorrhagic fevers (Marburg, Lassa and Ebola)	✓	✓	✓	Airborne = negative pressure room if available and P2 mask Droplet = eye protection or face shield Contact = gown/apron, gloves Patients must be transferred immediately to designated hospital (Westmead Hospital) for appropriate isolation. Refer to Contingency Plan for VHF.
Hepatitis A Children <6 years and incontinent patients			✓	
Hepatitis E Children <6 years and incontinent patients			✓	
Haemophilus influenzae, known or suspected		✓		Depending on invasive site of infection – consult with infection control
Impetigo			✓	
Influenza (Seasonal)		✓	✓	Droplet = eye protection or face shield and surgical mask Contact = gown/apron, gloves
Legionnaires' disease				Standard Precautions (no evidence of person-to-person transmission)
Lice (pediculosis)			✓	Patient should not be cohorted unless treatment is concurrent.
Measles	✓			Unvaccinated and susceptible persons should not enter room. Room to remain vacant for 2 hours post discharge for infectious patients.

Disease	Precautions			Comments
	Airborne	Droplet	Contact	
Multidrug-Resistant Organisms, infection or colonization eg VRE, MRAB, MRSA			✓	
Mumps (Infectious parotitis)			✓	Unvaccinated and susceptible persons should not enter room.
Neisseria meningitidis (meningococcal disease)		✓		Isolation can be discontinued after 24 hours of appropriate antibiotic therapy.
Norovirus	✓		✓	P2 mask when there is potential for aerosol dissemination eg patient vomiting or toileting (diarrhoea), disposing of faeces. Airborne = negative pressure room if available and P2 mask Contact = gown/apron, gloves Ensure consistent environmental cleaning and disinfection.
Pandemic Influenza ⁸⁰	✓	✓	✓	Airborne = negative pressure room if available and P2 mask Droplet = eye protection or face shield Contact = gown/apron, gloves
Parvovirus B19		✓		Maintain precautions for duration of hospitalisation when chronic disease occurs in an immunodeficient patient
Pertussis (Whooping cough)		✓		Unvaccinated and susceptible persons should not enter room
Respiratory Syncytial virus (infants and young children, and immunocompromised adults)		✓	✓	Droplet = eye protection or face shield and surgical mask Contact = gown/apron, gloves
Rotavirus			✓	Ensure consistent environmental cleaning and disinfection; prolonged shedding may occur in the immunocompromised person
Rubella		✓	✓	Unvaccinated and susceptible persons should not enter room Droplet = eye protection or face shield and surgical mask Contact = gown/apron, gloves
SARS	✓	✓	✓	Airborne = negative pressure room if available and P2 mask Droplet = eye protection or face shield Contact = gown/apron, gloves
Scabies			✓	
Shigella species Children <6 years and incontinent patients		✓		
Streptococcal Group A infections Infants and young children only		✓	✓	Droplet = eye protection or face shield and surgical mask Contact = gown/apron, gloves
Streptococcal Pneumonia or Scarlet fever		✓	✓	Droplet = eye protection or face shield and surgical mask Contact = gown/apron, gloves Isolation can be discontinued after 24 hours of appropriate antibiotic therapy
Tuberculosis (including Multi Drug Resistant TB) Pulmonary or laryngeal disease, confirmed or suspected	✓			
Varicella-zoster Disseminated	✓		✓	Airborne = negative pressure room if available and P2 mask Contact = gown/apron, gloves Unvaccinated and susceptible persons should not enter room
Varicella (chickenpox)	✓		✓	Airborne = negative pressure room if available and P2 mask Contact = gown/apron, gloves Unvaccinated and susceptible persons should not enter room

Australian Government guidelines¹³ <http://www.health.gov.au/internet/wcms/publishing.nsf/content/icg-guidelines-index.htm>