

A Guide for Patients and Families

Airborne Precautions

Overview

When you or your relatives are placed on airborne precautions in an isolation room, it means that the disease or infection can be spread by aerosols or droplets from the mouth and nose.

Airborne precautions are applied when you are suspected of having contagious agent that are transmitted by aerosols. These aerosols may remain in the air for long period of time and be transmitted to another person in the same room.

- COVID-19
- Measles
- Chickenpox / Varicella (including disseminated zoster)
- Pulmonary Tuberculosis
- Influenza



You will be isolated in an isolation room with door closed at all times. Healthcare providers will be wearing personal protective equipment (PPE) such as a N95 mask when caring for you.



Can I walk outside of the isolation room?

No. You should stay inside the isolation room unless you need to go for x-ray, surgery or other procedure. You are required to wear a mask and practice respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette in order to minimise the dispersal of droplets during transportation.

How long will I be on airborne precautions?

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





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

- Visitation is strongly discouraged.
- Your family members should check with the healthcare team before visiting.
- Your family will be taught on how to use an appropriate mask before the visit.
- Clean hands before and after visiting.

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.

