ENHANCED BARRIER PRECAUTIONS (EBP)

WHY EBP IS IMPORTANT

Keep residents, staff, and visitors safe by adding a layer of protection during resident care activities that have a higher risk of spreading dangerous germs.

WHEN TO USE EBP

Resident has **ever tested positive for a multidrug-resistant organism*** (MDRO). Do not use EBP and use **Contact Precautions** if:

- The resident has a draining wound, diarrhea, or secretions/excretions that cannot be contained

  OR

- Ongoing MDRO transmission is documented or suspected on the unit or in the facility

Resident **does not have a history of an MDRO** but has one or both of the following:

- A wound that requires a dressing. Wound drainage is contained in the dressing.
- An indwelling device (central line, urinary catheter, feeding tube, trach, or ventilator)

Recommended by public health authorities

HOW TO APPLY EBP

Place residents appropriately

- No private room required
- Residents are not restricted to their room

Place EBP sign on resident's door

Perform hand hygiene upon entering and exiting room

Wear gown and gloves during high-contact resident care activities

High-contact resident care activities include:

Dressing, bathing/showering, transferring, changing linens, providing hygiene, changing briefs or assisting with toileting, device care or use, wound care

Use EBP for the entire length of resident's stay in the facility (or until wounds heal / device removed)

Last Updated 8/2025

HAI&AR Healthcare-Associated Infections & Antimicrobial Resistance Program | VDH Virginia Department of Health

*Required for CDC-targeted MDROs (i.e., pan-resistant organisms, *Candida auris*, carbapenemase-producing Enterobacterales/ *Pseudomonas spp./Acinetobacter baumannii*). Facilities have discretion in using EBP for other MDROs.