

Table 6. Conditions/clinical presentations and specific etiologies requiring contact precautions

Conditions/clinical presentation (See Table 9 for details)	Specific etiologies (See Table 10 for details)
Acute viral respiratory infections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ bronchiolitis</li> <li>■ cold</li> <li>■ croup</li> <li>■ cough, fever, acute upper respiratory infection</li> <li>■ febrile respiratory illness</li> <li>■ fever without focus, acute, children</li> <li>■ influenza-like illness</li> <li>■ pharyngitis</li> </ul> Conjunctivitis Dermatitis Desquamation, extensive Diarrhea,* unless continent with good hygiene Draining wounds, major wound infection, abscess, infected pressure ulcer or other skin infection if drainage cannot be contained by dressings Encephalitis, paediatric Endometritis with signs of toxic shock Food poisoning* Gastroenteritis* Gingivostomatitis, primary Hand, foot and mouth disease, children Hemolytic uremic syndrome, contact Hemorrhagic fever Hepatitis of unknown origin, children Herpangina, children Meningitis Necrotizing enterocolitis, children Pleurodynia, children Pseudomembranous colitis Rash, compatible with scabies Rash, vesicular with fever Rash, vesicular/pustular, with epidemiologic context of viral hemorrhagic fever	Adenovirus* Adenovirus, conjunctivitis Amebiasis, children Antibiotic-resistant organisms Astrovirus, children Bocavirus Brucellosis, major draining lesions Burkholderia cepacia Campylobacter* Cholera, children Clostridium difficile Coronavirus Cryptosporidiosis, children Diphtheria, cutaneous Enteroviral infections,* children Enteroviral conjunctivitis Escherichia coli* (enteropathogenic and enterohemorrhagic strains) Giardia* Hepatitis A, E, children Herpes simplex virus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ encephalitis, children</li> <li>■ neonatal</li> <li>■ neonatal or mucocutaneous</li> </ul> Human metapneumovirus Influenza seasonal, avian (see Table 10 for pandemic influenza) Monkeypox
	Norovirus Parainfluenza virus Poliomyelitis, acute infantile Respiratory syncytial virus Rhinovirus Rotavirus Rubella, congenital Salmonella* Scabies Severe acute respiratory syndrome Shigella* Smallpox Staphylococcus aureus, major draining wound Streptococcus, Group A, major draining wound invasive disease or toxic shock syndrome Vaccinia Vancomycin resistant enterococci Vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus Varicella-zoster virus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ varicella</li> <li>■ herpes zoster, disseminated or localized in                immunocompromised host, localized in                normal host if not contained</li> </ul> Viral hemorrhagic fevers (Crimean congo, Ebola, Lassa, Marburg) Yersinia enterocolitica*
*Use contact precautions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ only for children with diarrhea who are incontinent or unable to comply with hand hygiene</li> <li>■ for children with skin lesions/exudates who are unable to comply with hand hygiene or appropriate handling and disposal of purulent discharges and maintaining dressings in place</li> <li>■ only for adults with diarrhea who are incontinent if diarrhea cannot be contained in incontinence products or for adults with poor hygiene that contaminate their environment</li> </ul>	

**Table 6** Conditions/clinical presentations and specific etiologies requiring contact precautions. From Public Health Agency of Canada. (2013). *Routine Practices and Additional Precautions for Preventing the Transmission of Infection in Health Care Settings*. Retrieved from: [http://www.ipac-canada.org/pdf/2013\\_PHAC\\_RPAP\\_EN.pdf](http://www.ipac-canada.org/pdf/2013_PHAC_RPAP_EN.pdf)  
<http://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/440707/publication.html> p.65.