4566

Multiple Drug-Resistant Organisms (MDRO)

Review Quiz
1. T or F. Multiple drug resistant organisms are microorganisms that are resistant to one or more types of disinfecting agents.

2. The following can be said about MDROs:
   A. MDROs increase length of stay, costs and mortality rates
   B. MDROs limit the antibiotic options of treating patients with infections
   C. MDROs may alter the resistance pattern of other organisms
   D. All of the above

3. Transmission of MDROs can occur in the following way(s):
   A. During patient care activities
   B. Touching surfaces or objects near a patient
   C. When a patient is transported from one facility to another
   D. A & C only
   E. All of the above

4. T or F. Transmission most often occurs via the hands of healthcare providers due to a lack of adherence to infection control measures.

5. Some general recommendations made by the CDC to prevent the spread of MDROs on an every day basis include:
   A. Using computer alerts to identify colonized or infected patients
   B. Avoiding the use of narrow spectrum antibiotics
   C. Using surveillance testing on every new patient admitted to test for an MDRO
   D. All of the above

6. T or F. Because patients may be colonized with an MDRO but not be identified as such, Contact Precautions should be applied during all patient care activity.

7. Environmental decontamination is critical in preventing MDRO spread and includes:
   A. Dedicating non-critical medical equipment
   B. Prioritizing room cleaning of all patients
   C. Cleaning and disinfection of frequently touched surfaces and patient care equipment.
   D. A & C only.

8. T or F. The CDC states that if there is an outbreak or first case of an epidemiologically important MDRO within a facility or unit, facilities should implement the recommendations for Intensified MDRO control efforts.

9. An example of Intensified Precautions includes:
   A. Using gloves and gowns every time a healthcare professional enters a patient room under Contact Precautions.
   B. Conducting active surveillance cultures on roommates of infected patients
   C. Stopping new admissions to an affected unit.
   D. All of the above.

10. T or F. The CDC recommends that decolonization of patients should be incorporated into an infection prevention program in order to prevent transmission of MDROs.
1. False. Multiple drug resistant organisms are microorganisms that are resistant to one or more classes of antimicrobial agents. Examples include methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus or MRSA, vancomycin-resistant enterococci or VRE, multiple-drug resistant gram-negative bacilli or NDR-GNB, and a new strain of Clostridium difficile that is resistant to fluoroquinolones.

2. D. All of the above. MDRO’s also may encourage the development of colonization in patients who are exposed to these pathogens.

3. E. All of the above. In addition, MDROs can be introduced into the facility via community acquired strains.

4. True. Direct and indirect contact with the patient will acquire and then spread the organism unless transmission is interrupted through the use of infection control practices, especially hand hygiene.

5. A. Using computer alerts to identify colonized or infected patients. B is incorrect because it is broad spectrum antibiotics that are often implicated in the development and spread of MDROs. C is incorrect as active surveillance testing is recommended under the Intensified Precautions when a facility feels surveillance testing is most appropriate; however, it does not usually involve every patient who enters the facility, but rather patient who are at high-risk of having an MDRO.

6. False. Since one cannot know if a patient is colonized unless tested, Standard Precautions should be used for all patient care activity, across all settings. Contact Precautions should be used in addition to Standard Precautions for all patients known to be colonized or infected with an MDRO.

7. D. A & C only. B is incorrect as environmental cleaning should prioritize room cleaning of patients under Contact Precautions since these are patients known to be colonized or infected with MDROs.

8. True. The CDC states that if, despite the implementation of the general recommendations, the incidence or prevalence of MDROs does not decrease; or there is an outbreak or first case of an epidemiologically important MDRO within a facility or unit, facilities should implement the recommendations for intensified MDRO control efforts.

9. D. All of the above.

10. False. While some facilities have found success using decolonization prior to surgical procedures in combination with other strategies, studies show decolonization is not consistently effective and routine use of an antimicrobial can cause resistance. Therefore, at this time, the CDC does not recommend decolonization as a regular component of a control program.