

What if No PEP?

- May be a specific type of test (e.g., TST or blood test)
- May be followed up with serological tests (B 19 IgG & IgM) for a defined period
- Examples (tuberculosis, syphilis, Erythrovirus B 19)



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Work Restrictions

- Time periods off duty, duty modifications, or clinical requirements for employees with infectious/contagious conditions
- This is a secondary infectious disease prevention strategy

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What are the Steps**?



- 1. Suspected or diagnosed condition exists
- An exposure to a diagnosed or suspected condition occurs
- Definition of exposure by IC/Employee Health or Emergency Department (or other medical practitioner)
- 4. Administration of medication if applicable
- 5. Work restrictions or modifications
- Employee Health evaluation prior to return to work

 $https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gargrave_stepping_stones.jpg$

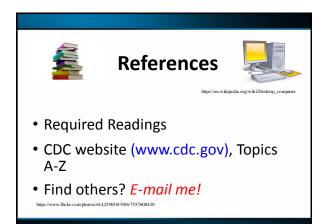
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PEP/Work Restrictions for HCWs

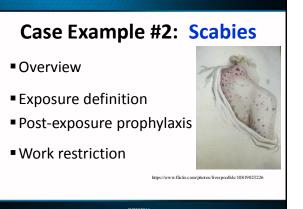
- Bloodborne pathogens (HIV, HBV, HCV)
- Hepatitis A
- · Meningococcal meningitis
- Measles
- Pertussis
- Scabies & lice
- Tuberculosis
- · Varicella & herpes zoster

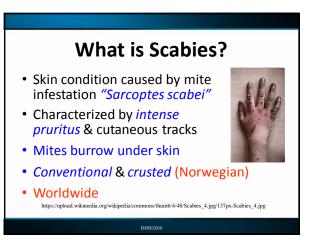
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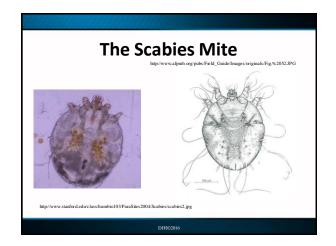




Exposure: Same room contact (unmasked) with expiratory efforts of case (coughing, sneezing, singing, during bronchoscopy) Post-exposure: TST or IGRA of close contacts Preventive treatment: 4 regimens for LTBI Work restrictions: Can't return to work until 3 sputum smears (-), clinical improvement & on therapy for at least 2 weeks (all 3 conditions)











How is Scabies Transmitted?

- Prolonged skin-to-skin contact with infested person with conventional scabies
- Persons with crusted/Norwegian scabies highly contagious
- How? Bathing, lifting, application of lotions in ungloved
- Who? HCWs, physical therapists, massage therapists

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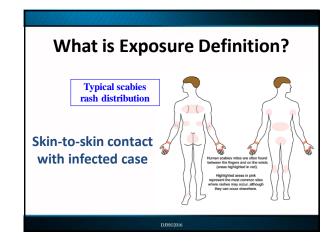
Nosocomial Outbreaks

- Intensive care units
- Rehabilitation centers
- · Long-term care units
- · Hospital wards
- · Daycare centers
- · Dialysis unit
- · Healthcare laundry



"nosocomial" aka "healthcare associated"

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Treatment

- Scabicides
 - Permethrin 5% cream-topical ("Elimite")
 - Ivermectin 200 ug/kg-oral ("Stromectol")
 - 10% Crotamiton lotion/cream topically ("Eurax", "Crotan") once daily X 2
 - Lindane 1% lotion NOT first line choice
- · Second treatment may be necessary
- Bedding, clothing, towels washed in hot water & dried in hot dryer

Source: http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/scabies/treatment.html

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Precautions for Hospitalized Case



- Contact Precautions
- Use gown, gloves for handling patient & articles contaminated by patient until treatment completed (usually 24 hours)
- Occasionally transmitted by inanimate objects (laundry) (not as efficient)

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Post-exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)



- DO NOT routinely provide PEP scabicide treatment to personnel with skin-to-skin contact with scabies patients (Cat. II)
- Consider PEP scabicide to HCW when transmission has occurred (Cat. II)

https://pcpacer.org/about

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Work Restrictions

- Exclude personnel with confirmed scabies from care of patients until they have received appropriate treatment & have been shown, by medical evaluation, to be effectively treated
- Category II



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Case Example #3: Herpes Zoster

- Exposure definition
- Post-exposure prophylaxis?
- Work Restriction?

vesicles of herpes zoster

https://www.flickr.com/photos/ajc1/8622262954



What is Herpes Zoster?

- Local manifestation of reactivation of varicella zoster virus infection
- AKA shingles
- Secondary infection (follows primary infection with varicella) [chickenpox]
- · Some may never get shingles
- Triggers (pregnancy, immune suppression, sunlight, stress, etc.)

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Types & Transmission of Herpes Zoster

- Localized (limited to 1-2 dermatomes) (transmitted by contact with lesions)
- Disseminated (spread through more than 1-2 dermatomes-may be transmitted by aerosol(?), droplet route & contact with lesions)

Localized herpes zoster

http://trisuima.oga.net/Trieu-chung-sui-mao-ga/Page-2.html

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Localized vs. Disseminated Zoster • Localized Herpes Zoster • Disseminated Herpes Zoster (affecting multiple dermatomes)

What is a VZV Exposure**?

- Contact with lesions of localized herpes zoster (HZ)
- Contact with lesions, droplets, airborne secretions of disseminated HZ
- Contact with lesions, droplets, airborne secretions of chickenpox

**To those who have not had chickenpox

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HZ PEP & Work Restrictions

PEP examples:

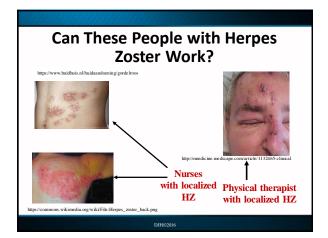
- immune HCW exposed to disseminated HZ
- non-immune employee exposed to disseminated HZ

https://www.flic.kr.com/photos/36243589@ N04/14471106513

Other scenarios:

 see Required Readings excerpts from Isolation/Precautions, PEP & varicella case example lectures

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Isolation/Precautions for Varicella

- Varicella: Airborne, Contact
- Maintain precautions until all lesions crusted. Average incubation period is 10-16 days (range 10-21). After exposure, use Varicella Zoster immune Globulin (VZIG) when appropriate, & discharge susceptible patients ASAP
- Place exposed susceptible patients on Airborne precautions from 10-21 days after exposure (up to 28 days if VZIG given)
- Susceptible persons should not enter room of patients on precautions if other immune caregivers are available

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Chickenpox The chickenpox Adult and the chick

Isolation/Precautions for Herpes Zoster

- Disseminated in any patient; Localized in immunocompromised patient until disseminated ruled out: Airborne, Contact
- Persons susceptible to varicella are also at risk of developing varicella when exposed to patients with herpes zoster lesions; susceptible persons should not enter the room if other immune caregivers are available
- · Localized in normal patient: Standard

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Synthesis/Application

The challenge of varicella exposures in healthcare settings & the varicella vaccine

(next lecture)

