

8 Steps to Patient Isolation

Derbyshire Commun **Health Services NHS Foundation Trust**

Always isolate on suspicion of infection, not confirmation. Isolate at the point that you decide to test for infection. Patient A is identified as having a known or suspected infection; Step 1 Isolate Patient A and implement barrier precautions. • Obtain appropriate sample. Is Patient A suitable to be nursed in a side room? Step 2 Yes – Move Patient A to the side room as soon as possible and continue barrier precautions. Complete a terminal clean of the bed space. **No** – Patient A is risk assessed as not suitable to be nursed in a side room (i.e., falls risk). Follow step 8. Do you have an available side room? Step 3 Yes – Move Patient A to the side room as soon as possible and continue barrier precautions. Complete a terminal clean of the bed space. **No** – Risk assess the patient who is in the side room following steps 4,5 & 6 Step 4 Does the patient currently in the side room have an infection? If no, they can be moved out of the side room into a bay. Move Patient A into the side room as soon as possible and continue barrier precautions. If the patient already nursed in the side room has an infection, is this a low priority • infection? Patient to be moved out of the side room and into a bay. Example; a patient with ESBL can be risk assessed (continence, compliance with hand hygiene, catheter etc) to see if they can be safely managed in a bay, as could a patient with colonised MRSA. Both would be a lower priority for isolation than a suspected COVID positive or a patient with type 5-7 stools. Step 5 Is the patient in the side room immunocompromised? If yes, Patient A to remain in the bay but Step 7 must be followed. If no, move the patient out of the side and move Patient A to the side room as soon as possible and continue barrier precautions Step 6 Is the patient in the side room end of life? If yes, Patient A to remain in the bay but Step 7 must be followed. If no, move the patient out of the side and move Patient A to the side room as soon as possible and continue barrier precautions. Complete a terminal clean of the bed space. Step 7 Do you have an available empty bay? If yes, move Patient A into the empty bay. Complete a terminal clean of the bed space. If no, can you cohort patients to empty a bay? Consider mixed sex bays, however, • these must be supervised at all times. Please discuss with your manager

If a side room or empty bay are not available or Patient A is not suitable to be nursed Step 8 in a side room;

- Ensure Patient A has barrier precautions at bedside •
- Encourage good hand hygiene and cough etiquette
- For airborne infections (COVID, RSV & Flu) ask the patient to wear a fluid resistant • surgical mask especially when mobilising from the bedspace (if tolerated).
- Ensure patient has their own toilet facilities. .
- Enhance cleaning in and around the patient bedspace •
- Cleaning of high contact touch points in shared patient areas before and after use.

Remember early identification and prompt isolation of patients with suspected infections can help prevent outbreaks.

Please contact the Infection Prevention Control Team if you have a patient with a suspected or confirmed infection or if you need any further support/advice. Mon-Fri 08:30-16:30hrs. Triage line 01246515870 or email DCHST.infectioncontrol@nhs.net

Out of hours, contact the on-call manager.

IP&C it's in your hands

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