

If you have a visual impairment this leaflet can be made available in bigger print or on audiotape. If you require either of these options please contact the Patient Information Centre on 0161 922 5332

Language, Interpretation and Patient Support Service (LIPS):

If you require an interpreter to assist your appointment, please ask an appropriate family member to contact our central booking office between **Monday to Friday 8am to 5pm** on **0161 922 6991** to arrange this for you. Further information can be found on the Trust public website <https://www.tamesidehospital.nhs.uk/patients/lips.htm>

語言翻譯及病者支持服務 (LIPS):

如果閣下需要翻譯員在您的預約當日幫助您的話 請找一名合適的家庭成員 **0161 922 6991** 聯絡本中央預約辦事處來您您安排 我們的辦公時間是星期一至星期五 上午 8 時至下午 5 時

Językowo Tłumaczeniowa Usługa Pomocy dla Pacjenta (Language, Interpretation and Patient Support Service LIPS):

Jeśli potrzebujesz pomocy tłumacza w trakcie swojej wizyty, proszę poprosić odpowiedniego członka rodziny o skontaktowanie się z Centralnym Biurem Zamówień (Central Booking Office), w celu zorganizowania tłumacza pomiędzy poniedziałkiem a piątkiem w godzinach od 08:00 - 17:00 pod numerem 0161 922 6991.

لیگوئج، انٹریٹیشن اینڈ پیٹنٹ سپورٹ سروس (LIPS)

اگر آپ کو اپنی اپائنٹمنٹ کے لئے مترجم کی مدد کی ضرورت ہو تو براہ مہربانی اپنے خاندان کے کسی موزوں فرد سے کہیں کہ وہ ہمارے سنٹرل بک آفس سے پیر سے جمعہ 8.00 بجے صبح سے 5.00 بجے شام کے دوران 0161 922 6991 پر فون کر کے اس کا بندوبست کریں۔

Help us to help you It is important that we keep your records up-to-date. If the information about you is incorrect, we may be unable to contact you should we need to inform you about any changes to your appointment. Therefore, if you change your GP/Dentist, address or telephone number, please contact us as soon as possible. Please provide a mobile number where possible as we operate an appointment reminder service via text message.

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Tameside and Glossop Integrated Care NHS Foundation Trust



**Carbapenemase Resistant
Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)
(CRE Positive Case)**
Patient Information Leaflet

CARBAPENEMASE RESISTANT ENTEROBACTERIACEAE (CRE): I AM COLONISED / HAVE AN INFECTION – WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

What does ‘Carbapenemase Resistant Enterobacteriaceae’ mean?

Enterobacteriaceae are bacteria that usually live harmlessly in the gut of humans. This is called ‘colonisation’ (a person is said to be a ‘carrier’). However, if the bacteria get into other parts of the body, such as the bladder or bloodstream they can cause infection. Carbapenems are one of the most powerful types of antibiotics. Carbapenemases are enzymes (chemicals), made by some strains of these bacteria, which allow them to destroy carbapenem antibiotics and so the bacteria are said to be resistant to the antibiotics.

Why does Carbapenem resistance matter?

Carbapenem antibiotics can only be given in hospital directly into the bloodstream. Until now, doctors have relied on them to successfully treat certain severe infections when other antibiotics have failed to do so. In a hospital, where there are many vulnerable patients, spread of resistant bacteria can cause problems.

Does carriage of Carbapenemase Resistant Enterobacteriaceae need to be treated?

If a person is a carrier of carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae (sometimes called CRE), they do not need to be treated. However, if the bacteria have caused an infection then treatment may be required.

How did I ‘pick up’ Carbapenemase Resistant Enterobacteriaceae?

These bacteria can be found living harmlessly in the gut of humans and so can be difficult to say where it has been picked up. Providers of healthcare have precautions in place to minimise the risk of picking up bacteria whilst you are in hospital. Your Doctor or nurse will be able to explain and discuss any questions you may have.

How can the spread of Carbapenemase Resistant Enterobacteriaceae be prevented?

During your stay in hospital you will be provided with a single room, where you will have access to your own toilet facilities to help prevent the spread of the bacteria.

Healthcare workers should wash their hands regularly. They will use gloves and aprons when caring for you. The most important measure for you to take is to wash your hands well with soap and water, especially after going to the toilet. You should avoid touching medical devices (if you have any) such as your urinary catheter tube and your intravenous drip, particularly at the point where it is inserted into the body or skin. Visitors will be asked to wash their hands on entering and leaving the room and may be asked to wear an apron.

What about when I go home?

Whilst there is a chance that you may still be a carrier when you go home quite often this will go away with time. No special measures or treatment are required; any infection will have been treated prior to your discharge. You should carry on as normal, maintaining good hand hygiene. If you have any concerns you may wish to contact your GP for advice.

A letter will be sent to your GP advising that you have had an infection or been / are colonised with Carbapenemase Resistant Enterobacteriaceae. This will be useful for the future and it is also important that you make health care staff aware of it. Should you or a member of your household be admitted to hospital, you should let the hospital staff know that you are, or have been a carrier. Dependent on your symptoms you may require a single room during your hospital stay.

Worried? – Please feel free to ask us if you are worried about any aspect of your hospital stay and we will be happy to help.

If you have any questions you want to ask, you can use this space below to remind you.