

Appendix 2: Ten Principles of Modern Quarantine*

Modern quarantine is a collective action for the common good predicated on aiding persons infected or exposed to infectious agents while protecting others from the dangers of inadvertent exposure.

1. Used when exposed to highly dangerous and contagious diseases, when resources are available to implement and maintain, and when less restrictive means cannot accomplish the public health objectives.
2. Encompasses a wide range of strategies, from passive self-monitoring for symptoms to use of barriers limiting entry and exit to authorized persons.
3. Used in combination with other interventions and countermeasures to ensure that persons in quarantine or isolation are among the first to receive all supportive interventions available.
4. Ensures rapid isolation of infectious persons and separation from those merely exposed.
5. Lasts only as long as necessary to achieve epidemic control but no longer than the disease incubation period.
6. Does not have to be absolute to be effective; therefore, favors voluntary over compulsory approaches.
7. More likely to involve limited numbers of exposed persons in small areas than in a widespread geographic locale.
8. Requires clear understanding of the roles of jurisdictions and legal authorities.
9. Requires coordination and planning with multiple partners.
10. Requires education, trust, and participation of the general public.

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. October 2004. "Postexposure Prophylaxis, Isolation, and Quarantine To Control an Import-Associated Measles Outbreak—Iowa, 2004." *MMWR Weekly*, 53(41): 969-970.