

Appendix C – Think Risk! (Assessment Tool for CPE risk factors)

<p>R – Recent exposure to antibiotics**</p>	<p>Consider patients that have received the following antibiotics in the previous month are at increased risk of CPE carriage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cephalosporins • Piperacillin and tazobactam • Fluoroquinolones • Carbapenems <p>** Screening not routinely required</p>
<p>I – In the last 12 months</p>	<p>Screen if a patient:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • previously been identified as CPE positive. • was admitted to any hospital in the UK or overseas. EXCLUDE Worcester Acute Hospitals • has had multiple hospital treatments for example haemodialysis or receiving cancer chemotherapy.
<p>S – Specialty</p>	<p>Patients admitted to the following specialties should be screened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • augmented care • high risk settings – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ immunosuppression ○ transplant ○ haematology and oncology ○ organ support ○ extensive care needs for example liver ○ burns unit. • Long Term Care Facilities where higher levels of interventional care are provided for example long term ventilation.
<p>K – Knowledge of local CPE transmission</p>	<p>Screen if patient has been in contact with a known case of CPE.</p>