



Think Screening!

MDRO Screening Recommendations for Long-term Care Facilities

Admission screening in long-term care facilities 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.

Long-term care facilities are recommended to establish admission screening protocols based on several resident 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.



- 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) recommends screening select residents 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, long-term care facilities can strengthen their infection prevention programs and protect vulnerable populations by assuring residents are being placed in appropriate precautions.