MULTI DRUG RESISTANT ORGANISMS (MDROs)

Single Point Lesson

MDROs are highly resistant bacteria including, but not limited to: methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE),Carbapenamese resistant enterobacteracea (CPE) and multidrug-resistant Gram-negative bacilli (GNB) which may include Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, and Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

What is the clinical impact of MDROs?

· MDROs can be easily transferred among patients.
· Many MDROs can be difficult to treat.
· Patients with MDROs are at a greater risk of developing poor health outcomes.

Resistance can occur by multiple mechanisms depending on the type of the organism.

Who is at risk?

· Patients receiving prolonged or repeated courses of antibiotics.
· Patients with prolonged medical care.
· Residents with weakened immune system.
-Patients with in-dwelling medical devices such as urinary catheters, endotracheal tubes or central venous catheters
-Patients that have had repeated hospital stays.

What can be done to prevent the spread of MDROs?

· Strict hand hygiene to prevent cross infection.
-Use of protective clothing.
- Isolation precautions if advised by the infection control nurses.
- Cleaning programme.
- Care with antibiotic prescribing. Use Pan Mersey antibiotic guidance.
- Obtaining samples so correct antibiotics given.
- Care of indwelling devices.
- Provide patient and carer education about MDROs.

Be alert –for resistant organisms.
Share information – between care home, hospital, GP and other health professionals.
Get Infection control practice right! – do the basics AND do them well
Antimicrobial prescribing – care with this. Ensure resident is diagnosed and treated appropriately.