### Transmission Precautions

**Standard Precautions:** Utilizes the minimal features of universal precautions and body substance isolation. Standard precautions apply to all patients, both suspected and confirmed. This includes hand hygiene, personal protective equipment, and proper waste management. Standard precautions include contact with all body fluids, secretions, and excretions, except sweat, regardless of whether they contain visible blood, as well as non-intact skin and mucous membranes. Standard precautions also apply to indirect contact. Direct skin contact transmission involves skin-to-skin contact or physical transfer of infectious agents. This includes direct contact with oropharyngeal secretions, blood, or body fluids, regardless of whether they contain visible blood. Standard precautions also apply to indirect contact. Indirect contact transmission involves contact with intermediate objects or surfaces that have been contaminated. Special precautions are required to reduce the risk of transmission of infectious agents by direct or indirect contact. Direct contact transmission involves skin-to-skin contact or physical transfer of infectious agents. This includes direct contact with oropharyngeal secretions, blood, or body fluids, regardless of whether they contain visible blood. Special precautions are required to reduce the risk of transmission of infectious agents by indirect contact. Indirect contact transmission involves contact with intermediate objects or surfaces that have been contaminated.

**Airborne Precautions:** Requires the use of respiratory protection with high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtering masks under conditions of airborne transmission. Airborne transmission occurs by dissemination of airborne droplet nuclei (small particles that may remain suspended in the air for long periods of time). Airborne precautions are indicated for aerosols of tuberculosis, influenza, and other diseases that have been confirmed to cause airborne transmission.

**Droplet Precautions:** Requires the use of respiratory protection with high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtering masks under conditions of droplet transmission. Droplet transmission involves contact of the conjunctivae or the mucous membranes of the nose or mouth of a susceptible person with large-particle droplets containing microorganisms. Droplet transmission occurs by dissemination of airborne droplet nuclei (small particles that may remain suspended in the air for long periods of time).

### Pathway to Pathogens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Mode of Transmission</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enteric</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Inhaling infectious aerosols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Contact</td>
<td>Skin-to-skin contact</td>
<td>Physical transfer of microorganisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucous Membrane</td>
<td>Nasal</td>
<td>Inhaling infectious aerosols</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Clorox Healthcare™ Products

**Bleach-Based Products**

- **Bleach** (Clorox Healthcare® Disinfectants, Clorox Healthcare® Disinfectant Wipes, Clorox Healthcare® 1-Step Germicidal Wipes)
- **Bleach-Based Disinfectant Wipes**
- **Bleach-Based Disinfectant Wipes with No Harsh Odors or Fumes**

**Non-Bleach-Based Products**

- **Non-Bleach-Based Disinfectant Wipes**
- **Non-Bleach-Based Disinfectant Sanitizing Wipes**

**Pathogen Education**

- **Enveloped Viruses**
- **Non-enveloped Viruses**
- **Bacteria**
- **Fungi**

### Term Descriptions/Glossary

**Transmission Precautions**

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