



Prevention Precautions: Promoting Well-Being



Prevention precautions play an important role in preventing germs spread by specifying what personal protective equipment (PPE) and practices should be used and when.

Regardless of the precaution put in place, the resident's overall well-being must be promoted.

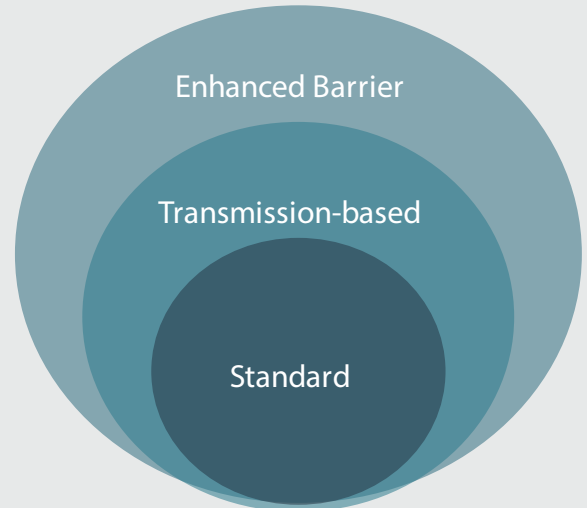
Prevention, Precautions, and Resident Rights

To promote the overall psychosocial well-being of nursing home residents, nursing home communities must ensure prevention precautions:

- The least restrictive for the resident & for the least amount of time required
- Removed when a resident is no longer a risk of spreading germs to others
- Proactive in ensuring individual needs such as activities are met

Three Primary Prevention Precautions

- **Standard:** For all residents regardless of infection status; includes general precautions such as cleaning & disinfection, hand hygiene, safe injection practices, and PPE as needed.
- **Transmission-based:** For a resident known or suspected to be sick due to a specific germ. PPE and practices depend on how the germ spreads: contact, droplet, and/or airborne. Limits resident's movement and activities.
- **Enhanced barrier:** For a resident colonized or at high risk for being colonized with a specific germ. When a person is colonized the germ is found on their body but they are not infected or sick. Gown, gloves, and goggles are only used during activities more likely to spread germs like helping a resident go to the bathroom and wound care. **DOES NOT** limit a resident's movement or activities.



Want to know more? Contact your [nursing home advocate](#) or send an email to ICARE@unthsc.edu