Infection Control Guidelines for Pregnant MEDICAL CENTER Name of Policy: **Health Care Workers Policy Number:** 3364-109-EH-604 **Department:** Infection Prevention and Control **Hospital Administration** Medical Staff **Approving Officer:** Chair, Infection Control Committee Chief of Staff Chief Medical Officer **Responsible Agent: Infection Preventionist** Effective Date: 01/2021 Scope: The University of Toledo Medical Center and Initial Effective 4 /1/1999 its Medical Staff New policy proposal Minor/technical revision of existing policy Major revision of existing policy Reaffirmation of existing policy

(A) Policy Statement

Information will be made available to pregnant employees regarding necessary work restrictions when in contact with potentially infectious agents.

(B) Purpose of Policy

The purpose of this policy is to educate the health care worker (HCW) on the risks of acquiring a communicable disease during pregnancy and to help her prevent exposure whenever possible. Any specific questions should be directed to her personal obstetrician. Whether work or community related, the obstetrician should be notified of exposure to a communicable disease.

(C) Procedure

Certain diseases are detrimental to the development of an unborn child. Therefore, pregnant women must be protected from the transmission of these diseases. The approach for the prevention of disease transmission is broad. This is necessary to protect the employee who may not know she is pregnant. Additionally, a broad approach also protects the pregnant employee who cares for patients who may be later diagnosed with a communicable disease.

Table. Pertinent facts to guide occupational exposures to infectious agents

Disease	Modes of Transmission	Prevention	Comments
Coronavirus Disease	Respiratory secretions	Droplet Plus	As COVID volumes increase, it is possible
- 2019 (COVID-19)	and Airborne droplet	Precautions.	that pregnant HCWs may be assigned to
	with aerosol-	May request	COVID patients. We will make sure that all
	generating procedures	reassignment to care	HCWs, especially pregnant HCWs, receive
		for patients without	optimal PPE training and support. Pregnant
		known COVID-19	HCWs are encouraged to request additional
		active infection.	PPE education and skill validation from
			Infection Prevention team.
Cytomegalovirus	Urine, blood, vaginal	Standard Precautions	No additional precautions for pregnant
(CMV)	secretions, semen and		HCW.
	saliva		

Disease	Modes of Transmission	Prevention	Comments
Hepatitis B	Blood and body fluids	Standard Precautions Vaccine available HBIG to infant if exposure of non- immune personnel	Hepatitis B vaccine strongly recommended for all HCWs including pregnant HCWs.
Hepatitis C	Blood and body fluids	Standard Precautions	No additional precautions for pregnant HCW.
Herpes Simplex	Contact with lesion	Standard precautions or contact precautions depending upon severity of illness	No additional precautions for pregnant HCW.
HIV	Blood and body fluids	Standard precautions	Report any blood/body fluid exposure immediately according to hospital policy.
Influenza	Respiratory secretions	Droplet precautions Yearly vaccine	Vaccination (safe during pregnancy). Symptomatic pregnant women should be evaluated for antiviral treatment within 48 hours of illness onset.
Parvovirus B19 (Fifth's Disease)	Respiratory secretions (and rarely blood)	Droplet precautions	Reassign pregnant women
Pulmonary or Laryngeal Tuberculosis	Airborne droplet Nuclei	Airborne precautions	Report any unprotected exposure.
Rubella	Respiratory secretions	Droplet precautions Vaccine Contact precautions for congenital rubella	The non-immune HCW, pregnant or not, should not care for rubella patients until vaccination is complete. The MMR vaccine and its component vaccines should not be given to women known to be pregnant. Reassign to avoid risk of exposure.
Rubeola (Measles)	Respiratory secretions	Airborne precautions Vaccine	The non-immune HCW, pregnant or not, should not care for rubeola patients until vaccination is complete. The MMR vaccine and its component vaccines should not be given to women known to be pregnant. Reassign to avoid risk of exposure.
Varicella (Chickenpox)	Respiratory secretions and lesion contact	Airborne and contact precautions	The non-immune HCW, pregnant or not, should not care for varicella patients. Reassign to avoid risk of exposure. Non-immune women of child bearing age should be evaluated for postexposure prophylaxis.
Varicella Zoster, Disseminated or localized in Immuno- compromised patient	Respiratory secretions and lesion contact	Airborne and contact precautions	The non-immune HCW, pregnant or not, should not care for varicella zoster patients. Reassign to avoid risk of exposure. If exposed, non-immune pregnant women should be evaluated for postexposure prophylaxis. The vaccine is contraindicated in pregnancy.
Varicella Zoster (Shingles), localized	Contact with lesions	Standard precautions	The non-immune HCW, pregnant or not, should not care for varicella patients. Reassign to avoid risk of exposure. If exposed, non-immune pregnant women should be evaluated for postexposure prophylaxis. The vaccine is contraindicated in pregnancy.

Disease	Modes of Transmission	Prevention	Comments
Pertussis	Respiratory	Droplet Precautions	Pregnant HCW should receive a dose of
		Vaccination	Tdap during each pregnancy irrespective of
			prior history of receiving Tdap.

Additional information, please see the following policy HM-08-028 Teratogens Safe Work Practices

References:

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