



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT  
*of* HEALTH SERVICES

# Wisconsin HAI Long-Term Care Education Series

August 25, 2022

# Today's Agenda

- Updated Enhanced Barrier Precautions Guidance
- Monkeypox Virus: Infection Prevention Reminders
  - **Greta Michaelson**, Regional Infection Preventionist, HAI Prevention Program
- Training Opportunity
  - **Nicole Mueller**, Regional Infection Preventionist, HAI Prevention Program

# Updated Enhanced Barrier Precautions Guidance



Greta Michaelson, MHA, BSN, RN  
Regional Infection Preventionist





# Objectives

- Understand why the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) updated enhanced barrier precautions (EBPs) guidance
- Understand what EBPs are and to whom they apply
- Understand how to implement the current recommendations in steps that account for local risks and needs

# Background

- Residents who have a multidrug-resistant organism (MDRO) can:
  - Develop serious infections.
  - Remain colonized for long time periods.
  - Spread MDROs to others.
- Health care personnel can spread MDROs through contaminated hands and clothing.

# MDRO Burden in Nursing Homes

Facility Type	Documented MDRO	Actual MDRO
Nursing Homes (n = 14)	17% 	58% 
Ventilator-Capable Nursing Homes (n = 4)	20% 	76% 

McKinnell JA et al, Clin Infect Dis. 2019; 69(9):1566-1573



Known MDRO



No Known MDRO

<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/containment/EBP-Presentation-July2022.pptx>

# Updated EBP Guidance

CDC updated the 2019 guidance for EBPs in nursing homes. Historically, interventions focused only on residents infected with MDROs.



<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/containment/PPE-Nursing-Homes.html>

# Updated EBP Guidance

Updates were prompted by:

- Many nursing home residents unknowingly being colonized with a MDRO.
- The need for broader approaches to reduce the spread of MDROs without isolating residents for long periods of time.
- Recent studies indicating use of EBPs can effectively reduce the spread of MDROs.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/containment/EBP-Presentation-July2022.pptx>



# What are EBPs?

EBPs are designed to reduce the spread of MDROs by expanding the use of gloves and gowns during high-contact resident care activities, especially for those at increased risk of acquiring or spreading a MDRO.



# High-Contact Care Activities

Examples of high-contact care activities include:

- Dressing
- Bathing/showering
- Transferring
- Providing hygiene
- Changing linens
- Changing briefs or assisting with toileting
- Caring for devices (e.g., central line, urinary catheter, feeding tube, tracheostomy/ventilator)
- Caring for wounds (any skin opening requiring a dressing)

<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/containment/PPE-Nursing-Homes.html>

# To Whom Do EBPs Apply?

EBPs are now recommended for nursing home residents with any of the following:

- Infection or colonization with a targeted or other epidemiologically important MDRO, when contact precautions do not otherwise apply.
- Indwelling medical devices (e.g., central line, urinary catheter, feeding tube, tracheostomy, ventilator) and/or chronic wounds regardless of MDRO colonization status.

# Duration of EBPs

- For colonization with a targeted or epidemiologically important MDRO: **EBPs should be used for the duration of the resident's stay.**
- For indwelling medical devices or chronic wounds: **transition back to standard precautions may be appropriate** when the device is discontinued, or the wound has healed.

<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/containment/faqs.html>

# Key Differences

The new EBP guidance expands the:

- Residents for whom EBPs apply, including those with indwelling medical devices or chronic wounds regardless of MDRO status.
- Types of MDROs for which EBPs apply.

# Targeted MDROs

- Pan-resistant organisms
- Carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacterales* spp.
- Carbapenemase-producing *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- Carbapenemase-producing *Acinetobacter baumannii*
- *Candida auris*

**As of July 1, 2022, Category II reportable conditions in Wisconsin**

# Epidemiologically Important MDROs

May include, but are not limited to:

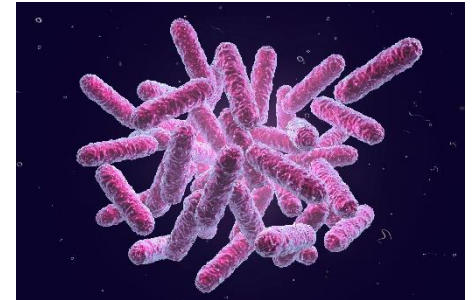
- Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)
- ESBL-producing Enterobacterales
- Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococci* (VRE)
- Multidrug-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- Drug-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/containment/PPE-Nursing-Homes.html>

# Determining Epidemiologically Important MDROs

Conduct a local risk assessment that considers:

- MDRO activity within the building, past and current.
- MDRO prevalence, transmission, and outbreaks.
- MDRO prevalence within the geographic region and among health care transfer networks.





# Staged Approach Implementation

- While not currently reviewed by regulatory bodies, the guidelines reflect current best practices and facilities should begin implementing them.
- The updated guidelines will:
  - Provide additional protections to residents and staff.
  - Help to control the spread of MDROs.

# Staged Approach Implementation

At minimum, facilities should work to implement EBPs for those:

- Infected or colonized with a targeted MDRO when contact precautions do not otherwise apply.
- With chronic wounds and/or indwelling medical devices (regardless of MDRO colonization status) who reside on a unit or wing where a resident with a targeted MDRO resides.

# Implementation Considerations

- Assess your facility's personal protective equipment (PPE) supply and management practices.
- Re-use and extended use of PPE is strongly discouraged.



<https://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/EnhancedBarrierPrecautions-H.pdf>

# How to Be Successful



<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/containment/EBP-Presentation-July2022.pptx>

# Resources for EBPs

- Implementation of PPE Use in Nursing Homes to Prevent Spread of MDROs  
<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/containment/PPE-Nursing-Homes.html>
- Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) about EBPs in Nursing Homes  
<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/containment/faqs.html>
- Considerations for Use of EBPs in Skilled Nursing Facilities  
<https://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/workgroup/EnhancedBarrierPrecautions.html?msclkid=39038417aed311ec8c868e1e03c50297>
- EBPs Letter to Nursing Home Residents, Families, Friends, and Volunteers  
<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/containment/Letter-Nursing-Home-Residents-Families-Friends-508.pdf>
- EBPs Letter to Nursing Home Staff  
<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/containment/Letter-Nursing-Home-Staff-508.pdf>

# Reach Out With Questions

- Consult your [Regional Infection Preventionist](#) for additional questions related to EBPs or a staged implementation.
- Contact your DQA [Regional Field Operations Director \(RFOD\)](#) for questions related to the regulatory or survey process.

# Monkeypox Virus: Infection Prevention Reminders



Greta Michaelson, MHA, BSN, RN  
Regional Infection Preventionist

# Monkeypox Virus

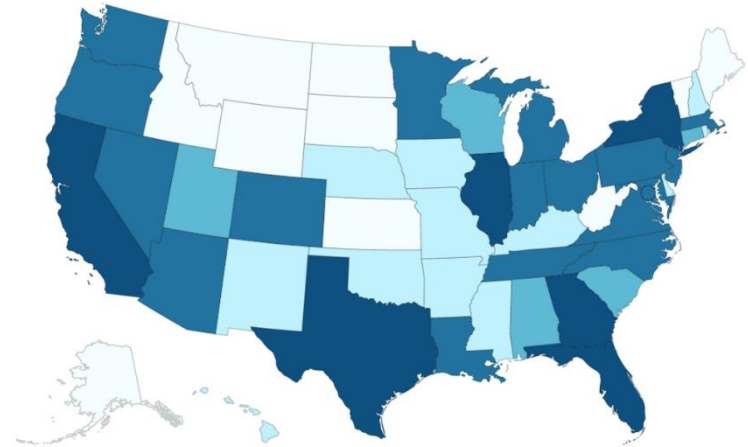
- The monkeypox virus (MPV) is in the same family as the smallpox virus.
  - It is less severe and transmissible than smallpox.
- MPV can spread by:
  - Direct or indirect contact with body fluids or lesions.
  - Touching or using items contaminated with the virus.
  - Exposure to respiratory droplets.



# Monkeypox Case Count

## As of August 24:

- 16,603 total confirmed cases in US.
- 56 total confirmed cases in Wisconsin.



Case Range

○ 1 to 10

○ 11 to 50

● 51 to 100

● 101 to 500

● >500

[2022 U.S. Map & Case Count | Monkeypox | Poxvirus | CDC](#)  
[Outbreaks in Wisconsin | Wisconsin Department of Health Services](#)

# Monkeypox Symptoms

- Monkeypox infection is typically characterized by a new, unexplained rash that develops into skin lesions.
- Other early symptoms include:
  - Fever
  - Swollen lymph nodes
  - Muscle aches
  - Headaches

[Monkeypox: Basic Information | Wisconsin Department of Health Services](#)

# Monkeypox Symptoms

- Rash can be present with no other symptoms.
- Rash starts 4 to 14 days after exposure to the virus.



# Prevent Exposures

- Encourage staff who are working with residents are aware of facility policies regarding monkeypox.
- Keep care team informed of any concerns so that proper PPE can be used to prevent high-risk exposures.
- Ensure residents with uncovered rashes or lesions remain in their rooms with the door closed.

# Personal Protective Equipment

All health care personnel should wear the following PPE when interacting with patient with suspect or confirmed monkeypox:

- Gown
- Gloves
- Eye protection (goggles or a face shield that covers the front and sides of the face)
- NIOSH-approved particulate respirator equipped with N95 filters or higher

<https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/infection-control-healthcare.html>

# Visitation

- Consider MPV screening questions—visitors who may have been exposed to monkeypox or who have symptoms of infection should avoid visiting.



# Employee Health

- Assess internal employee health policies.
- Encourage staff to stay home if they have new, unexplained rashes, flu-like symptoms, or other symptoms of infection.
- Review CDC guidance for monitoring people, including health care workers, who have been exposed to monkeypox.

<https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/symptoms.html>  
<https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/monitoring.html>

# Reporting

- Report all suspected or confirmed cases and exposures to your local or Tribal health department (LTHD).
- LTHDs will request:
  - Results of occupational exposure assessments.
  - Contact tracing efforts.
  - Individuals' classification per CDC's monkeypox risk assessment algorithm.

<https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/infection-control-healthcare.html>



# Environmental Infection Control

- Use EPA-registered hospital-grade disinfectants for emerging viral pathogens ([List Q](#)) for cleaning and disinfection.
- Avoid activities that could resuspend dried material from lesions (using portable fans, dry dusting, sweeping, or vacuuming).
- Provide aerosol-generating procedures in airborne isolation rooms.

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/disinfectants-emerging-viral-pathogens-evps-list-q>

# Environmental Infection Control

- Handle soiled laundry gently and promptly bag.
- Wear all recommended PPE when handling laundry from a suspect or confirmed monkeypox resident.
- Encourage environmental services personnel to wear all recommended PPE when cleaning rooms of a suspect or confirmed monkeypox resident.



# Resources

## Infection Control and Public Health Resources

- [Monkeypox in Wisconsin](#)
- [Infection Prevention and Control of Monkeypox in Healthcare Settings](#)
- [Monkeypox Isolation and Infection Control for Home Settings](#)

## Clinical Resources

- [What Health Care Professionals Should Know about Monkeypox](#)
- [Clinical Guidance on Monkeypox](#)
- [Clinician Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQ\) about Monkeypox](#)

# Construction Infection Control Risk Assessment (ICRA) Training



Nicole Mueller, MLS(ASCP)<sup>CM</sup>, MBA, CIC  
Regional Infection Preventionist

# What is ICRA Training?

- Provides knowledge and training on how to deal with construction in health care facilities.
- Intended for local and Tribal health departments and all other health care facilities.
  - Anyone that may have to consider construction and clean up in health care facilities.

# Upcoming Opportunity

The North Central States Regional Council of Carpenters is providing several ICRA training sessions throughout the Western Region.

- Training sessions are **free** and will occur the week of October 24 and on November 11, 2022.
- Training sessions are 8-hours and will be held in person at several locations throughout the region.

# Upcoming Opportunity

For more information on the training sessions and Council of Carpenters visit:

<https://northcountrycarpenter.org/training/infection-control-risk-assessment-icra>

# Questions?

HAI Prevention Program

[dhswhaipreventionprogram@dhs.wisconsin.gov](mailto:dhswhaipreventionprogram@dhs.wisconsin.gov)

608-267-7711

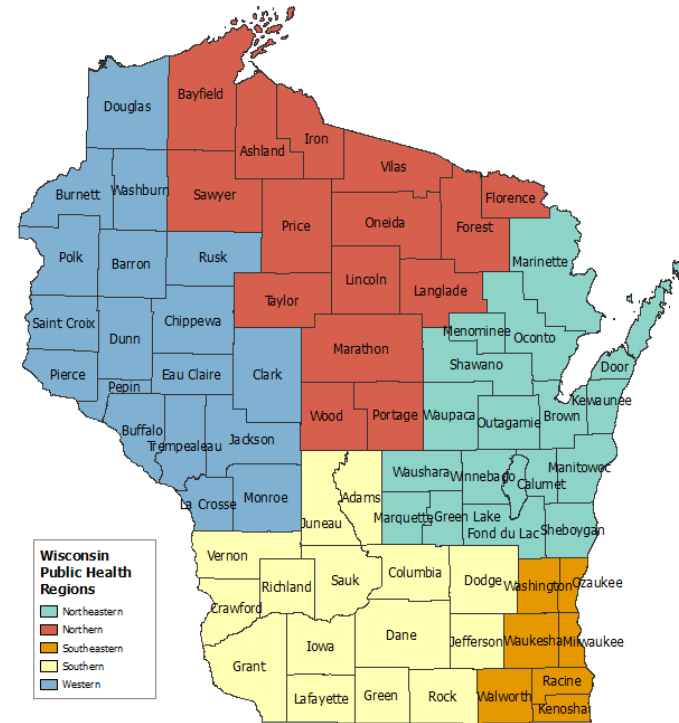
HAI Prevention Program Staff Contacts:

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/hai/contacts.htm>



# HAI Prevention Program IPs

- Western Region: Nikki Mueller  
608-628-4464, [nicole.mueller1@dhs.wisconsin.gov](mailto:nicole.mueller1@dhs.wisconsin.gov)
- Northern Region: Anna Marciniak  
608-590-2980, [anna.marciniak@dhs.wisconsin.gov](mailto:anna.marciniak@dhs.wisconsin.gov)
- Northeastern Region: Greta Michaelson  
608-867-4647, [greta.michaelson@dhs.wisconsin.gov](mailto:greta.michaelson@dhs.wisconsin.gov)
- Southeastern Region: Aimee Mikesch  
608-867-4625, [aimee.mikesch@dhs.wisconsin.gov](mailto:aimee.mikesch@dhs.wisconsin.gov)
- Southern Region: Stacey Firkus  
608-867-4347, [stacey.firkus@dhs.wisconsin.gov](mailto:stacey.firkus@dhs.wisconsin.gov)
- Central Office: Beth Ellinger  
608-219-3483, [beth.ellinger@dhs.wisconsin.gov](mailto:beth.ellinger@dhs.wisconsin.gov)
- Additional IP Support:
  - Ashley O'Keefe, [ashley.okeefe@dhs.wisconsin.gov](mailto:ashley.okeefe@dhs.wisconsin.gov)
  - Linda Coakley, [linda.coakley@dhs.wisconsin.gov](mailto:linda.coakley@dhs.wisconsin.gov)



[www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/hai/contacts.htm](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/hai/contacts.htm)

 **WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT**  
*of* **HEALTH SERVICES**

Search our website  
I'm looking for...

About DHS | Data & Statistics | Diseases & Conditions | Health Care & Coverage | Long-Term Care & Support | Prevention & Healthy Living | Partners & Providers | Certification, Licenses & Permits

Topics A-Z: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

 [Find a COVID-19 vaccine](#)  
 [Stop the spread of COVID-19](#)

 Diseases & Conditions > Healthcare-Associated Infections: Resources for Health Professionals > HAI Infection Prevention Education

HAI: Home  
For Health Professionals  
Basic Information  
Antimicrobial Stewardship  
**Infection Prevention Education** >  
Laboratories  
Personal Protective Equipment  
Precautions  
Reportable Exposures  
Surgical Site Infection Prevention

## HAI Infection Prevention Education

The resources below are intended to connect health care facility infection preventionists (IP) with education materials to support their role in preventing, detecting, and responding to healthcare-associated infections.

IPs play an essential role in facility infection prevention policy development, surveillance, and risk assessment.

IPs serve as a resource to other staff and programs within their facilities.

In addition to the state in-person trainings and online references below, there are a number of links to ~~selected~~ **external education resources, including the Centers for**



The **IP Starter Kit** provides Infection Preventionists a brief background and resources for some of the many infection

# **Upcoming LTC Education Session**

**September 22, 2022**

**Topic: Keys to a Successful Infection Prevention  
Program**