

ISOLATION

- Separation of Infected Persons from others for the Period of Communicability, to prevent transmission of the infectious agent from infected to susceptible
- Hospital isolation is better than home isolation
- Today isolation is recommended only when the risk of infection is exceptionally serious
- Types of isolations
 - 1. Standard isolation • 2. Strict isolation
 - 3. Protective

isolation

- 4. High security isolation
- Isolation is needed in
 - -Diphtheria, TB, herpes zoster, cholera, staphylococcal pharyngitis, polio, leprosy, pneumonic plague
- Periods of isolation
 - -Measles-from onset of catarrhal stage through 3 day of rash
 - Cholera & Diphtheria- 3 days after tetracycline started, until culture is negative
 - Influenza-3 days after onset
 - Polio- 2 weeks (adults) & 6 weeks

(children)

- Isolation may also be achieved by Ring Immunization
- Encircling the infected persons with a barrier of immune persons through whom infection is unable to spread
- Method was applied to eradicate small pox
- Applied for control & eradication of measles in North America
- Isolation has failed in control of disease such as
 - - TB, leprosy & STD - - in these diseases in place of physical

isolation

- Chemical Isolation i.e. rapid treatment of cases in their own homes & rendering them non infectious as quickly as possible