

TABLE 1. HISTORY OF GUIDELINES FOR ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS IN HOSPITALS*

YEAR (Ref)	DOCUMENT ISSUED	COMMENT
1970 1099	Isolation Techniques for Use in Hospitals, 1 st ed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduced seven isolation precaution categories with color-coded cards: Strict, Respiratory, Protective, Enteric, Wound and Skin, Discharge, and Blood - No user decision-making required - Simplicity a strength; over isolation prescribed for some infections
1975 1100	Isolation Techniques for Use in Hospitals, 2 nd ed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Same conceptual framework as 1st edition
1983 1101	CDC Guideline for Isolation Precautions in Hospitals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provided two systems for isolation: category-specific and disease-specific - Protective Isolation eliminated; Blood Precautions expanded to include Body Fluids - Categories included Strict, Contact, Respiratory, AFB, Enteric, Drainage/Secretion, Blood and Body Fluids - Emphasized decision-making by users
1985-88 780, 896	Universal Precautions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed in response to HIV/AIDS epidemic - Dictated application of Blood and Body Fluid precautions to all patients, regardless of infection status - Did not apply to feces, nasal secretions, sputum, sweat, tears, urine, or vomitus unless contaminated by visible blood - Added personal protective equipment to protect HCWs from mucous membrane exposures - Handwashing recommended immediately after glove removal - Added specific recommendations for handling needles and other sharp devices; concept became integral to OSHA's 1991 rule on occupational exposure to blood-borne pathogens in healthcare settings

<p>1987 1102</p>	<p>Body Substance Isolation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasized avoiding contact with all moist and potentially infectious body substances except sweat even if blood not present - Shared some features with Universal Precautions - Weak on infections transmitted by large droplets or by contact with dry surfaces - Did not emphasize need for special ventilation to contain airborne infections - Handwashing after glove removal not specified in the absence of visible soiling
<p>1996 1</p>	<p>Guideline for Isolation Precautions in Hospitals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepared by the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPAC) - Melded major features of Universal Precautions and Body Substance Isolation into Standard Precautions to be used with all patients at all times - Included three transmission-based precaution categories: airborne, droplet, and contact - Listed clinical syndromes that should dictate use of empiric isolation until an etiological diagnosis is established

* Derived from Garner ICHE 1996