

# PROJECT FIRSTLINE



[Access Educational Materials](#)

<https://www.cdc.gov/project-firstline/index.html>



[Learn About Infection Control in Health Care](#)



Launched in FY2020, CDC's Project Firstline is a collaborative of diverse healthcare, public health and academic partners committed to providing infection control training designed especially for healthcare workers



[Guidelines for Respiratory Viruses](#)

**To keep each other safe and healthy, this facility is asking everyone to please wear a mask.**



Masks can help prevent the spread of respiratory infections.

We have the power to stop infections. **Together.**



**GERMS LIVE ON THE SKIN.**

**WHERE IS THE RISK?**  
Know where germs live to stop spread and protect patients

**Germs spread through touch.**

- Many germs grow on healthy skin.
- Germs on skin can get onto surfaces, other people, and things that will touch other people.
- Skin—especially hands—carries many germs and spreads them easily.
- When one's hands touch surfaces, germs can spread from those surfaces to that person and to others.

**Germs spread by coughing, or sneezing from the body's defenses.**

- Healthcare tasks often involve breaking the skin.
- Shaking the skin—such as putting in an IV, drawing blood, or using a trauma—creates a pathway for germs to spread into the body.

**Germs That Live on Skin**

- Staphylococcus aureus (staph, including MRSA)
- Streptococcus (strep)
- Candida (including C. auris)

**Healthcare Tasks Involving Skin**

- Anything that involves touch
- Needlesticks
- Surgery

**Infection Control Actions to Reduce Risk**

- Hand hygiene
- Appropriate glove use
- Injection safety
- Cleaning and disinfection
- Source control (covering cuts and wounds)



**GERMS LIVE IN WATER AND ON WET SURFACES.**

**WHERE IS THE RISK?**  
Know where germs live to stop spread and protect patients

**Germs That Live in Water**

- Acinetobacter
- Bacillus
- Pseudomonas
- Legionella

**Healthcare Tasks Involving Water**

- Suiting
- Cleaning
- Handwashing

**Infection Control Actions to Reduce Risk**

- Cleaning and disinfection
- Device sterilization
- Hand hygiene
- Use of personal protective equipment (gloves, gowns, eye protection)

Tip: water is safe to drink, but it is not sterile. It always has some germs in it.

Most of the time, the germs in tap water aren't a problem for healthy people, but they can cause illness in patients with very weak immune systems.

Germs in water can spread to surfaces and people and cause harm.

If medical instruments and equipment (e.g., devices and central lines) get wet, bacteria can grow. When these devices are used, the bacteria can then get into a patient's body or blood and cause infection.



There are thousands of germs on this poster... and everywhere else. Recognize the risks. Protect your patients.



[Interactive Resources](#)



[Micro-Learns](#)



[Print Materials/ Info-graphics](#)



[Training Toolkits](#)



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



# Infection Prevention and Control Resource Hub



HOME CDC PROJECT FIRSTLINE WEBINARS ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP ▾ OTHER TOPICS ▾

RESOURCES MY ACCOUNT 🔍

[www.infectioncontrolMA.org](http://www.infectioncontrolMA.org)

## Long-Term Care Facility Antibiotic Stewardship



**More than 2.8 million antibiotic-resistant infections occur in the United States each year, and more than 35,000 people die as a result.**

**BE ANTIBIOTICS AWARE**  
SMART USE, BEST CARE



Take advantage of opportunities for education, feedback, and discussion with experts around promoting and implementing AS strategies. Explore some available tools and resources and begin reporting your long-term care facility antibiotic start data.

## The Resource Hub for Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) offers:

- ✓ Recorded webinars
- ✓ Print material
- ✓ Toolkits
- ✓ Posters in multiple languages

### Enhanced Barrier Precautions

The CDC has introduced an approach for preventing transmission of Multi-Drug Resistant Organisms (MDROs) in nursing homes called Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP). Enhanced Barrier Precautions fall between Standard and Contact Precautions and requires gown and glove use for certain residents during specific high-contact resident care activities that are associated with increased risk for MDRO transmission.

**HIGH-CONTACT RESIDENT CARE ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:**

- Dressing
- Bathing/showering
- Tracheostomy
- Providing hygiene
- Changing linens
- Changing linens or assisting with toileting
- Direct care or use: catheter, urinary catheter, feeding tube, tracheostomy/ventilator
- Resident care activities requiring a dressing

**ENHANCED BARRIER PRECAUTIONS SHOULD BE USED FOR ALL RESIDENTS WITH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:**

- Infection or colonization with an MDRO\* when Contact Precautions do not apply
- Residents with wounds and/or indwelling medical devices (eg, central line, urinary catheter, feeding tube, tracheostomy/ventilator) regardless of MDRO status

**MDROs include but are not limited to:**

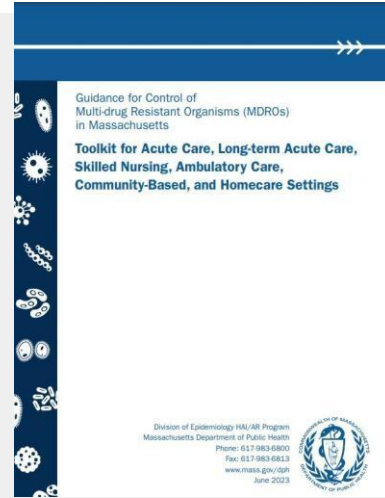
- Non-resistant organisms
- Carbapenem-resistant Pseudomonas aeruginosa (CRPA)
- Carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae (CRKP)
- Methylene-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
- Carbapenem-resistant Acinetobacter baumannii (CRAB)
- Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)
- Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus (VRE)
- Drug-resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae

**ENHANCED BARRIER PRECAUTIONS SHOULD NOT BE USED (USE CONTACT PRECAUTIONS INSTEAD) FOR:**

- All residents affected or colonized with an MDRO\* in any of the following situations:
  - Presence of acute diarrhea, draining wounds or other sites of excretions or excretions that are unable to be covered or contained.
  - On units or in facilities where ongoing transmission is documented or suspected
- CR for infections (eg, C, UTIs, Norovirus, scabies) and other conditions where Contact Precautions are indicated

**For more information, please see:**


- CDC's Implementation of Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP) in Nursing Homes to Prevent Spread of Multi-Drug Resistant Organisms (MDROs), including EBP guidance: <https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/mdro/ebp/>
- CDC's Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP) for Acute Care, Long-Term Care, Community-Based, and Homecare Settings: <https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/mdro/ebp/>
- Massachusetts Department of Public Health's Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP) for Acute Care, Long-Term Care, Community-Based, and Homecare Settings: <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/enhanced-barrier-precautions-ebp>



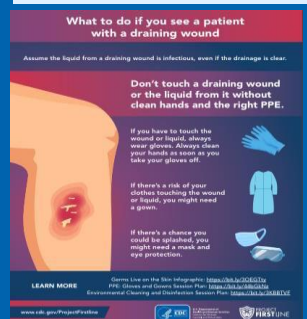
**Guidance for Control of Multi-drug Resistant Organisms (MDROs) in Massachusetts**

**Toolkit for Acute Care, Long-term Acute Care, Skilled Nursing, Ambulatory Care, Community-Based, and Homecare Settings**

Division of Epidemiology MA/RI Program  
Massachusetts Department of Public Health  
Phone: 617-798-6800  
Fax: 617-798-6813  
[www.mass.gov/epi](http://www.mass.gov/epi)  
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## Featured Webinars!



**What to do if you see a patient with a draining wound**

Assume the liquid from a draining wound is infectious, even if the drainage is clear.

**Don't touch a draining wound or the liquid from it without clean hands and the right PPE.**

If you have to touch the wound or liquid, always wear gloves. Always clean your hands as soon as you take your gloves off.

If there's a risk of your clothes touching the wound or liquid, you might need a gown.

If there's a chance you could be splashed, you might need a mask and eye protection.

Learn more: <https://www.cdc.gov/nczod/diseases/zoonotic/d121410.htm>

### Infection Prevention in Wound Care



### Distinguishing Asymptomatic Bacteriuria From UTI



**ENHANCED BARRIER PRECAUTIONS EVERYONE MUST:**

- Clean their hands, including before entering and when leaving the room.

**PROVIDERS AND STAFF MUST ALSO:**

- Wear gowns and gloves for the following High-Contact Resident Care Activities:
  - Bathing/showering
  - Tracheostomy
  - Providing hygiene
  - Changing linens
  - Changing linens or assisting with toileting
  - Direct care or use: catheter, urinary catheter, feeding tube, tracheostomy/ventilator
  - Resident care activities requiring a dressing

Do not wear the gown and gloves for the care of more than one patient.

### Enhanced Barrier Precautions in Skilled Nursing Facilities



### Understanding Group A Streptococcus (GAS) Epidemiology & Pathophysiology



### The Role of Hand Hygiene in Limiting the Spread of MDROs



### IPC Considerations for Blood Glucose Monitoring and Insulin Administration

**Stay Informed!** Stay up-to-date on infection prevention and control resources

Name

Email Address