



# VENTURA COUNTY HEALTH CARE AGENCY

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**Owner:** Teresa Hulett: Interim Infection Control Clinical Nurse Manager  
**Policy Area:** Administrative - Environment of Care  
**References:**

## 106.073 Multi-Drug Resistant Organism (MDRO) Isolation Quick Sheet

### POLICY:

The following policy applies unless advised/directed otherwise by Infection Prevention and/or Infectious Diseases. All Ventura County Medical Center (VCMC), Santa Paula Hospital (SPH) and hospital-based Ambulatory Care clinic staff shall follow the guidelines below which are designed to prevent transmission of organisms to patients, care providers and multi-use equipment. Multiple drug-resistant organisms (MDRO), defined by the CDC as microorganisms, predominantly bacteria, that are resistant to one or more classes of antimicrobial agents, are a threat to patient and staff health and safety. It is essential to keep these organisms contained. Compliance with the following transmission-based precaution guidelines is required to prevent transmission of organisms and enhance patient and staff safety.

### PROCEDURE:

**ESBL (Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase):** Patient must be placed in contact precautions for any positive ESBL culture (any site) for the entire hospitalization, regardless of whether the patient is deemed infected or colonized with the ESBL. If patient has a documented history of ESBL, the patient must be placed in contact precautions for the entire hospitalization and for any future hospital admission.

**Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus (VRE):** VRE requires contact precautions. There is no valid process to confirm that patients are not colonized after active infection so these patients will remain in contact precautions for entire admission and with all future admissions. If patient has a documented history of VRE, the patient must be placed in contact precautions for the entire hospitalization and for any future hospital admission.

**Carbapenem Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE):** CRE requires contact precautions for the entire hospitalization. If patient has a documented history of CRE, the patient must be placed in contact precautions for the entire hospitalization and for any future hospital admission.

**Resistant pseudomonas:** Requires contact precautions for the entire hospitalization and all future hospitalizations.

**Resistant acinetobacter sp. and resistant stenotrophomonas sp.:** Requires contact precautions for the entire hospitalization.

**Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA):** No contact precautions if positive nasal swab

only. Contact precautions are required when a secondary site is positive and includes wounds with drainage that cannot be contained.

**Clostridium difficile:** Contact precautions are required until 48 hours after resolution of all symptoms (fever, abdominal pain, and diarrhea defined as 3 or more watery stools in a 24 hour period). Only stool corresponding to 6 or 7 on the Bristol Stool Chart will be accepted by the laboratory for C. difficile testing. The Bristol Stool Chart is attached.

**Other MDRO's:** As identified by Infection Prevention and/or Infectious Diseases.

### Transporting Patients on Isolation Precautions:

Contact Precautions:

- Transporter performs hand hygiene then dons gown and gloves prior to entering the isolation room.
- Place clean hospital gown on patient prior to transporting patient.
- Place patient in wheelchair or on gurney for transport.
- Place clean sheet (one brought into the room with transporter) on patient.
- At point of exiting the room, transporter removes gown and gloves and performs hand hygiene.
- Provide opportunity for patient to perform hand hygiene.
- If equipment accompanying patient outside of room (i.e. IV pump), wipe down with appropriate wipe (i.e. Cavi Wipe) at door.
- At this point gowns and gloves are no longer required for patient transport. Isolation gowns and gloves must not be worn in halls during transport of patients.

Droplet Precautions

- A. Patient wears surgical mask for duration of time out of room, **not an N-95.**
- B. Transporter wears no mask.

Airborne Isolation

- A. Patient wears surgical mask for duration of time out of Airborne Isolation Infection Room (AIIR), **not an N-95.**
- B. Transporter wears no mask.

Family members and visitors are required to conform to this policy and wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as directed.

### REFERENCES:

- Siegel JD, Rhinehart E, Jackson M, Chiarello L, and the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee, 2007 Guideline for Isolation Precautions: Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Healthcare Settings <https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/isolation/index.html>.
- Siegel JD, Rhinehart E, Jackson M, Chiarello L, and the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee, Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPAC) Management of Multidrug-Resistant Organisms in Healthcare Settings 2006; <https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/mdro/>Last update: February 15, 2017.

All revision dates:

### Attachments:



Bristol Stool Chart

## Approval Signatures

Approver	Date
Tracy Chapman: VCMC - Med Staff	pending
Joey Carmona: VCMC Maintenance	12/14/2018
Teresa Hulett: Interim Infection Control Clinical Nurse Manager	11/2/2018

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