Policy: Multidrug-Resistant Organisms (MDRO)

Purpose: MDRO’s or pathogens requiring transmission-based infection control precautions can be spread from one health care setting to another. When MDRO precaution status is communicated with each transfer, appropriate precautions can be initiated to minimize the transfer of infections. This communication form will act as a means of communication when transferring a resident with MDRO to another health care setting.

Examples of MDRO
- Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
- Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus (VRE)
- Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)
- Multidrug-resistant Acinetobacter baumannii
- Multidrug-resistant Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Other Gram-negative bacteria producing extended beta-lactamases (ESBL)
- Toxin-producing Clostridium difficile

Procedure:
Any time a resident that has a positive diagnosis of any MDRO whether active and symptomatic or not active, a **Resident Infection Control Transfer** form must be completed and communicated in writing to the receiving health care setting. This form is to be filled out by the community Nurse, Administrator, Resident Care Coordinator or a Medication Tech. and a copy of the completed form is placed in the resident record. It is preferred that this form accompany the resident during the transfer but can be communicated via fax prior or after the transfer occurs. Ideally a verbal communication will occur during transfer in addition to the written communication.

Examples of other Health care settings are:
- Emergency room, hospital, long term care facility, skilled care, surgery center, outpatient dialysis center, an infirmary (jail or prison), adult Foster Homes, hospice House, other community based care communities (Assisted Living, Memory Care) and any other facility that provides 24-hour patient care.

What counts as a transfer or discharge?
If a facility is transferring or discharging a resident to another facility that is defined above, then written notification is required. Our facility takes into consideration all transfers of care, including to a non-licensed settings such as a private residence, medical appointments or day surgery.

Staff Training:
- Train staff to make this **Resident Infection Control Transfer** form part of the paperwork required for any transfer. (only to be completed if they have a MDRO condition)
- Educate staff on how to complete this form.
What if we discover a MDRO positive resident on admission?
The culture information should be communicated back to the transferring facility (unless from home). This information should be communicated to the infection prevention department or person from the discharging facility. This is extended to include life-threatening pathogens such as bacterial meningitis, tuberculosis, measles or others.

Forms:
**Resident Infection Control Transfer**