

DOES THIS RESIDENT NEED TRANSMISSION BASED PRECAUTIONS?

Admission Job Aid

How to use this document: This job aid assist skilled nursing facility (SNF) staff during admission of new residents, and for residents who are returning from the hospital or emergency department. To use this job aid, complete steps 1 through 4. For any "Yes" responses, follow the "Suggested Action" instructions. For additional support, please refer to your facility's policy and procedures. If no policy exists, ask your infection preventionist or medical director for guidance.

1	Symptom & Device Check	2	Transmission Based Precautions Check	3	Antibiotic Check	4	Multi-Drug Resistant Organism Check
<p>Does your resident have any of the following?</p> <p><i>Symptoms and Conditions</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cough</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhea</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vomiting</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Incontinence</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Open Wound</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Drainage</p> <p><i>Devices</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Central Line</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Urinary Catheter</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ET Tube or Tracheostomy</p>		<p>Is your resident currently on Transmission Based Precautions?</p> <p>If yes:</p> <p>What type: _____</p> <p>Reason: _____</p>		<p>Is your resident currently on antimicrobials for an infection?</p> <p>If yes:</p> <p>What type: _____</p> <p>Reason: _____</p> <p>Patient is on day ____ of ____ day course.</p>		<p>Does your resident have a Targeted or Epidemiologically Important MDRO?</p> <p><i>For definitions, refer to Multi-Drug Resistant Organism Quick Reference Guide on pages 2 and 3 of this Job Aid.</i></p>	
<p>SUGGESTED ACTION: Document findings in the resident's medical record and refer to your facility's policy. If no policy exists, ask your infection preventionist or medical director for guidance.</p>							
<p>These symptoms and conditions may indicate an infectious condition and require Transmission-Based precautions.</p> <p>Patients with indwelling devices are at higher risk for having, acquiring, and transmitting an MDRO.</p>		<p>Assess the need for continuing Transmission-Based Precautions in your facility. Consider whether a private room is needed.</p>		<p>Review resident's current clinical condition and laboratory results with your supervising medical clinician to determine if the resident is on the correct treatment and whether it should be continued.</p>		<p>Targeted MDROs: Hospitals: Contact Precautions. Nursing homes: At a minimum, Enhanced Barrier Precautions. Consult your local health jurisdiction for additional guidance.</p> <p>Epidemiologically Important MDROs: Follow your facility's policy. Some nursing homes routinely use Enhanced Barrier Precautions for these organisms.</p>	

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MULTI-DRUG RESISTANT ORGANISM (MDRO)

Quick Reference Guide

PURPOSE

This guide provides microbiology and antibiotic susceptibility test result interpretation and recommended precautions for **Targeted** and **Epidemiologically Important MDROs**. This information is not exhaustive and can be used as a supplement to your facility's current policies and procedures. For more information and guidance, please consult your facility's infection preventionist or medical director.

DEFINITIONS

- **Carbapenem antibiotics:** doripenem, ertapenem, imipenem, and meropenem
- **Carbapenemase Producing Organism:** Carbapenem resistant organisms with a carbapenemase, an enzyme produced by bacteria that inactivates carbapenem antibiotics.
- **Epidemiologically Important MDROs:** Infectious pathogens that have at least one of the following characteristics: 1) a propensity for healthcare transmission; 2) antimicrobial resistance; 3) associated with clinical disease with high morbidity and mortality, or; 4) a newly discovered or emerging pathogen.
- **MDRO:** Multi-drug resistant organism, a microorganism, often bacterial, resistant to one or more classes of antimicrobial medications.
- **Targeted MDROs:** A microorganism resistant to most or all available antimicrobials and with the potential to spread widely.

Targeted MDROs (Report to Public Health Jurisdiction)			
Acronym	Name	Lab Results	Precautions
CPO CP-CRE CP-CRAB CP-CRPA	Carbapenemase-producing organisms	Positive test for known carbapenemase gene, such as KPC, NDM, VIM, IMP, OXA-48-like, or other OXA gene.	Public Health recommends using Contact Precautions (CP) in hospitals and, at a minimum, Enhanced Barrier Precautions in skilled nursing facilities. Consult your local health jurisdiction for additional guidance.
<i>C. auris</i>	<i>Candida auris</i>	Culture or other positive test for <i>C. auris</i> .	
N/A	Pan-resistant organisms	Any organism with antibiotic susceptibility test showing resistance that it is non-susceptible (resistant or intermediate) to all antimicrobials.	

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Epidemiologically Important MDROs

Acronym	Name	Lab results	Precautions
MRSA	Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Culture of <i>S. aureus</i> with antibiotic susceptibility test showing resistance (R) to oxacillin, ceftazidime, or methicillin.	Follow your facility's policy regarding use of transmission-based precautions for infected and colonized residents. Some nursing homes routinely use, at a minimum, Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP) for these residents. If using EBP for these organisms, Public Health encourages implementing for at least 1 year from the most recent positive test.
ESBL	Extended-spectrum beta-lactamase	Culture of <i>Klebsiella</i> , <i>E. coli</i> , or <i>Proteus</i> with antibiotic susceptibility test stating "ESBL." ESBL is often based on resistance to ceftazidime, ceftazidime, or cefotaxime. A confirmatory test for ESBL may cost extra and is not always performed.	
VRE	Vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococci</i>	Culture of <i>Enterococcus</i> with antibiotic susceptibility test showing resistance (R) to vancomycin.	
N/A	Multidrug-resistant <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Culture of <i>Pseudomonas</i> with antibiotic susceptibility test showing resistance to at least one agent in ≥3 antibiotic classes.	Follow your facility's policy regarding use of transmission-based precautions for infected and colonized residents. For carbapenem resistant organisms, Public Health strongly encourages use of Contact Precautions in hospitals and, at a minimum, Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP) in nursing homes for at least 1 year from the most recent positive test.
CRE	Carbapenem resistant Enterobacterales such as <i>Klebsiella</i> , <i>E. coli</i> , <i>Proteus</i> , and others.	Culture of <i>Klebsiella</i> , <i>E. coli</i> , or <i>Proteus</i> (and other bacterial species in the order, Enterobacterales) with antibiotic susceptibility test showing resistance (R) to a carbapenem antibiotic.	
CRPA	Carbapenem resistant <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Culture of <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> with antibiotic susceptibility test showing resistance (R) to a carbapenem antibiotic.	
CRAB	Carbapenem resistant <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	Culture of <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> with antibiotic susceptibility test showing resistance (R) to a carbapenem antibiotic.	

RESOURCES

[Enhanced Barrier Precautions Quick Guide \(PDF\)](#)

[Enhanced Barrier Precautions Policy Template for Skilled Nursing Facilities \(PDF\)](#)

[What to do if you identify a targeted MDRO in your facility \(PDF\)](#)

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