Attachment 10: Transport of Patients on Isolation Precautions

Transport of Patients on Airborne Isolation

- Patients with known or suspected TB
  - Patients should wear a tight-fitting surgical mask
  - Patients being transported on a closed system ventilator or manual ventilation bag with a HEPA filter do not require a mask
  - Patients with a tracheostomy or stoma should have their mouth and trach/stoma covered with a mask if tolerated.
- Patients with known or suspected chicken pox (varicella)
  - Patients should wear a tight-fitting surgical mask
  - Patients should be covered from chin to toes with a sheet.
- Patients with known or suspected shingles (varicella zoster)
  - Patients should have their lesions covered whenever possible
  - Disseminated lesions (on 3 or more dermatomes)
    - Cover patients with a sheet from chin to toes.

Transport of Patients on Droplet Precautions

- Place a surgical mask on the patient

Transport of Patients on Contact and Enteric Precautions

- Transporters
  - When preparing patients for transport
    - Transporter must perform hand hygiene before entering patient environment
    - Transporter must don isolation gown and gloves
  - When transporting patients
    - Transporter should remove isolation gown and gloves and perform appropriate hand hygiene for isolation type
    - Transporters should clean the handles of the stretcher or wheelchair that will be used.
- Patients
  - Patients should wear a clean hospital gown and be covered with a clean sheet
  - Patient does not need to wear a yellow isolation gown
  - A patient who walks to a test or procedure must be accompanied by a Healthcare Personnel and should perform hand hygiene before leaving their room
  - Transport of critically ill patients (e.g. transporting of ICU patients to procedures, transport of patient to ICU) on contact or enteric precautions may require the use of gowns and gloves if direct contact with the patient is essential.