

# Infection Prevention Office Hours

6/23/2023



LONG TERM  
CARE RESOURCE  
COLLABORATIVE

SOUTH CENTRAL  
LTC RISE

# Agenda

- **Enhanced Barrier Precautions**
  - WHY?
  - WHAT?
  - HOW?
  - WHEN AND WHO?
- **CDC Signage and Templates**
- **Questions and Discussion**



# Enhanced Barrier Precautions - WHY?

- LTC facilities have a responsibility to keep residents safe from pathogen acquisition within their facilities
- There may be an increased risk of developing multi-drug resistant organisms (MDROs) in long term care (LTC) settings such as nursing homes.
- According to the CDC, “ more than 50% of nursing home residents may be colonized with an MDRO, nursing homes have been the setting for MDRO outbreaks, and when these MDROs result in resident infections, limited treatment options are available”.
- Many, if not most nursing homes only use contact precautions for active MDRO infections. Focusing only on active infections does not reduce the risk of transmission from colonized residents
- Contact precautions may not be a feasible option for colonized residents in nursing homes, as colonization may persist for a *long* time.



# Enhanced Barrier Precautions – **WHAT?**

- Enhanced barrier precautions (EBP) targets gown and glove use during high contact resident care activities 
- Rather than utilizing contact precautions and room isolation, EBP aims to focus on PPE use to prevent MDRO transfer on staff hands and clothing 
- Residents on EBP are **NOT** restricted to their room or limited from group activities *(unless for a specific reason such as bodily fluids can not be contained or per DOH)*
- In place to stop transmission **TO** high-risk residents without an MDRO or are at risk for acquiring an MDRO *(think of how PPE can stop that chain of infection)*
- This may require increasing facility PPE supply stock and using new visual signage
- This will require staff education (and re-education) and planning on how to implement

# Enhanced Barrier Precautions – HOW?

- Think about rolling it out on a small scale first (one wing) to work through challenges
- Clearly define criteria for EBP; update or create facility policies
- Provide initial and ongoing training to staff
- Assure PPE supply stock is adequate, and you have appropriate signage
- Post clear signage on the door or wall outside of the resident room
  - *Indicate precaution type, PPE and the high-contact resident care activities that require PPE*
- Make PPE, including gowns and gloves, available immediately outside of the resident room
  - *Position a trash can inside the resident room and near the exit for discarding PPE after removal*
- Audit/ Monitor practices and provide educational feedback; encourage staff feedback on implementation, successes and barriers
- Provide education to residents, families and visitors as needed around EBP and good IPC practices



# Enhanced Barrier Precautions – WHO AND WHEN?

- EBP would be used for following residents:
  - Those with MDRO infection or colonization **when Contact Precautions do not apply**
  - Those with wounds and/or indwelling medical devices (central line, urinary catheter, feeding tube, tracheostomy/ventilator) **regardless** of MDRO colonization status
- EBP would be used for the following high-contact resident care for the applicable residents:
  - Dressing
  - Bathing/showering/providing hygiene
  - Transferring
  - Changing linens
  - Changing briefs or assisting with toileting
  - Device care or use: central line, urinary catheter, feeding tube, tracheostomy/ventilator
  - Wound care: any skin opening requiring a dressing
- In general, gown and gloves would not be required for resident care activities other than those listed above, unless otherwise necessary for adherence to Standard Precautions
- PPE should be changed in between residents



# Enhanced Barrier Precautions – CDC SIGNS AND TEMPLATES

## **EBP Room Signage**

English: <https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/containment/enhanced-barrier-precautions-sign-P.pdf>

Spanish: <https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/containment/spanish-enhanced-barrier-precautions-sign-P.pdf>

## **EBP Pre-implementation tool**

<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/containment/Pre-Implementation-Tool-for-Enhanced-Barrier-Precautions-508.pdf>

## **EBP Audit template**

<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/containment/Observations-Tool-for-Enhanced-Barrier-Precautions-Implementation-508.pdf>

## **EBP Letter for nursing home leadership:**

<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/containment/Enhanced-Barrier-Precautions-Letter-for-Nursing-Home-Leadership-508.pdf>

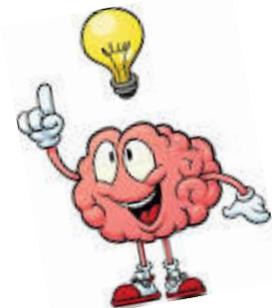
## **EBP Letter to nursing home staff:**

<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/containment/Letter-Nursing-Home-Staff-508.pdf>

## **EBP Letter for residents, families, visitors and volunteers:**

<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/containment/Letter-Nursing-Home-Residents-Families-Friends-508.pdf>

Precautions	Applies to	PPE used for these situations	Required PPE	Room restriction
<b>Standard Precautions</b>	All residents	Any potential exposure to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blood</li> <li>Body fluids</li> <li>Mucous membranes</li> <li>Non-intact skin</li> <li>Potentially contaminated environmental surfaces or equipment</li> </ul>	Depending on anticipated exposure: gloves, gown, facemask or eye protection (Change PPE before caring for another resident)	None
<b>Enhanced Barrier Precautions</b>	All residents with <i>any of the following</i> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infection or colonization with an MDRO when <i>Contact Precautions do not otherwise apply</i></li> <li>Wounds and/or indwelling medical devices (e.g., central line, urinary catheter, feeding tube, tracheostomy/ventilator) <i>regardless of MDRO colonization status</i></li> </ul>	During high-contact resident care activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dressing</li> <li>Bathing/showering</li> <li>Transferring</li> <li>Providing hygiene</li> <li>Changing linens</li> <li>Changing briefs or assisting with toileting</li> <li>Device care or use: central line, urinary catheter, feeding tube, tracheostomy/ventilator</li> <li>Wound care: any skin opening requiring a dressing</li> </ul>	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 or spray)	None
<b>Contact Precautions</b>	All residents infected or colonized with a MDRO <i>in any of the following situations</i> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of acute diarrhea, draining wounds or other sites of secretions or excretions that are unable to be covered or contained</li> <li>For a limited time period, as determined in consultation with public health authorities, on units or in facilities during the investigation of a suspected or confirmed MDRO outbreak</li> <li>When otherwise directed by public health authorities</li> </ul> All residents who have another infection (e.g., <i>C. difficile</i> , norovirus, scabies) or condition for which Contact Precautions is recommended in Appendix A (Type and Duration of Precautions Recommended for Selected Infections and Conditions) of the CDC Guideline for Isolation Precautions.	Any room entry	Gloves and gown (Don before room entry, doff before room exit; change before caring for another resident) (Face protection may also be needed if performing activity with risk of splash or spray)	Yes, except for medically necessary care



# Let's Discuss!

*Remember - The Best Learning We Do is from Each Other!*

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- **What are your Facility Practices/Protocols?**
  - **What are your Successes?**
  - **What are your Challenges?**
  - **Do you have any Questions or Topic Suggestions?**
  - **We want to hear what your IPC needs/interests are for LTC Rise 2.0!**
- Please take our survey!** <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/RKW7DRG>



# References and Helpful Resources

## **EBP Webinar slide deck**

<https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/pdf/webinarslides/Webinar-EBPinNH-Nov2022-Slides-508.pdf>

## **Enhanced barrier precautions FAQ**

[Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQs\) about Enhanced Barrier Precautions in Nursing Homes | HAI | CDC](#)

## **Implementation of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Use in Nursing Homes to Prevent Spread of Multidrug-resistant Organisms (MDROs)**

<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/containment/PPE-Nursing-Homes.html>

## **Guidelines for Environmental Infection Control in Healthcare Facilities:**

<https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/index.html>

## **Comparison Chart (standard vs. contact vs. EBP)**

<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/containment/PPE-Nursing-Homes.html>

