



# Enhanced Barrier Precautions

Scenarios for  
Facility Leadership

# Scenario 1

You received the admission report from a local hospital for a new resident coming to your facility. Mr. Alex Jones, a 79-year-old male, is not on any precautions at the hospital, has no history of MDROs, but does have a small, non-healing wound on his leg that cultured positive for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* during his hospital stay.

- His wound isn't draining and is covered with a dressing.
- The facility is not experiencing MDRO transmission.

*Enhanced Barrier Precautions are necessary due to the open wound with a dressing that can contain the wound, he meets the wound indication for EBP.*



# Scenario 1 – Discussion Questions

Physical therapist, John, will be evaluating and directly assisting Mr. Jones while he performs a series of exercises to develop a physical therapy treatment plan.

**Does John need to wear PPE when completing his evaluation?**

**What type of PPE is required for EBP?**

**Can John wear the same PPE for his next evaluation?**

Mr. Jones requests to attend bingo in the activity room with other residents.

**Due to the need for EBP, can Mr. Jones attend bingo?**



# Scenario 1 – Discussion Questions **Answer Guide**

Physical therapist John will be evaluating and directly assisting Mr. Jones while he performs a series of exercises to develop a physical therapy treatment plan.

**Does John need to wear PPE when completing his evaluation?**

*Yes, due to the direct resident contact that will occur during the evaluation process, this would be considered a high-contact resident care activity.*

**What type of PPE is required for EBP?**

*Gown and gloves. Add other PPE according to Standard Precautions. For example, use a mask if Mr. Jones was coughing and eye/face protection if splashes or sprays are likely.*

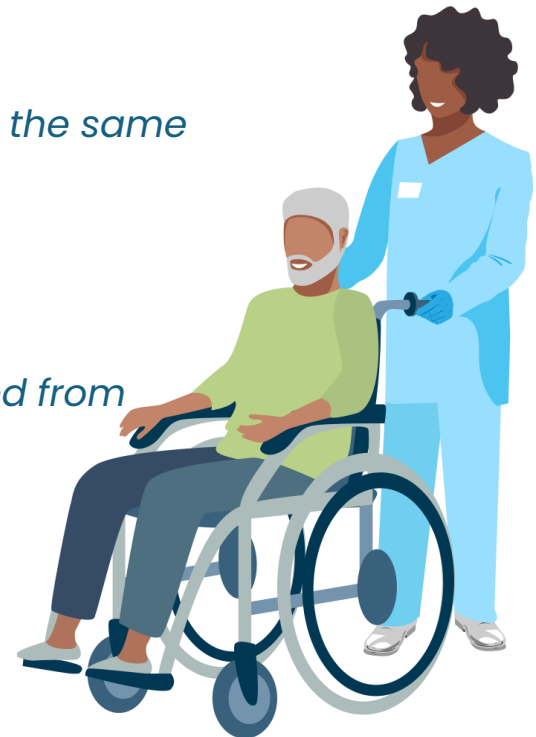
**Can John wear the same PPE for his next evaluation?**

*No, when Enhanced Barrier Precautions are in place, providers cannot wear the same PPE to care for more than one resident.*

Mr. Jones requests to attend bingo in the activity room with other residents.

**Due to the need for EBP, can Mr. Jones attend bingo?**

*Yes, EBP does not require the resident to be restricted to their room or limited from participation in group activities.*



# Scenario 2

Ms. Nicks is a resident in XYZ nursing home's memory care unit. She recently had a fall and required admission to a hospital. Upon admission to the hospital, a carbapenemase-producing organism (CPO) surveillance screening returned positive. She was placed on Contact Precautions during her hospital stay. Ms. Nicks is now being readmitted to memory care under EBP.

Note: Ms. Nicks is not being readmitted under Contact Precautions because she does not have acute diarrhea, a draining wound that can't be covered, or another indication for Contact Precautions.



# Scenario 2 – Discussion Questions

**For Ms. Nick’s carbapenemase-producing organism colonization, when will you be able to discontinue EBP?**

Ms. Nicks is frequently found walking in the hallways. She also likes to sit with several other residents in the area around the nursing station.

**Due to her history of MDRO and the need for EBP, what other general infection prevention measures should be used to prevent the spread of MDRO in your facility?**

Ms. Nicks later tested positive for a carbapenemase-producing organism in her urine. Ms. Nicks has been incontinent due to a urinary tract infection and is wearing incontinence briefs.

**Would EBP be necessary if a health care worker will be helping dress Ms. Nicks but not removing the briefs and thus have no exposure to the MDRO source (the urine)?**



# Scenario 2 – Discussion Questions **Answer Guide**

**For Ms. Nick’s carbapenemase-producing organism colonization, when will you be able to discontinue EBP?**

*Until leadership at the facility removes the sign from her door. \*Because of her history of MDRO colonization, EBP will be used for the duration of her stay. EBP addresses the continued risk of transmission from MDRO colonization, which can persist for long periods of time and result in spread within a facility.*

Ms. Nicks is frequently found walking in the hallways. She also likes to sit with several other residents in the area around the nursing station.

**Due to her history of MDRO and the need for EBP, what other general infection prevention measures should be used to prevent the spread of MDRO in your facility?**

*Good hand hygiene practices by staff and frequent cleaning of high-touch surfaces should remain a priority in all communal living areas. MDRO colonization status of residents is not always known, and these infection prevention measures should be used for all residents.*

Ms. Nicks later tested positive for a carbapenemase-producing organism in her urine. Ms. Nicks has been incontinent due to a urinary tract infection and is wearing incontinence briefs.

**Would EBP be necessary if a health care worker will be helping dress Ms. Nicks but not removing the briefs and thus have no exposure to the MDRO source (the urine)?**

*For EBP, the source of the organism does not determine when PPE is required. It is the **activity** that determines when PPE should be used. Dressing Ms. Smith would be considered a **high-contact resident care activity** and require use of a gown and gloves.*

