**MDROs**

**Multi-Drug Resistant Organism**

MDRO’s are specifically microorganisms, primarily bacteria, that are resistant to one or more classes of antimicrobial agents. Highly resistant organisms require increased attention in the healthcare sector. MDRO surveillance, prevention, tracking and education should be included in the organizational infection control plan.

**Significant Impact in Nursing Homes**

* Research has found that many nursing home residents are unknowingly colonized with an MDRO. Specifically, residents with risk factors like indwelling medical devices or wounds.
* MDRO’s are a significant risk to the elderly population as they develop into a serious and potential life-threatening infection.
* MDROs can be spread through contaminated hands and clothing.

**Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP)**

* EBP can effectively reduce the spread of MDROs.
* A focus on a broader approach to reduce the spread of MDROs without isolating residents for long periods of time.
* Do not focus only on residents who are actively infected with an MDRO.

**Signals for Enhanced Barrier Precautions**

1. Infection or colonization with an MDRO when Contact Precautions do not otherwise apply.
2. Wounds and/or indwelling medical devices.

**Enhanced Barrier Precautions Resident Specific**

1. Precautions should be always applied, regardless of whether the facility is in an outbreak status.
2. All staff and visitors should use of gown and gloves during high-contact resident care activities.
3. No private room is required.
4. Residents can participate in group activities.
5. Precautions should be applied for the resident’s entire length of stay.