

Isolation Guidelines for Transporting Patients

Precaution type	Patient precautions
Contact	Patient covered with clean sheet
Contact Plus	Patient covered with clean sheet
Airborne or Contact/Airborne	Patient in medical grade mask & Patient covered with clean sheet
Droplet	Patient in medical grade mask
Contact/droplet or Enhanced	Patient in medical grade mask & Patient covered with clean sheet
Airborne	Patient in medical grade mask

Per policy (Isolation: Transmission-Based Precautions, 1IC.IP.0011): Staff outside of the patient room **do not** need to wear PPE unless they anticipate providing care during transport, then wear PPE as guided by the type of isolation.

Mission Hospital: Patient Transport Guidelines



Transport CAN Transport If:

- The patient is on < 6 L/ min of oxygen
- The patient has a well-established tracheostomy (patient condition is stable)
- The patient is on routine home oxygen GREATER THAN 6 L / min
- The patient is on Medical Air (yellow regulator) regardless of volume
- The patient is on a portable telemetry box and the central monitoring unit has been notified
- The patient is receiving a steady medication infusion (not titrating), e.g., cardiac meds



Transport CANNOT Transport If:

- The patient is on >6 L / min oxygen or more unless on routine home oxygen
- The patient has a new tracheostomy
- The patient is not on a portable tele box and central monitoring has not been notified (patient is on the large monitor)
- The Patient has a LVAD Device (Left Ventricular Assist Device)
- The patient is receiving blood or blood products
- The patient is in restraints (including mittens)
- The patient is on virtual safety observation or has an order for a patient safety attendant per policy 1NR.NSA.0021
- The patient is on ANY medication that is being titrated or adjusted
- The patient is on seizure precautions and is **NOT** stable
- The patient requires continuous chest tube suction
- The patient has an epidural or recent heart cath

Transporters are non-clinical staff, therefore, cannot hook/unhook a patient's oxygen.
All pediatric patient's must be accompanied by an RN or Legal Guardian.

Suspected Measles (Rubeola)

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1. Identification: What to Look For

- The Three C's: **Cough**, **Coryza** (runny nose), and **Conjunctivitis** (red, watery eyes).
- High Fever: Often spikes to >104 degrees.
- Koplik Spots: Tiny white spots on the buccal mucosa (2–3 days after symptom onset).
- Rash: Maculopapular rash appearing 3–5 days after symptoms begin.

2. Immediate Isolation: Where to Put the Patient

- Measles is highly contagious via airborne transmission.
- Mask Patient: Apply a surgical mask immediately.
- Airborne Isolation: Place patient in a Negative Pressure Room.
- Primary Locations at Mission Hospital: Purple Pod-Room 37 or Room 45.
- Requirement: Keep the door closed at all times.

3. PPE Requirements

- Healthcare workers must utilize **Airborne** before entering the room, including:
 - **Fit-tested N95 respirator or PAPR.**