Precautions and Respiratory Treatment for when SARS is Present in the Community Quick Reference

Type of Precautions	Type of Room	Personal Protective Equipment for <u>Routine Care</u>	High Risk Interventions Include: BIPAP Nebulized therapy	Personal Protective Equipment for Special Airborne Precautions High risk respiratory Procedures ¹
Standard Precautions • No febrile respiratory illness	Any	Standard precautions	Yes ²	 N95 mask Gown³ Eye protection (goggles or face shield) Gloves
Special Airborne & Contact Precautions Report under investigation (RUI) • Unexplained fever OR • Fever and respiratory symptoms	(in order of preference) • Negative pressure • Single room + HEPA filtration • Single room	 N95 mask Gown Eye protection (goggles or face shield) Gloves 	Avoid ⁴	 N95 mask Gown Eye protection (goggles and/or face shield) Gloves
Special Airborne & Contact Precautions • SARS patients	Negative pressure	 N95 mask Gown Goggles Face shield - optional Gloves-2 pairs optional 	No	Personal protective system • ex. Stryker T4 system or PAPR's + gown • Gloves-2 pairs optional

- 1. High risk procedures include:
 - intubation
 - bronchoscopy
 - needle or tube thoracostomy
 - crico-thytrotomy
 - suctioning
 - CPR
 - Bag mask ventilation
 - If patient arrests, follow Arrest Protocol Appendix 9

- 2. If BIPAP is used, patient should be placed in a single room and Airborne and Contact Precautions should be followed
- 3. Gowns do not need to be worn if contamination of uniform or clothing is not anticipated
- 4. Children & patients who are unable to use multiple-dose inhaler may receive nebulized therapy. This should be done in a private room with Airborne and Contact Precautions