

MULTI DRUG RESISTANT ORGANISMS (MDROs) – Raising Awareness

Multi drug resistant organisms (MDROs) are highly resistant bacteria including ,but not limited to: Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), Vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE),Carbapenemase 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 amongst 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.
- Patients with a weakened immune systems.
- Patients that have had repeated hospital stays.

What can be done to prevent the spread of MDROs?

- Practice strict hand hygiene.
- Always follow standard precautions.
- Maintain an environmental cleaning programme.
- Vigilance and care with antibiotic prescribing.
- Use the dental Antimicrobial Stewardship toolkit .
- Review prescribing in the practice.
- Promote antibiotic awareness and education for patients.

Although transmission of MDROs is most frequently documented in acute care facilities, all healthcare settings are affected by the emergence and transmission of antimicrobial-resistant microbes.

Be alert –for resistant organisms.

Share information – between relevant agencies and other health professional were required.

Follow – standard precautions.

Antimicrobial prescribing – care with this. Ensure patients are diagnosed and treated appropriately.

Review- antibiotic prescribing in your practice routinely.

