Resources for Carbapenem-Resistant Organisms (CROs)



Visit: https://www.cdc.gov/drugresistance/pdf/threats-report/2019-ar-threats-report-508.pdf and for more infection prevention and control information, check out:

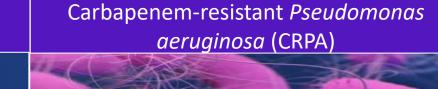
www.infectioncontrol/grojectfirstline/index.html

Carbapenem antibiotics are an important subset of the β -lactam antibiotics, a versatile group of antibiotics with activity against many gram-positive and gram-negative organisms. Carbapenems are reserved for serious infections and are increasingly important due to the increase in resistance to other antibiotics.

In CDC's 2019 Antibiotic Threat Report, Carbapenem-Resistant Acinetobacter and Enterobacterales were deemed urgent threats.

Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales
(CRE)

Carbapenem-resistant Acinetobacter baumannii (CRAB)





General Information

- In the US, approximately 35% of CRE carry a gene for carbapenemase which inactivates carbapenems and other β-lactam antibiotics and can spread rapidly among different strains of bacteria
- CRE are carried in the digestive tract of patients and may be transmitted in healthcare facilities
- Infections occur almost exclusively in patients with recent hospitalizations, surgeries, or residence in long term care facilities
- Causes a variety of infections: bloodstream, respiratory, and wound
- Associated with large regional outbreaks
- Allows few treatment options

- Infections usually occur in hospitalized patients or those with weakened immune systems
- Some types of multi-drug resistant (MDR) P. aeruginosa are resistant to nearly all antibiotics

Patients Who Are at Risk:

- Have trachs or are on ventilators
- Have indwelling devices such as catheters, feeding tubes, lines, and drains
- Are in intensive care units
- Have prolonged hospital stays
- Have weakened immune systems
- Are on long courses of certain antibiotics
- Have open wounds

September 2023

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Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales (CRE)

https://www.mass.gov/doc/mdph-mdro-toolkit-0/download

Carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter* baumannii (CRAB)

Carbapenem-resistant *Pseudomonas* aeruginosa (CRPA)

How Are These Spread?

- These resistant germs can spread from one person to another through contact with contaminated surfaces, equipment, and the hands of healthcare staff.
- prolonged period of time if shared medical equipment and high-touch surfaces are not properly

 They can also survive on surfaces for a prolonged period of time if shared medical equipment and high-touch surfaces are not properly cleaned and disinfected. 			
Infection Prevention and Control Targeted Actions			
Use of Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP)	<u>Hand Hygiene</u>	<u>Cleaning and</u> <u>Disinfection</u>	<u>Colonization</u> <u>Screening</u>
 EBP PowerPoint Frequently Asked	 Hand Hygiene Audit Tool: CDC ICAR tool Hand Hygiene in Healthcare Settings Watch a Hand Hygiene 	 Watch a Cleaning and <u>Disinfection Webinar</u> How to Read a <u>Disinfectant Label</u> infographic 	 CDC Colonization Screening Script for Patient Screening
	Webinar RO Toolkit	 EVS Front-line Staff Educational Videos Selected EPA- Registered 	

Disinfectants