

**Summary of recommendations for management of long-term care facility (LTCF) residents with carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) in non-outbreak\* settings**

<b>Facility Recommendations</b>	<b>Carbapenemase Producing-CRE (CP-CRE) infection</b>	<b>CP-CRE colonization<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>Non-CP-CRE infection</b>	<b>Non-CP-CRE colonization</b>
<b>Notify transferring and receiving facilities</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Standard precautions</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Gown/gloves for in-room resident care**</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Restricted to room</b>	Decisions about participation in social activities and other activities in common areas should balance the risk of transmission with the potential adverse psychological impact of non-participation. In general, infected or colonized residents may use common areas if their body fluids can be controlled. As much as possible upon leaving their rooms, all residents should be clean with body fluids contained, compliant with infection prevention instructions, and should perform hand hygiene.			
<b>Enhanced environmental cleaning</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Designated or disposable equipment</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Private room</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes (when feasible)	Yes (when feasible)
<b>If more than 1 case, cohort residents and staff</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes (when feasible)	Yes (when feasible)
<b>Consult with DPH regarding screening cultures</b>	Yes	Yes	No	No
<b>Visitor recommendations:</b>				
<b>Perform hand hygiene often, particularly after leaving the resident's room.</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

\*Consult with the Communicable Disease Branch for guidelines regarding multiple (more than 1) cases or outbreak concerns

<sup>†</sup>Colonization with CRE means the organism is present on the body but is not causing disease. Colonization with CRE can progress to cause infections of various body sites.

\*\* Gowns and gloves should be worn for all resident care when there is a potential for contact with body fluids. For residents at lower risk of transmission gowns and gloves might not be needed if there is minimal potential for cross-contamination from residents or their environment (e.g., setting a tray down in the room, entering the room without contacting the resident or their immediate environment). Examples of those at higher risk of transmission include individuals who are ventilator dependent, those who are incontinent, and/or have draining secretions or draining wounds that cannot be controlled.

Please see CDC's [Facility Guidance for Control of Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae \(CRE\)](#) for more information.

