

Requirements for Isolation and Quarantine of Infectious or Contagious Diseases



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Definitions

“Acute illness” means any illness that is characterized by signs and symptoms of rapid onset and short duration.

“Adult care home” means a facility as defined in K.S.A. 39-923 and amendments thereto.

“Adult day care” means a facility as defined in K.S.A. 39-923 and amendments thereto.

“Airborne precautions” means measures that are utilized to prevent infectious or contagious diseases that are transmitted between persons through the air and shall include all of the following:

- Hospitalized patients shall be placed in an airborne infection isolation room of single occupancy with negative air pressure relative to adjacent rooms and corridors with at least six air exchanges per hour and air exhausted to outdoors or recirculated through high-efficiency particulate air filtration before return.
- In ambulatory or other health care settings that do not have an airborne infection isolation room, patients shall be placed in an examination room with a portable high-efficiency particulate air filter if available or wear a surgical mask.
- During transport, patients shall wear a surgical mask and all personnel involved in patient transport and receiving the patient for care shall be notified that the patient is on airborne precautions.
- Health care workers shall wear a fit-tested national institute for occupational safety and health-approved N-95 or higher level respirator upon entering the patient room and during delivery of patient care, and patient visitors shall be restricted from entering the patient room pursuant to current hospital policy.

“Antimicrobial therapy” means the use of specific pharmaceutical agents to control or destroy microorganisms.

“Anti-parasitic therapy” means the use of specific pharmaceutical agents to control or destroy parasites.

“Case” means an instance of a suspected or diagnosed infectious or contagious disease or condition in a person or animal.

“Chemoprophylaxis” means the use of a pharmaceutical agent to prevent the development of a disease.

“Child care facility” means a child care facility or day care facility as defined in K.S.A 65-503, and amendments thereto.

“Colonization” means the presence of bacteria in or on the body without causing disease in the person.

“Contact” means a person who has been in association with an infected person or animal or a contaminated environment in a manner that provides the opportunity to acquire the infection.

“Contact precautions” means measures that are utilized to prevent infectious or contagious diseases that are transmitted through direct contact between persons and through indirect contact with contaminated items, surfaces, or the environment and shall include all of the following:

- Hospitalized patients shall be placed in a single room when available, except patients infected or colonized with the same organism may share a room.
- Health care workers shall:
 - Perform hand hygiene upon room entry and exit.
 - Don a clean gown and gloves upon room entry and while delivering patient care.
 - Change gown and gloves and perform hand hygiene between caring for different patients.
- When transport or movement in any healthcare setting is necessary, infected or colonized areas of the patient’s body shall be contained and covered and all personnel involved in patient transport and receiving the patient for care shall be notified that the patient is subject to contact precautions.

“Correctional facility” means any city or county jail, any correctional institution as specified in K.S.A.75-5202 and amendments thereto.

“Droplet precautions” means measures utilized to prevent infectious or contagious diseases that are transmitted between persons through respiratory secretions, through either direct contact or indirect contact from coughing, sneezing, or through other activities that cause droplets of respiratory secretions to be expelled and shall include all of the following:

- Hospitalized patients shall be placed in a single room when available, except patients with the same disease may share a room and be spatially separated by at least three feet with a privacy curtain drawn between patients.
- Patient visitors shall:
 - Don a clean surgical mask upon room entry
 - Perform hand hygiene upon room entry and exit.
- Health care workers shall:
 - Perform hand hygiene upon room entry and exit.
 - Don a clean surgical mask upon room entry and while delivering patient care.
 - Change mask and perform hand hygiene between caring for different patients.
- During transport, each patient shall wear a surgical mask if tolerated and all personnel involved in patient transport and receiving the patient for care shall be notified that the patient is subject to droplet precautions.

"Food employee" means a person working with unpackaged food, food equipment or utensils, or food contact surfaces in a food establishment or food processing plant.

"Food establishment" means any place in which food is prepared, served, or offered for sale or service on the premises or elsewhere.

"Food processing plant" means a commercial operation that processes or stores food for human consumption and provides food for distribution to other business entities at other locations, including other food processing plants and food establishments.

"Health care facility" means a medical care facility as specified in K.S.A. 65-425, and amendments thereto, and any other place in which a health care worker delivers patient care, including dental care. A health care facility shall not apply to a private residence that is not part of an adult care home.

"Health care worker" means a person who holds a temporary permit or license to practice in any profession regulated by the state board of healing arts; a person engaged in a postgraduate training program approved by the state board of healing arts; an optometrist licensed by the board of examiners in optometry; a professional nurse, a practical nurse, an advanced practice registered nurse as defined in K.S.A. 65-1113 and amendments thereto; and a person licensed to practice dentistry or dental hygiene by the dental board.

"Home isolation" means restriction of movement to a place or location as determined by the secretary or local health officer.

"Incubation period" means the time interval between exposure to an infectious agent and appearance of the first sign or symptom of the disease in question.

"Isolation" means the separation, for the period of communicability, of infected persons from others, in places and under conditions that prevent the direct or indirect conveyance of the infectious agents from those infected to those who are susceptible or who may spread the agent to others.

"Quarantine" means the separation of persons that have been exposed to a communicable disease in places and under conditions that prevent the direct or indirect conveyance of the infectious agents from those exposed persons to those who are susceptible or who may spread the agent to others in the event those exposed persons develop illness or are otherwise infectious.

"Recreational water facility" means a water environment with design and operational features that provides persons with recreational activity and that involves immersion of the body partially or totally in water. This term shall include water slides, watercourse rides, water activity pools, jetted pools, wave pools, interactive fountains, swimming pools, hot tubs, and other facilities as deemed by the secretary.

“School” means any public or private educational institution at the elementary or secondary levels, a community college, college, or university.

“Secretary” means the secretary of the department of health and environment.

“Susceptible person” means a person that meets all the following conditions:

- Has no history of the infectious or contagious disease that confers current immunity documented by a physician.
- Has no laboratory evidence of immunity.
- Has no documentation of having been age appropriately vaccinated for the infectious or contagious disease according to the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.
- Has no documentation acceptable to the secretary that demonstrates current immunity against the infectious or contagious disease.

Isolation and Quarantine Requirements

- Any of the requirements specified for isolation and quarantine may be altered by the secretary or the local health officer if the secretary or local health officer determines that an alteration is necessary for the greater protection of public health, safety, or welfare. The requirements for altered isolation or quarantine, or both, shall be based on current medical knowledge of the infectious or contagious disease for which isolation or quarantine, or both, are ordered considering the following factors:
 - The incubation period
 - The communicable period
 - The mode of transmission
 - Susceptibility
- In addition to standard precautions during the delivery of health care, the following precautions for isolation and precautions for quarantine precautions shall be observed.
- The following diseases are subject to isolation and quarantine measures:

Amebiasis

Control of Cases

- Each person with a case shall be excluded from working as a food employee, health care worker, and attending or working in a child care facility until two negative stool examinations have been obtained 24 hours apart and at least 48 hours after completion of any antimicrobial therapy.

Campylobacteriosis

Control of Cases

- Each person with a case shall be excluded from working as a food employee, health care worker, and attending or working in a child care facility during acute illness until 24 hours after resolution of symptoms.

Candida auris

Control of Cases

For each person hospitalized with a case, contact precautions shall be followed during infection or colonization.

Carbapenem-resistant organism infection:

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, contact precautions shall be followed during infection or colonization.

***Clostridium difficile* infection**

- For each person hospitalized with a case, contact precautions shall be followed for the duration of the acute illness.

Cryptosporidiosis

Control of Cases

- Each person with a case shall be excluded from working as a food employee, health care worker, and attending or working in a child care facility, and using a recreational water facility outside the infected person's own private residence for the duration of the acute illness until 24 hours after resolution of symptoms.

Diphtheria

Control of Cases with Cutaneous Diphtheria

- For each person hospitalized with a case, contact precautions shall be followed until:
 - Two consecutive negative cultures from lesion specimens are obtained at least 24 hours apart and at least 24 hours after completion of appropriate antimicrobial therapy

OR

- Two sequential pairs of cultures are obtained after symptoms resolve and greater than 14 days after onset of symptoms if appropriate antimicrobial therapy is not followed.
- Each person with a case shall remain in home isolation until:
 - Two consecutive negative cultures from lesion specimens are obtained at least 24 hours apart and at least 24 hours after completion of appropriate antimicrobial therapy
 - OR**
 - Two sequential pairs of cultures are obtained after symptoms resolve and greater than 14 days after onset of symptoms if appropriate antimicrobial therapy is not followed.

Control of cases with Pharyngeal Diphtheria

- For each person hospitalized with a case, droplet precautions shall be followed until:
 - Two consecutive negative cultures are obtained from both nose and throat specimens collected at least 24 hours apart and at least 24 hours following completion of appropriate antimicrobial therapy
 - OR**
 - Two sequential pairs of cultures are obtained after symptoms resolve and greater than 14 days after onset of symptoms if appropriate antimicrobial therapy is not followed.
- Each person with a case shall remain in home isolation until:
 - Two consecutive negative cultures from both nose and throat specimens are attained at least 24 hours apart and at least 24 hours after completion of antimicrobial therapy
 - OR**
 - Two sequential pairs of cultures shall be obtained after symptoms resolve and greater than 14 days after onset of symptoms if appropriate antimicrobial therapy is not followed.

Control of Contacts of Pharyngeal Diphtheria

- All contacts, regardless of their immunization status, shall be monitored for seven days for evidence of disease and shall have specimens collected from both nose and throat for culture.
- Each contact found to be a carrier shall be considered a person with a case and shall be kept in isolation until requirements in control of cases are met.
- Each contact shall be excluded from working as a food employee, health care worker, and attending or working in a child care facility and attending or working in a school, child care facility, or adult day care:
 - For 28 days from the last exposure to a case
 - OR**

- Until treated with appropriate antimicrobial therapy and two consecutive negative cultures are obtained from both nose and throat specimens collected at least 24 hours apart and at least 24 hours following completion of any antimicrobial therapy.

Giardiasis

Control of Cases

- Each person with a case shall be excluded from working as a food employee, health care worker, and attending or working in a child care facility for 24 hours following resolution of symptoms.

***Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive disease**

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, droplet precautions shall be followed for 24 hours following initiation of appropriate antimicrobial therapy.

Hepatitis A

Control of Cases

- Each person with a case shall be excluded from working as a food employee, health care worker, and attending or working in a child care facility for 14 days following the onset of illness or seven days following the onset of jaundice.

Control of Contacts

- Each susceptible contact shall be excluded from working as a food employee, health care worker, and attending or working in a child care facility for 28 days from last exposure to an infectious case unless a prophylactic dose of immune globulin (IG) or hepatitis A vaccine is administered within 14 days of exposure to a person with an infectious case.

Herpes zoster virus (Shingles)

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case that is disseminated, airborne and contact precautions shall be followed until all lesions are crusted.
- Each person with a case with disseminated shingles shall be excluded working as a food employee, health care worker, and attending or working in a child care facility until all lesions are crusted.
- Each person with a case with shingles that is not disseminated shall cover all lesions with a bandage or clothing. If lesions cannot be kept covered the case shall be excluded from working as a food employee, health care worker, and attending or working in a child care facility until lesions are crusted.

Influenza

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, droplet precautions shall be followed for seven days following onset of illness or for the duration of the illness if the case is in an immune-compromised patient.
- For each person with a case shall remain in home isolation for seven days following onset of illness or for the duration of illness if the case is immune-compromised, except when seeking medical care.

Measles (Rubeola)

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, airborne precautions shall be followed for four days following the onset of rash.
- Each person with a case shall remain in home isolation for four days following the onset of rash, except when seeking medical care.

Control of Contacts

- Each susceptible contact that is not age appropriately vaccinated within 72 hours of first exposure to a person that is infectious with a case shall be excluded from working in an adult care home, correctional facility, or health care facility and attending or working in a school, child care facility, or adult day care for 21 days following the last exposure to an infectious case.

Meningococcal disease

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, droplet precautions shall be followed for 24 hours following initiation of appropriate antimicrobial therapy.

Mumps

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, droplet precautions shall be followed for nine days from the onset of any symptoms and at least five days after the onset of parotitis.
- Each person with a case shall remain in home isolation for nine days from the onset of any symptoms and at least five days following the onset of parotitis, except when seeking medical care.

Control of contacts

- Each susceptible contact shall be excluded from working in an adult care home, correctional facility, or health care facility and attending or working in a school, child care facility, or adult day care from day 12 to day 25 after exposure to an infectious case.

Pertussis (whooping cough)

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, droplet precautions shall be followed until completion of appropriate antimicrobial therapy or, if appropriate antimicrobial therapy

is not followed, for 21 days following onset of paroxysmal cough, post-tussive vomiting, or inspiratory whoop.

- Each person with a case shall remain in home isolation until completion of appropriate antimicrobial therapy or 21 days following onset of paroxysmal cough, post-tussive vomiting, or inspiratory whoop if appropriate antimicrobial therapy is not followed.

Control of Contacts

- Each susceptible contact working in an adult care home, correctional facility, or health care facility and each susceptible contact attending or working in a school, child care facility, or adult day care shall be monitored for 21 days following the last exposure to an infectious case.
- Each susceptible contact who develops symptoms compatible with pertussis shall be considered as having a case of pertussis and shall be kept in isolation until requirements for control of cases are met or until pertussis is no longer suspected.

Plague, pneumonic

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, droplet precautions shall be followed for 48 hours following initiation of appropriate antimicrobial therapy.

Control of Contacts

- Each contact who does not receive appropriate antimicrobial chemoprophylaxis shall remain in home isolation for seven days following the last exposure to person infectious with a case.

Poliomyelitis

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, contact precautions shall be followed for the duration of the illness.

Rubella (German measles)

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, droplet precautions shall be followed for seven days following onset of rash.
- Each person with a case shall remain in home isolation for seven days following onset of rash.

Control of Contacts

- Each susceptible contact shall be excluded from working in an adult care home, correctional facility, or health care facility and attending or working in a school, child care facility, or adult day care for 21 days following the last exposure to a case.

Salmonellosis (nontyphoidal)

Control of Cases

- Each person with a case shall be excluded from working as a food employee, health care worker, and attending or working in a child care facility for 24 hours after resolution of symptoms.

Scabies

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, contact precautions shall be followed for the duration of the acute illness or for 24 hours following initiation of appropriate anti-parasitic therapy.
- Each person with a case shall be excluded from working in an adult care home, correctional facility, or health care facility and attending or working in a school, child care facility, or adult day care until 24 hours following initiation of appropriate anti-parasitic therapy.

Severe acute respiratory syndrome-associated coronavirus (SARS-CoV)

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, droplet precautions and contact precautions shall be followed for the duration of the acute illness plus 10 days following resolution of fever. Airborne precautions are preferred.
- Each person with a case shall remain in home isolation for the duration of the acute illness plus 10 days following resolution of fever, except when seeking medical care.

Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC)

Control of Cases

- Each person with a case shall be excluded from working as a food employee, health care worker, and attending or working in a child care facility:
 - Until two consecutive negative stool cultures or other laboratory tests acceptable to the secretary are obtained at least 24 hours apart and at least 48 hours following completion of antimicrobial therapy.

Shigellosis

Control of Cases

- Each person with a case shall be excluded working as a food employee, health care worker, and attending or working in a child care facility:
 - Until one negative stool culture or other laboratory test acceptable to the secretary is obtained at least 48 hours following completion of antimicrobial therapy.

Smallpox

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, contact and airborne precautions shall be followed for the duration of acute illness and until all scabs have crusted and separated.
- Each person with a case shall remain in home isolation for the duration of the acute illness and until all scabs have crusted and separated, except when seeking medical care.

Staphylococcal disease

Control of Cases

- Each person with a case shall be excluded from working as a food employee until the purulent lesions are healed or unless each wound is covered with an impermeable cover and a single-use glove is worn over the impermeable cover.

Streptococcal disease, hemolytic, including erysipelas, scarlet fever, and streptococcal sore throat

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, droplet precautions shall be followed for 24 hours following initiation of appropriate antimicrobial therapy.
- Each person with a case shall be excluded from working as a food employee, attending or working in a child care facility, and attending a school for 24 hours following initiation of appropriate antimicrobial therapy.
- For each person with a case who does not receive appropriate antimicrobial therapy, such exclusions shall be followed for 10 days following onset of symptoms.

Tuberculosis disease

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, airborne precautions shall be followed.
- Each person with a case shall remain in home isolation, except when seeking medical care.
- These control measures shall be followed for both hospitalized and non-hospitalized cases until all of the following conditions are met:
 - Three sputa obtained consecutively are negative by microscopic examination.
 - The case has received standard multidrug anti-tuberculosis therapy for at least two weeks.
 - The infected person shows clinical improvement.

Typhoid fever

Control of Cases

- Each person with a case shall be excluded from working as a food employee, health care worker, and attending or working in a child care facility until three consecutive negative stool cultures are obtained at least 24 hours apart.
 - The first cultures shall be obtained not sooner than 48 hours following the completion of appropriate antimicrobial therapy and not earlier than one month after onset of illness.

- If any one of these tests is positive, cultures shall be repeated monthly until three consecutive negative cultures are obtained.

Control of Contacts

- Each susceptible contact shall be excluded from working in an adult care home, correctional facility, or health care facility and attending or working in a school, child care facility, or adult day care until two negative stool cultures are obtained not less than 24 hours apart and 14 days following the last exposure to an infectious case.

Vaccinia (post-vaccination site care and management of complications)

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, contact precautions shall be followed for the duration of the acute illness and until lesions are dry and crusted and scabs have separated.

Vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus* (VISA) infection

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, contact precautions shall be followed for the duration of the acute illness.

Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (VRSA) infection

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, contact precautions shall be followed for the duration of the acute illness.

Varicella zoster virus (Chicken Pox)

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, contact and airborne precautions shall be followed until vesicles become dry and crusted.
- Each person with a case shall remain in home isolation until vesicles become dry and crusted except when seeking medical care.

Control of Contacts

- Each susceptible contact not age appropriately vaccinated within 72 hours of first exposure to an infectious case shall be excluded from working in an adult care home, correctional facility, or health care facility and attending or working in a school, child care facility, or adult day care for 21 days from the last exposure to an infectious case.

***Vibrio cholera* infection (cholera)**

Control of Cases

- Each person with a case shall be excluded working as a food employee, health care worker, and attending or working in a child care facility for the duration of the acute illness plus 24 hours following resolution of symptoms.

Vibriosis (non-cholera *Vibrio* spp.)

Control of Cases

- Each person with a case shall be excluded working as a food employee, health care worker, and attending or working in a child care facility for the duration of the acute illness plus 24 hours following resolution of symptoms.

Viral hemorrhagic fevers, including Ebola virus, Marburg virus, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus, Lassa virus, Lujo virus, and New World arenaviruses including, Gunarito virus, Machupo virus, Junin virus, and Sabia virus.

Control of Cases

- For each person hospitalized with a case, droplet and contact precautions and the use of face and eye protection shall be followed for the duration of acute illness. Airborne precautions shall be followed for the duration of acute illness when performing aerosol-generating procedures.