In the home setting, the following precautions are advised for Healthcare workers when caring for a person suspected Norovirus

**Hand hygiene is the single most important infection control measure:**
- Thorough hand washing with liquid soap using the correct technique followed by drying with paper towels is essential for healthcare workers.
- **Alcohol hand rubs alone are not always effective against Norovirus and therefore hand washing with soap and water is recommended.**
- Carers, including family, should be advised to wash their hands thoroughly with soap and water and dry hands thoroughly, when assisting with personal care.
- Clients should be advised to wash their hands thoroughly with soap and warm water and dry them after using the bathroom, and before eating. While symptomatic it is recommended that the clients use their own separate towel for hand drying.

**Personal Protective Equipment e.g. gloves and aprons:**
- Disposable gloves and aprons should be worn by healthcare workers when attending to a client who has vomiting and/or diarrhoea. These should be removed and disposed of immediately after the episode of care. Hand washing must be then carried out as described above.

**Laundry**
- While a client continues to have vomiting and/or diarrhoea it is advisable that laundry including bedding, towels and nightwear is washed separately in the hottest wash cycle suitable for the material of the item.
- Soiled laundry should be machine-washed separately from other washing on the hottest wash cycle suitable for linen and clothing. A cold pre-wash cycle is advised for soiled clothing prior to a hot wash. Hand washing/rinsing of soiled laundry clothing is not advised.

**Waste.**
- Waste soiled with diarrhoea (e.g. incontinence wear) should be disposed of in a safe manner i.e., the waste is sealed to ensure that the bag will not leak or that the outside of the bag will not become contaminated and may need to be double bagged.

**Environmental Cleaning**
See Appendix 10.2.2
References.


