Required Notification of Interfacility Transfers: Article 3 (305)

Arizona Administrative Code R9-6-305, specifies the following notification requirement:

> A diagnosing health care provider or an administrator of a health care institution transferring a case with active infection of a bacterial disease, for which the agent is known to be a multi-drug-resistant organism, to another health care provider or health care institution or to a correctional facility shall, either personally or through a representative, ensure that the receiving health care provider, health care institution, or correctional facility is informed that the patient is infected with a multi-drug-resistant organism.
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> The same is true for an administrator of the correctional facility transferring a case to another correctional facility or to a health care institution.

"Multi-drug-resistant organism" is defined in R9-6-301.13 as "a bacterial agent on a Department-provided list that is known to not be killed or whose growth is not slowed by specific classes of antibiotics."

Similar measures regarding interfacility transfers for specific organisms are listed in R9-6-315, 321, 358, and 391.

Organisms listed in the table below that demonstrate resistance to the antimicrobials of concern should be considered "multi-drug-resistant organisms" for R9-6-305.

Please note that these are not guidelines or recommendations for testing or surveillance. Rather, if an infection with these organisms is identified then notification is required for interfacility transfers.

MDROs and other organisms requiring notifications for interfacility transfers

Organism	Antimicrobials of concern	Applicable rule	Stage
***Acinetobacter* spp.**	Resistant to at least one agent in at least 3 separate antimicrobial classes of the following 6 classes: • Ampicillin/sulbactam • Cephalosporins (cefepime, ceftazidime) • β-lactam/β-lactam β-lactamase inhibitor combination (piperacillin, piperacillin/tazobactam) • Carbapenems (imipenem,meropenem, doripenem) • Fluoroquinolones (ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin) • Aminoglycosides (gentamicin, tobramycin, amikacin)	R9-6-305	Active infection
Candida auris	Resistant to any of the following: • Azoles • Echinocandins • Fluconazole	R9-6-305	Active infection
Clostridium difficile	No drug resistance is necessary	R9-6-321	Active infection and diarrhea
Enterics • ***Citrobacter* spp.** • ***Edwardsiella* spp.** • ***Enterobacter* spp.** • ***Erwinia* spp.** • ***Escherichia* spp.** • ***Hafnia* spp.** • ***Klebsiella* spp.** • ***Morganella* spp.** • ***Pantoea* spp.** • ***Proteus* spp.** • ***Providencia* spp.** • ***Rahnella* spp.** • ***Salmonella* spp.** • ***Serratia* spp.**	Resistant to at least one agent in at least 3 separate antimicrobial classes of the following 4 classes: • Cephalosporins (cefepime, ceftazidime) • β-lactam/β-lactam β-lactamase inhibitor combination (piperacillin, piperacillin/tazobactam) • Fluoroquinolones (ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin) • Aminoglycosides (gentamicin, tobramycin, amikacin)	R9-6-305	Active infection

Organism	Antimicrobials of concern	Applicable rule	Stage
Enterobacteriaceae, carbapenem-resistant (CRE)	Resistant to any of the following: • Doripenem • Ertrapenem • Imipenem • Meropenem	R9-6-315	Active infection or carrier
***Enterococcus*, vancomycin-resistant (VRE)**	Resistant to Vancomycin	R9-6-305	Active infection
***Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (TB)**	Resistant to any of the following: • Fluoroquinolone • Isoniazid • Rifampicin • Second line injectable drugs (Amikacin, Kanamycin, Capreomycin)	R9-6-305 R9-6-386	Active infection
***Pseudomonas* spp.**	Resistant to at least one agent in at least 3 separate antimicrobial classes of the following 5 classes: • Cephalosporins (cefepime, ceftazidime) • β-lactam/β-lactam β-lactamase inhibitor combination (piperacillin, piperacillin/tazobactam) • Carbapenems (imipenem, meropenem, doripenem) • Fluoroquinolones (ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin) • Aminoglycosides (gentamicin, tobramycin, amikacin)	R9-6-305	Active infection
***Staphylococcus aureus*, methicillin-resistant (MRSA)**	Resistant to any of the following: • Cefoxitin • Nafcillin • Oxacillin	R9-6-358	Active infection
***Staphylococcus aureus*, vancomycin-intermediate/resistant (VISA/VRSA)**	Resistant or intermediate resistant to Vancomycin	R9-6-391	Active infection or known carrier

Resources:

Antibiotic Resistant Threats in the United States, 2013

Management of Multidrug-Resistant Organisms in Healthcare Settings, 2006

CSTE Position Statement: Interfacility Communication to Prevent and Control Healthcare-Associated Infections and Antimicrobial Resistant Pathogens across Healthcare Settings

Inter-Facility Infection Control Transfer Form (either of the following can be used)

CDC's Inter-Facility Infection Control Transfer Form

ADHS Interfacility Infection Prevention Transfer Tool