

# UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS FOR CARE OF ALL PATIENTS

PROCEDURE	Wash Hands	Wear Gloves	Wear Protective Clothing	Wear Mask	Wear Protective Eyewear	
Talking to patient						<p>Because persons of all ages and backgrounds may be carriers of the AIDS virus, it is important to take proper precautions when working with blood or potentially infectious fluids* from all patients.</p> <p>* Use gloves (available in each patient room) when the possibility exists of coming in contact with a patient's blood or potentially infectious body fluids.* Examples: starting IVS , drawing blood, doing CPR or other emergency procedures, handling soiled linen and waste, doing plumbing repairs.</p> <p>* Wear gowns, masks and protective eyewear in addition to gloves during procedures where spattering of blood or potentially infectious body fluids* may occur. Examples: arterial punctures, endoscopies, inserting arterial lines, hemapheresis, hemodialysis.</p> <p>* Wash your hands after removing gloves (do not wash gloves). And use clean gloves with each patient.</p> <p>* Do not wear gloves or protective clothing when contact with the patient is unlikely to result in exposure to blood or potentially infectious body fluids.* Examples: shaking hands, delivering supplies and medications, removing trays, holding infants, bathing patients (without open lesions)</p> <p>* Always dispose of needles and sharps in the impervious containers located in each patient room. Do not recap, clip or bend needles, or throw them in the trash.</p> <p>* Use the chart as a guide to identify precautions which should be used in specific situations.</p>
Adjusting IV fluid rate or non-invasive equipment						
Examining patient without touching blood or potentially infectious body fluids, mucous membranes	<b>X</b>					
Examining patient including contact with blood or potentially infectious body fluids, mucous membranes	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>				
Drawing blood	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>				
Inserting venous access	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>				
Suctioning	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	Use gown, mask, eyewear if spattering by blood or potentially infectious body fluids is likely			
Inserting catheters	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	Use gown, mask, eyewear if spattering by blood or potentially infectious body fluids is likely			
Handling soiled waste, linens, other materials	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	Use gown, mask, eyewear only if waste or linen are extensively contaminated and spattering is likely			
Intubation	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	
Inserting arterial access	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	
Endoscopy	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	
Operative and other procedures which produce extensive spattering of blood or potentially infectious body fluids.	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	

\* 1989 The Johns Hopkins Health System