**Infection Prevention – Enhanced Barrier Precautions in Nursing Homes**

**Prevent Spread of MDROs – 7.13.2022 Stakeholder Call**

**Enhanced Barrier Precautions in NHs to Prevent Spread of MDROs**

**Summary of Recent Changes**

* Added additional rationale for the use of Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP) in nursing homes, including the high prevalence of multidrug-resistant organism (MDRO) colonization among residents in this setting.
* Expanded residents for whom EBP applies to include any resident with an indwelling medical device or wound (regardless of MDRO colonization or infection status).
* Expanded MDROs for which EBP applies.
* Clarified that, in the majority of situations, EBP are to be continued for the duration of a resident’s admission.

**Updates as of July 12, 2022**

Key Points:

1. Multidrug-resistant organism (MDRO) transmission is common in skilled nursing facilities, contributing to substantial resident morbidity and mortality and increased healthcare costs.
2. Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP) are an infection control intervention designed to reduce transmission of resistant organisms that employs targeted gown and glove use during high contact resident care activities.
3. EBP may be indicated (when Contact Precautions do not otherwise apply) for residents with any of the following:

* Wounds or indwelling medical devices, regardless of MDRO colonization status.
* Infection or colonization with an MDRO.

1. Effective implementation of EBP requires staff training on the proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and the availability of PPE and hand hygiene supplies at the point of care.
2. Standard Precautions, which are a group of infection prevention practices, continue to apply to the care of all residents, regardless of suspected or confirmed infection or colonization status.