



Think Screening!

MDRO Screening Recommendations for Healthcare Facilities

Admission screening for multi-drug resistant organisms (MDROs), such as Carbapenemase-producing organisms and *Candida auris*, is highly recommended to mitigate transmission risks. Prompt identification allows for the immediate implementation of appropriate transmission-based precautions and infection prevention interventions.

Healthcare facilities are recommended to establish admission screening protocols based on patient risk factors.

History of a targeted MDRO, such as a carbapenemase-producing organism, like *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase (KPC), or other MDROs.

Recent stay (within 6 months) at a healthcare facility, such as an acute care hospital or long-term care center, out of state or outside of the United States.



Any recent overnight stay at:

- An acute long-term care setting
- A long-term care facility, particularly with ventilator capabilities
- Any healthcare facility while admitted to an intensive or critical care unit

High-risk healthcare factors of acquiring a targeted MDRO, such as:

- Indwelling devices
- Bedbound
- Critical care status
- Frequent antibiotic administration
- Current mechanical ventilation status

Why should our facility screen?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommend screening select patients based on specific risk factors, including recent overnight stays in certain healthcare facilities within the past six months, admission from regions or facilities with a high prevalence of these organisms, and high-risk health factors.

By following these evidence-based guidelines, healthcare facilities can strengthen their infection prevention programs and protect vulnerable populations.