

## What is a Multidrug Resistant Organisms (MDRO)?

### CDC Definition:

MDROs are defined as microorganisms, predominantly bacteria, that are resistant to one or more classes of antimicrobial agents:

- MRSA
- VRE
- Ceph-R *Klebsiella* (ceftazidime, cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, cefepime)
- MDR-Acinetobacter (resistant to at least 3 antimicrobial classes)
- CRE – Carbapenem Resistant *E.coli*, *Klebsiella* sp. or *Enterobacter* sp.

### MDRO Classifications CDC Guidelines

MRSA	Resistant to Oxacillin
VRE	Resistant to Vancomycin
CephR- <i>Klebsiella</i>	<i>Klebsiella</i> species testing resistant or intermediate to Cephalosporins
CRE	<i>E.coli</i> , <i>Klebsiella</i> species or <i>Enterobacter</i> species testing resistant to Carbapenems
MDR-Acinetobacter	Resistant or intermediate to at least 1 agent in at least 3 antimicrobial classes



## Transmission-Based Precautions

Protection required depends upon mode of transmission of germs:

- **Contact:** Hand hygiene, gloves, gown

*Infection in urine, stool, wounds is transmitted on hands of patients, visitors, caregivers & contaminates surfaces in room.*

- **Droplet:** Hand hygiene, gloves, gown, mask


*Infection is transmitted on droplets of mucous when patient coughs; may breathe it in directly OR droplets land on surfaces in room*

- **Airborne:** Hand hygiene, gloves, gown, N-95, Airborne Infection Isolation Room (AIIR; negative pressure room)

Room door remains closed with alarm turned ON

*Very tiny particles of infection is transmitted in air when patient coughs, speaks or breathes*

## Construction & Renovation

- Policies & procedures are in place to protect our patients from dust, etc. during construction & renovation projects
  - Infection Control reviews & signs an Infection Control Risk Assessment (ICRA) form before the start of any construction or renovation project.
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# Isolation and Standard Precautions

Negative Pressure Rooms:

Bronx - Rooms 21 North side  
Rooms 47 South side

Brooklyn: 3108, 3109, and 3110

Remember PPE should completely cover from your neck to your knees.

If you have any questions regarding **Isolation and Standard Precautions** Contact Nancy Schoener, RN, NP-C, COHN- S CIC  
Director of Infection Control Ext 2263



## Bloodborne Pathogens

- Pathogens that grow in the blood include:
  - HIV, Hep B, Hep C
- Transmission occurs through blood exposure with infected blood
- To avoid contamination
  - Always follow standard precautions (use proper PPE and perform hand hygiene)
  - Get vaccinated for Hepatitis B

## Ebola

- When clinically indicated, patients are screened for Ebola when they arrive in the Admitting Office, OPD and in Employee Health

The Infection Control Team (EH Nurse or Nursing Supervisor, MD on call, & Security) respond to Ebola concerns



## Regulated Medical Waste (Red Bags)

- Any **disposable** item saturated with blood or bloody fluid is considered Regulated Medical Waste (RMW) and must be placed in a **Red Bag**

**Red Bags** must NOT go into regular trash; place in container in soiled utility room marked with biohazard sign

## **New Antimicrobial Stewardship Joint Commission Standard**

**Definition:** Antimicrobial stewardship refers to coordinated interventions designed to improve the appropriate use of antimicrobials by promoting the selection of the optimal antimicrobial drug regimen, dose, duration of therapy, and route of administration. Antimicrobial stewards seek to achieve optimal clinical outcomes related to antimicrobial use, minimize toxicity, and other adverse events, reduce the costs of health care for infections, and limit the selection for antimicrobial resistant strains (IDSA, 2016, p.1).