

Galway: GAPP - Galway Antimicrobial Prescribing Policy / Guidelines (GAPP): MDRO general information

- MDRO are organisms exhibiting resistance to more than one group of antimicrobials. They include Gram-negative organisms such as extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)-producing bacteria and carbapenemase-producing Enterobacterales (CPE), and Gram-positive organisms such as methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and vancomycin resistant Enterococci (VRE).
- Check with the patient and the patients records to determine if they are already known to be colonised with one or more MDRO or if they require testing for colonisation with MDRO.
- Patients at identifiable increased risk for colonisation or infection with MDRO include:
 - Those with prior or prolonged hospitalisation.
 - Residents of long term care facilities.
 - Those exposed to multiple antimicrobials, especially broad spectrum antimicrobials.
 - Those with indwelling medical devices, particularly urinary catheters.
 - Recent travel to countries where MDROs are more common, in particular if they have received healthcare in those countries.
- Discuss with Microbiology or Infectious Diseases if patient suspected or known to be colonised with MDRO as alternative treatment or surgical prophylaxis regimen may be required.

Refs:

1. *National Clinical Effectiveness Committees Guideline No. 30 Infection Prevention and Control*
<https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/a057e-infection-prevention-and-control-ipc/>