organisms (MDROs) Multidrug-resistant (MDROs) are Multidrug-resistant organisms are microorganisms resistant to one or more classes of microorganisms resistant to one or more classes of antimicrobial agents. Although the names of certain antimicrobial agents. Although the names of certain MDROs describe resistance to only one agent (e.g., MDROs describe resistance to only one agent (e.g., S S MRSA, VRE), these pathogens are frequently resistant to MRSA, VRE), these pathogens are frequently resistant to Ο most available antimicrobial agents. Options for treating Ο most available antimicrobial agents. Options for treating R patients/residents with MDRO infections are often ц patients/residents with MDRO infections are often extremely limited. extremely limited. Σ Σ COMMON MDROs INCLUDE: COMMON MDROs INCLUDE: 1. MRSA - Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus 1. MRSA - Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus S S aureus aureus \geq Σ 2. VRE - Vancomycin-resistant Enterococci species 2. VRE - Vancomycin-resistant Enterococci species S S 3. **CRE** - Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacterales 3. **CRE** - Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacterales Z V Z 4. ESBL - Gram-negative bacteria that produce 4. ESBL - Gram-negative bacteria that produce extended spectrum beta-lactamase 4 extended spectrum beta-lactamase G Ċ HOW ARE MDROs SPREAD? HOW ARE MDROs SPREAD? R С 0 Ο Most MDRO infections are spread Most MDRO infections are spread by direct contact with an infected by direct contact with an infected person's bodily fluids, such as blood, person's bodily fluids, such as blood, z Ζ drainage from a wound, urine, stool, drainage from a wound, urine, stool, 4 4 Survival of Survival of or sputum. They can also be spread by or sputum. They can also be spread by Microorganisms on Microorganisms on S contact with contaminated equipment contact with contaminated equipment Inanimate Objects and Inanimate Objects and ŝ or surfaces in the environment. Surfaces | HQI or surfaces in the environment. Surfaces | HQI $\overline{\mathbf{S}}$ $\overline{\mathbf{S}}$ WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF MDROs? WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF MDROs? ш ш ⇙ ⇙ Some people carry MDRO bacteria in their bodies Some people carry MDRO bacteria in their bodies Т Т without any symptoms. This is called being "colonized." A without any symptoms. This is called being "colonized." A G G person might be colonized for a long time before getting person might be colonized for a long time before getting sick, or may never get sick. sick, or may never get sick. ⇙ С Symptoms depend on infection location. Skin infections Symptoms depend on infection location. Skin infections are the most common, and can cause redness, warmth, are the most common, and can cause redness, warmth, pus, and/or a wound that does not heal. •pus, and/or a wound that does not heal. This material was prepared by Health Quality Innovators (HQI), a Quality Innovation Network-Quality Improvement
 Organization (QIN-QIO) under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), an agency of the
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 endorsment of that product or entity by CMS or HHS. ISSOW/AUQ(QIN-QIO-Sd-10);2524-0);2524-0); This material was prepared by Health Quality Innovators (HQI), a Quality Innovation Network-Quality Improvement Organization (QIN-QIO) under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Views expressed in this material do not necessarily reflect the official views or policy of CMS or HHS, and any reference to a specific product or necessarily reflect the endorsement of that product or entity by CMS or HHS. 2520/VHQ/QIN-QIO-0541-05272/3 ≥ Σ .

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WHO IS AT RISK?

- Immune-suppressed and other medically vulnerable individuals (such as preterm infants, organ transplant recipients, or those with cancer or HIV)
- Individuals who have frequent healthcare exposure
- · Individuals who have received multiple antibiotics

PREVENTION STRATEGIES

Infection prevention and control practices are designed to reduce transmission and infections among patients/residents across the continuum of care. Control of MDROs involves a combination of interventions:

- · Judicious use of antimicrobials
- · Hand hygiene
- · Source control measures such as:
 - Standard and transmission-based precautions
 - Enhanced barrier precautions for LTC facilities
- Chlorhexidine bathing
- · Active surveillance testing (AST) to identify MDROcolonized and MDRO-infected patients/residents (especially if other control measures have been ineffective)
- · Environmental cleaning and disinfection strategies, with a focus on high touch surfaces
- · Limiting exposure to invasive devices and reducing deviceassociated infection risks
- Communication of MDRO status when patients/residents are transferred to another department, unit or facility

Preventing MDROs: FAQs | CDC Daily Bathing with Chlorhexidine-based Soap and the

Prevention of Staphylococcus aureus Transmission and Infection | CDC

Enhanced Barrier Precautions | HOI

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וםאנו	Daily Bathing with Chlorhexidine-based Soap and the Prevention of Staphylococcus aureus Transmission and Infection CDC
ТЛОМ	Enhanced Barrier Precautions HQI