

A Guide for Patients and Families

Full Precautions

Overview

When you or your relatives are on full precautions in special isolation room (negative pressure room), that means the disease or infection could possibly be spread via multiple modalities including airborne, droplet, direct or indirect contact.

Full precautions are used when you are suspected of or having infectious and contagious agent that are of high consequences or have uncertain modes of transmission. Some of these infections include:

- Severe Acute Respirator Syndrome (SARS).
- Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS).
- Avian Influenza such as H7N9.
- Monkeypox
- Ebola
- Other infectious diseases



You will be isolated in a negative pressure isolation room with door closed at all times. Healthcare providers will be wearing personal protective equipment (PPE) such as a N95 mask or higher level respirator, head cover, eye protection, gown, gloves and boot/shoe covers when caring for you.



Can the patient walk outside of the isolation room?

No, you must stay inside the isolation room with door closed at all times unless instructed by your healthcare provider.

How long will the patient be on full precautions?

It depends. You will be transferred out from the isolation room when you are deemed not infectious and contagious by healthcare team.



What should my family members and visitors need to do if they wish to visit me?

No visitation is allowed during full precaution isolation period.



What do I need to take note after returning home?

There is no special precaution required at home besides practicing good personal hygiene such as respiratory hygiene /cough etiquette, hand washing.

