

DOES THIS RESIDENT NEED TRANSMISSION BASED PRECAUTIONS?

Admission Job Aid

How to use this document: This job aid can be used by skilled nursing home staff during the admission of new residents, or screening residents who are returning from the hospital or emergency departments. To complete this job aid, complete steps 1 through 4. For any "Yes" responses, follow the "Suggested Action" instructions. For additional support, please refer to your facility's policy and procedures.*

1	Symptom & Device Check	2	Transmission Based Precautions Check	3	Antibiotic Check	4	Multi-Drug Resistant Organism Check
<p>Does your resident have any of the following?</p> <p><i>Symptoms and Conditions</i></p> <input type="checkbox"/> Cough <input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhea <input type="checkbox"/> Vomiting <input type="checkbox"/> Incontinence <input type="checkbox"/> Open Wound <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage <p><i>Devices</i></p> <input type="checkbox"/> Central Line <input type="checkbox"/> Urinary Catheter <input type="checkbox"/> ET Tube or Tracheostomy		<p>Is your resident currently on Transmission Based Precautions?</p> <p>If yes:</p> <p>What type: _____</p> <p>Reason: _____</p>		<p>Is your resident currently on antibiotics?</p> <p>If yes:</p> <p>What type: _____</p> <p>Reason: _____</p> <p>Patient is on day ___ of ___ day course.</p>		<p>Does your resident have a Targeted or Epidemiologically Important MDRO?</p> <p><i>Refer to the Multi-Drug Resistant Organism Quick Reference Guide on pages 2 and 3 of this Job Aid.</i></p>	

SUGGESTED ACTION: Document findings in the patient's medical record and refer to your facility's policy. If no policy exists, notify your infection preventionist or medical director for guidance.*

<p>These symptoms and conditions may indicate a communicable disease and require transmission based precautions.</p> <p>Patients with indwelling devices are at higher risk for acquiring and transmitting an MDRO.</p>	<p>Continue transmission based precautions and assess need for continuing long term. Consider whether a private room is needed.</p>	<p>Review clinical condition and laboratory results with supervising clinician to determine if patient is on the correct treatment and whether it should be continued.</p>	<p>Targeted MDROs: Implement contact precautions. Consult with local public health regarding whether enhanced barrier precautions are appropriate.</p> <p>Epidemiologically Important MDROs: Follow your facility policy. Some SNFs routinely use enhanced barrier precautions for these organisms.</p>
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MULTI-DRUG RESISTANT ORGANISM (MDRO)

Quick Reference Guide

PURPOSE

The Multi-Drug Resistant Organism (MDRO) Quick Reference Guide is a comprehensive resource for Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) staff. This guide provides lab result interpretation and recommended precautions for Targeted and Epidemiologically Important MDROs. This information is not exhaustive and serves as a supplement to your facility's current policy and procedures. For more information, please defer to your facility's infection preventionist or medical director for guidance.

DEFINITIONS

- **Carbapenem antibiotics:** doripenem, ertapenem, imipenem, and meropenem
- **Carbapenemase Producing Organism:** Carbapenem resistant organisms with a carbapenemase, an enzyme produced by bacteria that inactivates carbapenem antibiotics.
- **Epidemiologically Important MDROs:** Infectious agents that have at least one of the following characteristics: 1) a propensity for healthcare transmission; 2) antimicrobial resistance; 3) associated with clinical disease with high morbidity and mortality, or; 4) a newly discovered or emerging pathogen.
- **MDRO:** Multi-drug resistant organisms, microorganisms, predominantly bacteria, resistant to one or more classes of antimicrobial medications.
- **Targeted MDROs:** An organism resistant to most or all available antimicrobials and with the potential to spread widely.

Targeted MDROs (Report to Public Health Jurisdiction)

Acronym	Name	Lab Results	Precautions
CPO CP-CRE CP-CRAB CP-CRPA	Carbapenemase-producing organisms	Positive test for known carbapenemase gene, such as KPC, NDM, VIM, IMP, OXA-48-like, or other OXA gene.	Public Health recommends using Contact Precautions (CP). Skilled nursing facilities should consult with local public health regarding whether enhanced barrier precautions (EBP) are appropriate.
<i>C. auris</i>	<i>Candida auris</i>	Culture or other positive test for <i>C. auris</i> .	
N/A	Pan-resistant organisms	Any organism with antibiotic susceptibility test showing resistance that it is non-susceptible (resistant or intermediate) to all antimicrobials.	

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Public Health
Seattle & King County 

Epidemiologically Important MDROs

Acronym	Name	Lab results	Precautions
MRSA	Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Culture of <i>S. aureus</i> with antibiotic susceptibility test showing resistance (R) to oxacillin, ceftazidime, or methicillin.	Follow your facility policy regarding use of transmission based precautions (TBP) for infected and colonized patients. Some nursing homes routinely use, at a minimum, enhanced barrier precautions (EBP) for these residents. If using EBP for these organisms, consider implementing for at least 1 year for most recent positive test.
ESBL	Extended-spectrum beta-lactamase	Culture of <i>Klebsiella</i> , <i>E. coli</i> , or <i>Proteus</i> with antibiotic susceptibility test stating "ESBL." ESBL is often based on resistance to ceftazidime, ceftazidime, or ceftazidime. A confirmatory test for ESBL may cost extra and is not always performed.	
VRE	Vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococci</i>	Culture of <i>Enterococcus</i> with antibiotic susceptibility test showing resistance (R) to vancomycin.	
N/A	Multidrug-resistant <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Culture of <i>Pseudomonas</i> with antibiotic susceptibility test showing resistance to at least one agent in ≥3 antibiotic classes.	
CRE	Carbapenem resistant Enterobacterales such as <i>Klebsiella</i> , <i>E. coli</i> , <i>Proteus</i> , and others.	Culture of <i>Klebsiella</i> , <i>E. coli</i> , or <i>Proteus</i> (and other bacterial species in the order, Enterobacterales) with antibiotic susceptibility test showing resistance (R) to a carbapenem antibiotic.	Follow your facility policy regarding use of transmission based precautions (TBP) for infected and colonized patients. Public Health strongly encourages use of CP in hospitals and, at a minimum, enhanced barrier precautions (EBP) in nursing homes for at least 1 year from most recent positive test.
CRPA	Carbapenem resistant <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Culture of <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> with antibiotic susceptibility test showing resistance (R) to a carbapenem antibiotic.	
CRAB	Carbapenem resistant <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	Culture of <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> with antibiotic susceptibility test showing resistance (R) to a carbapenem antibiotic.	

REFERENCES

[Multidrug-Resistant Organism \(MDRO\) Definitions \(oregon.gov\)](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/ohac/ID/MDRO/MDRO_Definitions.aspx)

[Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae Reporting and Investigation Guideline \(wa.gov\)](https://www.wa.gov/health/communicable-diseases/antibiotic-resistance/cr-reports)

[Implementation of PPE Use in Nursing Homes \(CDC.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/preventionandcontrol/implementation/ppe-use-in-nursing-homes/)

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