



GASTROENTERITIS AT-A-GLANCE

Definition	- Symptoms of gastroenteritis such as diarrhoea and vomiting may be due to a variety of causes including infections, viral or bacterial (e.g. campylobacter, salmonella, shigella, rotavirus, adenovirus). - All cases of potential gastroenteritis should be managed as infectious.
Diagnostic	Request medical review and if confirmed suspicion of infectious symptoms, send stool sample accordingly (MC&S or VIROLOGY) and continue nursing patient in a single room.
Management	- Isolate at onset of symptoms Isolate patient in single room with ensuite. If unable, contact IPC team via bleep to discuss management. Identify designated toilet or commode (must stay in the room). - Place an OUH approved contact precaution sign on door. Change the sign to an OUH approved droplet precautions sign in case of vomiting episodes. Ensure <u>tiger stripe bags are replaced with orange bags</u>. - PPE: Apron and Glove to be worn for all contact with the patient and their immediate environment. Surgical mask to be worn if patient is vomiting. Eye protection if risk of blood and/or bodily fluid risk to face. Hand hygiene must be performed with soap and water following the WHO 5 Moments of Hand Hygiene. - Place used linen in red alginate bag. Red bag must be tied securely before being placed inside a white bag. Place the red bag in white plastic bag. Close before removal from room. - Maintain Bristol Stool Chart, symptoms progress and fluid balance chart.
Cleaning	- All patient equipment must be cleaned with Green Clinell wipes. Continue using Red Clinell wipes for commodes and bed pans. - Request second enhances clean via Helpdesk. Request terminal clean when patient vacates the room.
End of Isolation	When symptom free for 48 hours.

Additional information	• Patient may go to clinical essential clinical investigations/treatment provided the receiving department is aware of needed precautions. • Patient may be discharged home. • When planning transfer to other health care settings, ensure appropriate information has been provided and the receiving unit has capacity to accept the patient. • In case of transfer to other ward, ensure to inform other clinical area before to transfer patient
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