

Educational Material: Resident Placement

Standard Precautions

Prioritize for single-resident room if resident is:

- at increased risk of transmission - uncontained secretions, excretions, drainage, or acute diarrhea, noncompliant behaviors
- likely to contaminate the environment - uncontained secretions, excretions, drainage, or acute diarrhea, behavioral issues
- does not maintain appropriate hygiene - cognitive or mental health disorders, physical disabilities
- at increased risk of acquiring infection or developing adverse outcomes following infection - immunocompromised, indwelling invasive device, open wounds, anticipated prolonged length of stay, and total dependence on HCWs for activities of daily living

(Source: APIC, Infection Prevention Guide to Long-Term Care, 2nd Edition)

When a resident is exhibiting signs and/or symptoms of a possible infection, initiate the appropriate transmission-based precautions.

- Contact Plus Standard Precautions-private room preferred, case-by-case basis
- Droplet Plus Standard Precautions-private room preferred, case-by-case basis
- Airborne Plus Standard Precautions-private room always indicated
- Cohorting - practice of grouping together residents who are colonized or infected with the same organism

(Source: CDC, Summary of Recommendations- Guideline for Isolation Precautions: Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Healthcare Settings, [Summary of Recommendations | Infection Control | CDC](#))

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Quiz: Resident Placement

Name_____

1. The IP is reviewing the new admissions and notices that a resident with a MRSA infected wound in which the secretions are contained within the dressing and the resident is not removing the dressing has been placed in a private room on Contact Precautions.
 - A. The room placement is appropriate due to the MDRO infection
 - B. The room placement is appropriate because of the wound drainage
 - C. The room placement is not appropriate because the wound drainage is contained
 - D. The room placement is not appropriate because all residents with MRSA infections should be cohorted

2. The IP is training the new admissions nurse on room placement. Which of the following factors should be considered when deciding if the resident needs a private room:
 - A. Behavior
 - B. Acute diarrhea
 - C. Open wounds with uncontained drainage
 - D. All of the above

3. During the evening shift, a resident's urine culture report comes back showing Carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant Pseudomonas (CP CRPA). The resident is incontinent of urine at times. The Charge Nurse decides to leave the resident in the same room with their current roommate that has a midline vascular device for antibiotic delivery. The IP:
 - A. Agrees with the room placement because the roommate's midline is running an antibiotic
 - B. Agrees with the room placement because the resident with the UTI is mostly continent of urine

- C. Disagrees with the room placement because the roommate is at increased risk of acquiring the CP CRPA due to having a midline vascular device
 - D. Disagrees with the room placement because CP CRPA always requires a single bed room
4. True or False: A resident placed on Contact Precautions must always be placed in a private room.
5. True or False: A resident with dementia that picks at rash caused by herpes zoster may be placed in a private room

Quiz Answer Key: Resident Placement

Answer Key:

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. False
5. True