

Implementation of Enhanced Barrier Precautions

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Learning Objectives

- Understand the background for the development of Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP)
- Review the QSO Memo introducing EBP into survey review (EBP)
- Explore implementation of EBP

Background

- More the 50% of nursing home residents may be colonized with an MDRO
- Frequent MDRO outbreaks, limited treatment options
- Transmission-based precautions restrict residents' movement through the building, impacting quality of life
- Colonization may last long periods of time
- It is difficult to prevent outbreaks in communal settings

Intent

- Protection - staff and residents
- Reducing spread
 - Indwelling medical devices
 - Wounds
- Antibiotic stewardship - MDRO's are hard to treat

Questions

- What is your struggle today related to enhanced barrier precautions?

CDC vs CMS

- Center for Disease Control released EBP in 2019
 - Recommended best practice
 - Many facilities adopted
 - Policies may need to be tweaked
- Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services
 - Released QSO March 30, 2024
 - Facilities will align with nationally accepted standards
 - Use of EBP for residents with chronic wounds and indwelling medical devices
 - EBP will be incorporated in F880 and part of survey

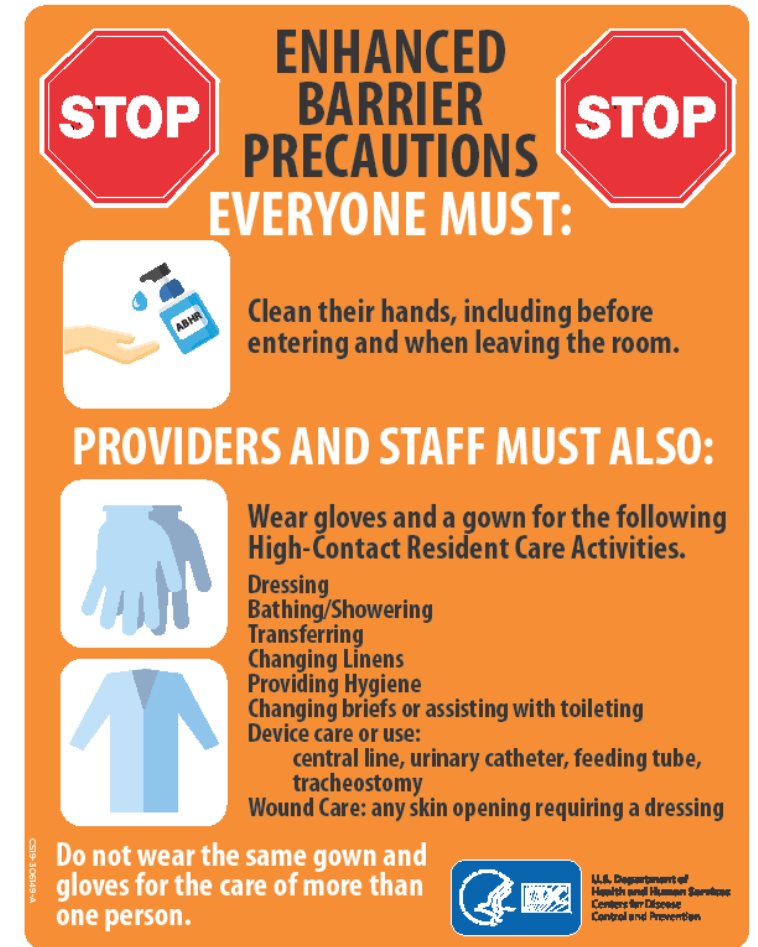
QSO 24-08-NH

- [QSO-24-08-NH \(cms.gov\)](https://www.cms.gov)
- [Implementation of Personal Protective Equipment \(PPE\) Use in Nursing Homes to Prevent Spread of Multidrug-resistant Organisms \(MDROs\) | HAI | CDC](#)


Enhanced Barrier Precautions

What are they?


- A risk-based approach to PPE use designed to reduce transmission of multi-drug resistant organisms (MDROs) in nursing homes
- The use of gowns and gloves for residents at high risk of colonization with an MDRO during **high-contact resident care activities**
- Used in coordination with good infection prevention and control measures
- Intended for long-term use, and isolation is **NOT** required




STOP **ENHANCED BARRIER PRECAUTIONS** **STOP**
EVERYONE MUST:

 Clean their hands, including before entering and when leaving the room.

PROVIDERS AND STAFF MUST ALSO:

 Wear gloves and a gown for the following High-Contact Resident Care Activities.

 Dressing
Bathing/Showering
Transferring
Changing Linens
Providing Hygiene
Changing briefs or assisting with toileting
Device care or use:
central line, urinary catheter, feeding tube, tracheostomy
Wound Care: any skin opening requiring a dressing

Do not wear the same gown and gloves for the care of more than one person.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Transmission Based Precautions (TBP)

- EBP is in addition to other transmission-based precautions
 - Contact Precautions should be used for all residents infected or colonized with an MDRO who **also**:
 - Have a presence of acute diarrhea
 - Have draining wounds or other sites of secretions/excretions that are unable to be covered or contained
 - Are on units or in facilities during an investigation of a suspected or confirmed MDRO outbreak for a limited time period
- Residents who have another infection or condition for which Contact Precautions are recommended on [Appendix A](#)

What Is The Difference?

Enhanced Barrier Precautions

- Require gown and gloves only for high-contact resident care activities
- Resident not restricted to their room and can participate in group activities
- In place for duration of stay or until resolution of wound or discontinuation of medical device that placed them at higher risk

Contact Precautions

- Require gown and gloves on every entry into resident's room
- Dedicated equipment
- Private room ideal or cohort
- Resident restricted to room except for medically necessary care
- Time-limited

When to Use EBP

- Infection or colonization with an MDRO when contact precautions do not apply:
 - Pan-resistant organisms
 - Carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales
 - Carbapenemase-producing-resistant *Pseudomonas*
 - Carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii*
 - *Candida auris*
- Wounds
- Indwelling medical devices (e.g., central line, urinary catheter, feeding tube, tracheostomy, ventilator)

High Risk

- Dressing
 - Bathing/showering
 - Transferring
 - Providing hygiene
 - Changing linens
 - Changing briefs or toileting
- Device Care or Use
 - Indwelling catheter
 - Trach/vent
 - Central lines
 - Feeding tubes
 - Wound Care
 - Generally defined as the care of any skin opening requiring a dressing

[PowerPoint Presentation \(cdc.gov\)](#)



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Educate

- Letters:
 - [Keeping Residents Safe – Use of Enhanced Barrier Precautions \(cdc.gov\)](#)
 - [Help Keep Our Residents Safe - Enhanced Barrier Precautions in Nursing Homes \(cdc.gov\)](#)

Dear Residents, Families, Friends, and Volunteers:

You may have noticed new signs on some doors that say “Enhanced Barrier Precautions” and staff wearing gowns and gloves more often. We’re doing this based on new recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to protect our residents and staff from germs that can cause serious infections and are hard to treat. You may have heard these germs called multidrug-resistant organisms or MDROs in the news.

Studies have shown that more than 50% of nursing home residents have these germs on or in their body, especially in places where the skin is broken, such as wounds or insertion sites of medical devices like feeding tubes. Most of the time people never know they are carrying these germs but under certain conditions they can enter the body and cause serious infections.



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Education

- [Enhanced Barrier Precautions in Nursing Homes - YouTube](#)

Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP) Pocket Guide

Use of Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP)

Use EBP for residents with indwelling medical devices, wounds, or those who are colonized by or infected with a multidrug-resistant organism (MDRO).

Use EBP when:

- Dressing or bathing
- Transferring
- Changing linens
- Assisting with toileting
- Accessing indwelling medical devices
- Providing wound care
- Other high-contact resident care activities

Key Steps:

Before entering a resident's room with an EBP sign:

1. Gather all needed supplies & materials
2. Clean hands
3. Correctly put on a gown and gloves
4. After care, throw away gown and gloves
5. Clean hands again

Finish all steps before moving on to another resident.



- [Enhanced Barrier Precautions \(EBP\) – Pocket Guide \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/eid/content/pocketguide/ebp-pocket-guide.html)

Audit

- [Spreadsheet-to-Capture-and-Summarize-EBP-Observations.xlsx \(live.com\)](#)

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following structure:

	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	
1	8. If a gown and/or gloves was <i>not</i> used, during which high-contact resident care activities was a gown and/or gloves <u>not</u> used? (Select 'Not Used' for each item that applies) IF BOTH GOWN AND GLOVES WERE USED FOR ALL ACTIVITIES PERFORMED, SKIP TO 9						
2	Observation <input type="text"/>	Dressing <input type="text"/>	Bathing/ Showering <input type="text"/>	Transferring <input type="text"/>	Changing briefs or assisting with toileting <input type="text"/>	Providing hygiene <input type="text"/>	Changing liner <input type="text"/>
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

Resources

- [Enhanced Barrier Precautions in Nursing Homes – YouTube](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQs\) about Enhanced Barrier Precautions in Nursing Homes | HAI | CDC](#)
- [PowerPoint Presentation \(cdc.gov\)](#)
- [Implementation and Use of Enhanced Barrier Precautions in Nursing Homes – YouTube](#)

Questions



- If you have any questions, please reach out:
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Thank You!

<https://qi.ipro.org/>

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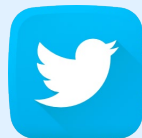
Free Training: Nursing Home COVID-19 Preparedness Read More

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