

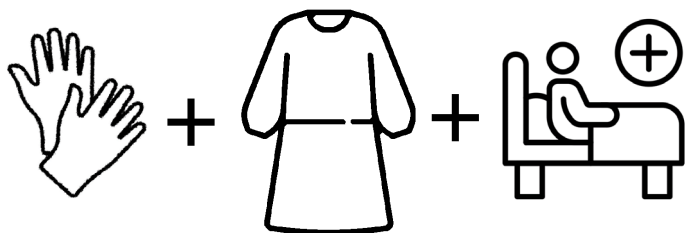
What are EBPs?

Enhanced barrier precautions, EBPs, are special precautions taken in nursing homes to prevent the spread of certain germs called **multidrug-resistant organisms (MDROs)**.

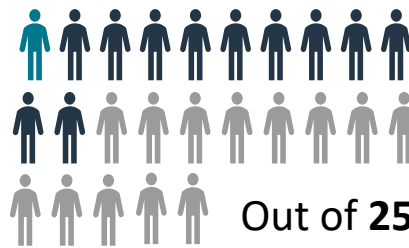
EBPs are used for residents who:

- Have specific MDROs
- Have an indwelling device or chronic wound, as these can allow MDROs to enter the body.

EBPs require staff to wear **gowns** and **gloves** during **certain care activities** that require close, prolonged contact between residents and staff.

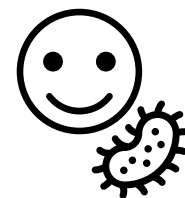


Why Do We Need EBPs?



Out of **25** nursing home residents, **12** may have an MDRO, but detection may occur in only **1** resident.

Residents with an MDRO are hard to detect because they may not feel or look sick but can still spread the germ to other residents through staff.



EBPs help prevent this spread.

MDROs can cause illness later. Their resistance to drugs limits treatment options, making these infections difficult to treat. **This can lead to disability and death.**



How can EBPs Help Promote Residents' Rights?

Choice

Residents are educated about catheters and lines and are encouraged to ask about their appropriate use and care to make informed choices.

Participation

While on EBPs, residents can participate in the same activities and receive the same level of care.

Involvement

Residents and families receive education on EBPs, encouraging questions to understand the importance of EBPs.

Informed

Residents are informed of medical conditions or infection status that will require the use of EBPs.

Communication

EBP signs communicate measures being taken to prevent MDRO spread while keeping a resident's medical information private.

Planning

Leadership and staff plan with nursing home councils so residents can provide feedback on EBP use to improve care.