**Policy**

Enhanced Barrier Precautions will be followed for the illnesses specified by the CDC.

# **Procedure**

**Enhanced Barrier Precautions**

In addition to Standard Precautions, use Enhanced Barrier Precautions (when Contact Precautions do not otherwise apply) for a resident known or suspected to be infected or colonized with epidemiologically important microorganisms transmitted by direct contact with the microorganism.

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| **Room Placement** | * No special room placement required
* Room door may remain open
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| **Gloves and handwashing** | * Don gloves prior to high-contact resident care. ie: Dressing, Bathing/showering, Transferring, Providing hygiene, Changing linens, Changing briefs or assisting with toileting, device care or use: urinary catheter, feeding tube, central line, tracheostomy/ventilator, and wound care : any skin opening requiring a dressing. .
* During the course of providing care for the resident, change gloves after having contact with infective material that may contain high concentrations of microorganisms (fecal material and wound drainage).
* Remove gloves before leaving room and wash hands immediately prior to leaving the room.
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| **Gown** | * Wear a gown during high-contact resident care. ie: Dressing, Bathing/showering, Transferring, Providing hygiene, Changing linens, Changing briefs or assisting with toileting.
* Store the gowns in a closed container that can be easily accessed by staff outside or inside the room.
* Remove gown before leaving the resident’s environment.
* After gown removal, ensure that clothing does not contact potentially contaminated environmental surfaces.
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| **Resident Transport** | * If transport is necessary/required, ensure that precautions are maintained.
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| **Use Enhanced Barrier Precautions for these illnesses/ conditions** | **Duration of Contact Precautions** |
| 1. Infection or colonization with an MDRO (Multidrug-resistant organism) when Contact Precautions do not otherwise apply.
2. Chronic Wounds and/or indwelling medical devices (e.g., central line, urinary catheter, feeding tube, tracheostomy/ventilator) regardless of MDRO colonization. Examples of chronic wounds include, but not limited to, pressure ulcers, diabetic foot ulcers, unhealed surgical wounds, and chronic venous status ulcers.
 | * Duration of resident’s stay in the facility or until resolution of the wound or discontinuation of the indwelling medical device that placed them at high risk.
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| 1. At a minimum Enhanced Barrier Precautions should be utilized for organisms targeted by the CDC but can also include others. Examples: Pan-resistant organisms, Carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales, Carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant Pseudomonas spp, Cabapenemase-producing cabapenem-resistant Acinetobacter baumannii. Additional epidemiologically important MDROs may include, but are not limited to : Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), ESBL-producing Enterbacterales, Vancomycin-resistant Enterococci (VRE), Multidrug-resistant Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and Drug-resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae.
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