

**IC7: 0300 Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase (ESBL)**

**1. Purpose**

To outline the assessment, management, room placement and surveillance requirements with Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase (ESBL) to best meet the needs of the resident and prevent transmission within the facility.

**2. Application of Standards**

All residential healthcare facilities within the Fraser Health Authority.

**3. Definitions**

ESBL-producing organisms are commonly isolated from urine, wound or skin, feces and have also been found in blood and the respiratory tract.

**4. Assessment**

Routine admission screening for ESBL's is not indicated in residential care.

Residents with ESBL's will be admitted if colonization or infection present on admission.

**5. Management**

Residents that are colonized with ESBL's re to be managed as per routine practice.

Resident hand hygiene is to be performed upon leaving their room.

Ensure minimal supplies are stored in room.

Dedicate patient care equipment, slings, transfer bets, and ensure they are Low level disinfected (see IC13:0600) when removing from room.

Equipment that cannot be dedicated must be low level disinfected between uses. (see IC13: 0600)

Laundry, bag soiled laundry at point of use, in the resident's room or deposit directly into a linen hamper at doorway.

Waste, dispose of waste through the general garbage.

Tub Baths>Showers, bathing frequency is the same as other residents, follow established tub cleaning procedure.

Visiting/outings with family and friends encourage hand hygiene as on entry and exit of facility and as per routine practice. When resident is on additional precautions they must follow instructions as per precautions.

There is no clinically proven decolonization regimen to eradicate colonization with ESBL-producing organisms.

Treatment is not recommended for colonization without infection. Positive patients should be reviewed for current antibiotic use and careful consideration should be given whenever prescribing antimicrobial therapy for any condition.

## **6. Room Placement**

A single room with dedicated bathroom is preferred.

## **7. References**

Contero, L.O., Shymanski, J., et al. Impact and cost of infection control measures to reduce nosocomial transmission of extended spectrum  $\beta$ lactamase producing organisms in a non-outbreak setting. *Journal of Hospital Infection*, 2007 (65); 354-360.

Provincial Infection Control Network (2008). PIC Net Antibiotic Resistant Organism Provincial Guidelines.

[http://www.picnetbc.ca/sites/picnetbc2/files/Guidelines/ARO\\_Guidelines\\_final\\_November2008.pdf](http://www.picnetbc.ca/sites/picnetbc2/files/Guidelines/ARO_Guidelines_final_November2008.pdf)