STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCIES AND PLAN OF CORRECTION	(X1) PROVIDER/SUPPLIER/CLIA IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	(X2) MULTIPLE CONSTRUCTION	(X3) DATE SURVEY COMPLETED
	345393	A. Building B. Wing	05/20/2026

NAME OF PROVIDER OR SUPPLIER	STREET ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE
Pisgah Manor Health Care Center	104 Holcombe Cove Road Candler, NC 28715

For information on the nursing home's plan to correct this deficiency, please contact the nursing home or the state survey agency.

(X4) ID PREFIX TAG	SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCIES (Each deficiency must be preceded by full regulatory or LSC identifying information)
F 0880 Level of Harm - Minimal harm or potential for actual harm Residents Affected - Few	Provide and implement an infection prevention and control program. Based on observation and staff interviews, the facility failed to follow their infection control policies and procedures for Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP) when Nurse #1 failed to wear a gown while performing catheter care for Resident #3. This deficient practice occurred for 1 of 5 staff members observed for infection control practices (Nurse #1).Findings included:Review of the facility's policy and procedure last approved 6/2025 entitled Enhanced Barriers read in part: It is the policy of this facility to use enhanced barrier precautions (EBP) based on guidance from the center of Disease Control (CDC). Enhanced barrier precautions expand use of personal protective equipment (PPE) beyond situations in which exposure to blood and body fluid is anticipated (standard precautions). Enhanced precautions refer to the use of gown and gloves during high contact resident care activities that provide opportunities for transfer of multi drug resistant organisms (MDROs) to staff hands and clothing. Applies to all residents with any of the following; wounds and or indwelling medical devices regardless of MDRO colonization. Indwelling medical devices that have exit ports outside of the body. Central line catheters, urinary catheters, feeding tube, tracheostomy. Examples of high contact resident care activities requiring enhanced barriers; device care (central lines, catheters, tubes, trachs/vents).An observation was completed on 5/20/26 from 11:14 AM to 11:31 AM of Resident #3's room and of Nurse #1 performing catheter care for Resident #3. An EBP sign was outside of Resident #3 door and there was a PPE cart located inside his room that contained gowns. Nurse #1 performed hand hygiene when she entered Resident #3's room and put on clean gloves. She did not put on a gown. She used a premoistened disposable cleaning cloth and cleaned around Resident #3's indwelling urinary catheter at the urinary meatus and disposed of the wipe in the trash. She used another premoistened disposable cleaning cloth to clean down the length of the indwelling urinary catheter and disposed of the wipe in the trash. Nurse #1 repeated the same process of cleaning around and down Resident #3 indwelling urinary catheter 3 to 4 times. Nurse #1 then removed her gloves, disposed of the gloves in the trash, and performed hand hygiene. Nurse #1 put on new gloves and adjusted the catheter securement device on Resident #3's thigh; she did not put on a gown. She removed her gloves, disposed of her gloves in the trash, and performed hand hygiene when she exited the room.An interview was conducted with Nurse #1 on 5/20/26 at 11:33 AM. Nurse #1 said she thought EBP were for residents who had wounds. She explained a gown and gloves were supposed to be worn for wound care. She reported Resident #3 had a wound and said the EBP were just for his wound care. She did not think EBP were needed when doing catheter care or for indwelling devices. Nurse #1 stated she did not need to wear a gown when doing Resident #3's catheter care that she was aware of. Nurse #1 explained performing hand hygiene and wearing gloves was all that was required when providing care for catheters and indwelling devices. Nurse #1 reviewed the EBP sign outside of Resident #3 door. After reviewing the EBP sign, Nurse #1 said she was wrong and stated the sign said EBP were supposed to be used when caring for indwelling devices. Nurse #1 stated she was not aware EBP were supposed to be used for catheters or indwelling devices and that was why she had not worn a gown. Nurse #1 reported she had received training from the facility on EBP.An interview was conducted with the Director of Nursing (DON), who was the facility's Infection Preventionist, and Nurse #1 on 5/20/26 at 12:51 PM. Nurse #1 said she had been nervous when doing (continued on next page)

LABORATORY DIRECTOR'S OR PROVIDER/SUPPLIER REPRESENTATIVE'S SIGNATURE	TITLE	(X6) DATE

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F 0880 Level of Harm - Minimal harm or potential for actual harm Residents Affected - Few	Resident #3's catheter care. She explained she did know EBP were supposed to be used when caring for indwelling devices and when doing catheter care. She stated she was nervous when the surveyor had asked her about EBP and that was why she initially stated she did not know EBP were needed for indwelling devices. Nurse #1 stated she knew she should have worn a gown when doing Resident #3's catheter care but had been nervous and forgot to put one on. The DON stated EBP should be used for residents with catheters and indwelling devices. The DON stated Nurse #1 should have worn a gown when performing Resident #3's catheter care. An interview was conducted with the Administrator on 5/20/26 at 1:51 PM. The Administrator said the facility should follow their infection prevention and control policies.