

National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases 

**Selected Updates
from CDC's Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion**

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- Airborne Isolation Precautions
- Droplet Precautions
- "Enhanced Barrier Precautions"

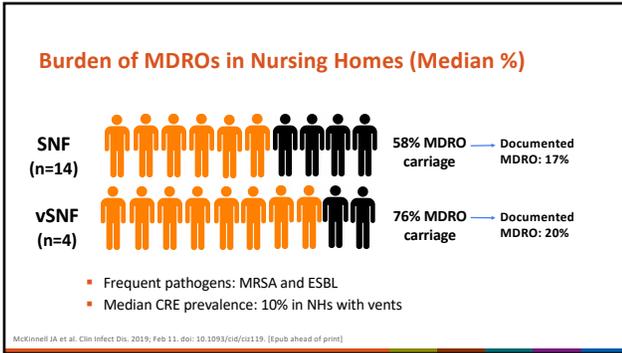
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Difficulty in applying CMS Regulations to MDROs in LTC

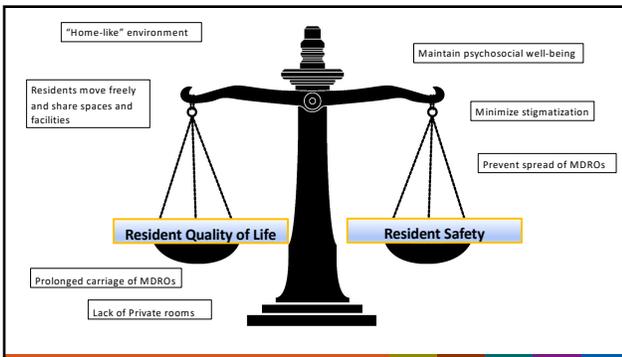
- "Transmission-Based **Colonization ≠ Infection** resident develops **signs and symptoms** of a transmissible infection"
- "Facility policies must identify type and duration of Transmission-Based Precaution **Duration of MDRO colonization can be prolonged (>6 months)**"
- "Transmission-Based Precautions should be the **least restrictive possible** for the resident based on his/her clinical situation and used for the **least amount of time**"
- "Once the **Resident remains at risk for transmitting the MDRO even when not actively infected** moving"

Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases, Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion
Care Facilities, Rev. 3/13, 11-22-17.
<https://www.cms.gov/Regulatory-and-Guidance/Surveillance/Manuals/Downloads/cem10726.pdf>

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New Interim Guidance: Implementation of Personal Protective Equipment in Nursing Homes to Prevent Spread of Multidrug-resistant Organisms (MDROs)

- Goals:
 - Provide clarification and guidance for use of PPE and room restriction in nursing homes
 - Address issues of prolonged MDRO colonization and impact of room restriction/PPE use on resident quality of life
 - Introduce a new approach: Enhanced Barrier Precautions

	Applies to:	PPE used for these situations:	Required PPE	Room restriction
Standard Precautions	All residents regardless of MDRO colonization status	Any potential exposure to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blood Body fluids Mucous membranes Non-intact skin Potentially contaminated environmental surfaces or equipment 	Depending on anticipated exposure: Gloves, gown or face Protection	None
Enhanced Barrier Precautions	All residents infected or colonized with MDROs when Contact Precautions does not apply	During high contact resident care activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dressing Bathing/showering Transferring Providing hygiene Changing linens Changing briefs or assisting with toileting Device care or use of a device: central line, urinary catheter, feeding tube, tracheostomy Wound care: any skin opening requiring a dressing 	Gloves and gown prior to the high-contact care activity (change PPE before caring for another resident) (face protection may also be needed if performing activity with risk of splash)	None

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Updated Framework for the use of PPE and Room Restriction for MDRO Colonized or Infected Residents in Nursing Homes

<p>Contact Precautions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of acute diarrhea, draining wounds, secretions or excretions that are unable to be covered or contained • With rare and highly resistant pathogens (e.g., novel resistance mechanisms for which no current treatment options exist (pan-resistant)) • On units or in facilities where, despite attempts to control the spread of MDROs, ongoing transmission is documented or suspected <p>• Gown/gloves on every room entry</p> <p>• Room restriction</p>	<p>Enhanced Barrier Precautions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During high-contact care activities when Contact Precautions does not apply • Dressing • Bathing/showering • Transferring • Providing hygiene • Changing linens • Changing briefs or assisting with toileting • Device care or use of a device: central line, urinary catheter, feeding tube, tracheostomy • Wound care: any skin opening requiring a dressing <p>• Gown/gloves for high-contact care</p> <p>• NO room restriction</p>
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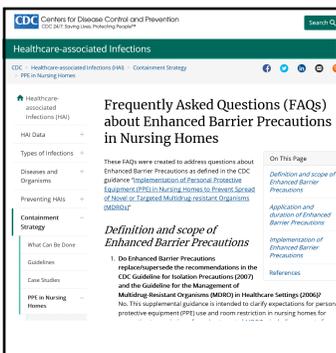
Implementing Contact Precautions or Enhanced Barrier Precautions

- Post clear signage outside of the resident room indicating the type of Precautions and required PPE
 - For Enhanced Barrier Precautions, signage should clearly indicate the high-contact resident care activities
- Make PPE including gowns and gloves available immediately outside of resident room
- Ensure access to alcohol-based hand rub in every resident room (ideally both inside and outside of room)
- Position a trash can inside resident room and near exit for discarding PPE
- Incorporate periodic monitoring and assessment of adherence to determine need for additional training and education



Image courtesy of Mary Claire Roghmann

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STOP ENHANCED BARRIER PRECAUTIONS EVERYONE MUST:

Clean their hands, including before entering and when leaving the room.

PROVIDERS AND STAFF MUST ALSO:

Wear gloves and a gown for the following High-Contact Resident Care Activities.

- Dressing
- Bathing/Showering
- Transferring
- Changing Linens
- Providing Hygiene
- Changing briefs or assisting with toileting

Device care or use of a device: central line, urinary catheter, feeding tube, tracheostomy

Wound care: any skin opening requiring a dressing

Do not wear the same gown and gloves for the care of more than one person.

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Future Vision: Fully implementing a Risk Factor-based Approach

- Facilities might choose to implement Enhanced Barrier Precautions as a strategy to prevent MDRO transmission during care of residents with **risk factors for MDRO colonization and infection** including **wounds and indwelling medical devices** (e.g., central line, urinary catheter, feeding tube, tracheostomy) even when a resident's MDRO colonization status is unknown
- Decisions regarding the use of additional practices to prevent the spread of MDROs can be determined in conjunction with the health department
- These strategies might differ depending on the prevalence or incidence of the MDRO in the facility and region.

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Thank you!

For more information, contact CDC
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TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



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