



Enhanced Barrier Precautions

When To Initiate

For residents diagnosed with multi-drug resistant organisms (MDRO), staff will initiate Enhanced Barrier Precautions to help prevent spread of the organisms.

Definitions

MDROs include the following:

- Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
- Vancomycin-resistant Enterococci (VRE)
- Extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBL)
- Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)
- K. pneumoniae carbapenemase (KPC)
- Candida auris (C. auris)

Precautions

Standard precautions will be followed with a potential exposure to:

- Blood
- Body fluids
- Mucous membranes
- Non-intact skin
- Potentially contaminated environmental surfaces or equipment

At a minimum, personal protective equipment (PPE) will include gloves, gown, mask, and face protection (especially with a risk of splash or spray during care).

Caregivers will perform hand hygiene before donning PPE and after removing PPE between resident care.

Enhanced Barrier Precautions should be used when:

- Dressing
- Bathing/showering
- Transferring
- Providing hygiene
- Changing linens
- Changing briefs/assisting with toileting
- Device care or use
- Wound care
- Treatment that may result in splash/spray

Signage

Signage will be posted in the area to remind staff of the PPE requirements.

Resources

CDC - MDRO Management | Guidelines Library | Infection Control | CDC

CDC - MDRO Guides | HAI | CDC

Barrier Enhanced Signage - <u>Download Printable Poster</u>



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