

Letterkenny University Hospital - LUH Antimicrobial Prescribing Policy/Guidelines: MDRO general information

Multi-Drug Resistant Organisms (MDRO) General Information

- MDRO are organisms exhibiting resistance to one or more groups of antimicrobials. They include Gram-negative organisms such as extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)-producing bacteria and carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae (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 risk** for acquisition of MDRO include:

- Prior and prolonged hospitalisation.
 - Residents of long term care facilities.
 - Exposure to multiple antimicrobials, especially broad spectrum antimicrobials.
 - The presence of indwelling medical devices, particularly urinary catheters.
- Discuss with Microbiology if patient suspected or known to be colonised with MDRO as alternative regimens for treatment or surgical prophylaxis may be required.

References:

1. [HPSC Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Multi-drug resistant organisms \(MDRO\) excluding MRSA in the healthcare setting 2014](#)
2. *National Clinical Effectiveness Committees Guideline No. 30 Infection Prevention and Control*
<https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/a057e-infection-prevention-and-control-ipc/>