

B. Droplet Precautions in All Care Settings and Modifications for Specific Healthcare Settings

Droplet precautions should be used for the conditions/clinical presentations and specific etiologies listed in Table 7. In addition to routine practices applied properly and consistently for the care of all patients in all settings, the recommendations that follow Table 7 apply to the care of patients on droplet precautions in all care settings. Modifications for specific healthcare settings follow. Certain diseases require public health notification; check local regulations.

Table 7: Conditions/clinical presentations and specific etiologies requiring droplet precautions

| Conditions/clinical presentations (See Table 9 for details) | Specific etiologies (See Table 10 for details) |
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| Bronchiolitis Cellulitis, in child <5 years old if <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type B possible Cold Cough, fever, acute respiratory tract infection Croup Epiglottitis in child <5 years old Febrile respiratory illness Hemorrhagic fever in epidemiologic context Influenza-like illness Meningitis Osteomyelitis, in children if <i>H. influenzae</i> possible Paroxysmal cough, suspected pertussis Pharyngitis Pneumonia, in children Rash, macupapular with fever and one of coryza, conjunctivitis or cough Rash, petechial/purpuric with fever Rash, vesicular, pustular with epidemiologic context of viral hemorrhagic fever Septic arthritis, in children if <i>H. influenzae</i> possible Toxic shock syndrome, if Group A <i>Streptococcus</i> possible | Adenovirus, respiratory strains Bocavirus Coronavirus Diphtheria, pharyngeal <i>H. influenzae</i> , in children Human metapneumovirus Influenza, seasonal, avian (see Table 10 for pandemic influenza) Meningococcus Monkeypox Mumps Mycoplasma pneumoniae Parainfluenza virus Parvovirus B-19, aplastic crisis or chronic infection in immunocompromised patient Pertussis Plague, pneumonic Respiratory syncytial virus Rhinovirus Rubella Severe acute respiratory syndrome Smallpox <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> in children with pneumonia Streptococcus, Group A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ scarlet fever or pharyngitis in children ■ invasive disease Viral hemorrhagic fevers (Crimean -Congo, Ebola, Lassa, Marburg) |

Conditions/clinical presentations and specific etiologies requiring droplet 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://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/440707/publication.html> p.75.