

MEDICAL CENTER

Protocol: Burn Center Contact Isolation Protocol Category: Clinical Practice

Approval Date: September 28, 2020 Review Date: September 28, 2022

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Applicable To:						
□ VUH	☐ Children's	□ DOT	☐ VMG Off-Site Locations	□ VMG	□ VPH	□ Other
Team Members Performing:						
✓ All faculty & staff☐ Other	☑ Faculty & staff providing direct patient care or contact	⊠ MD	☑ House Staff	⊠ APRN/ PA	⊠ RN	□ LPN
Content Experts:						
Callie Thompson, MD						
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I. Objectives:

Describe a protocol for contact precautions and reverse isolation for patients admitted to the BICU and Burn Step-Down Unit

II. Scope:

All adult and pediatric patients admitted to the burn unit regardless of admission diagnosis

III. Audience:

All individuals involved in the caring for burn patients

IV. Guidance:

The following patients will be placed on isolation upon admission to the burn unit:

- Any patient meeting greater Vanderbilt University Medical Center guidelines for isolation.
- For burn patients, any patient with ≥ 20% TBSA of open wounds (this includes burn wounds, SJS/TENS, and donor sites; % open will be determined by burn provider) will be placed on isolation. ^{1, 2} This includes both burn and stepdown patients.
 - A sign will be placed on the door indicating reverse isolation contact precautions.
 - Reverse isolation precautions will remain in effect throughout the patient's hospitalization until their wounds are < 20% open.
 - Reverse isolation precautions will continue when the patient travels off of the unit for operations, procedures and/or imaging.
 - o Family members/visitors should adhere to reverse isolation precautions.

Precautions during burn wound care:

 Any person actively participating in the wound care of a burn patient will wear a gown, gloves, mask, and hair cover for the entirety of the wound care. Persons coming in to evaluate wounds will wear full PPE if the patient is ≥ 20% TBSA open, otherwise, a mask is required.

V. References

- 1. Coban Y.K. (2012). Infection control in severely burned patients. *World Journal of Critical Care Medicine*. 1(4): 94-101.
- Church, D., Elsayed, S., Reid, O., Winston, B., & Lindsay, R. (2006). Burn wound infections. *Clinical microbiology reviews*, 19(2), 403–434. https://doi.org/10.1128/CMR.19.2.403-434.2006