

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.

لیگو، ایئرپریٹیشن اینڈ پیپٹنٹ 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 ہر 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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Gram-negative bacteria

Patient Information Leaflet
Infection Prevention

What are gram-negative bacteria?

Gram-negative bacteria are common organisms that live naturally in the human gut and commonly cause urinary tract infections. A small number of these bacteria have become resistant to antibiotics that have been effective in treating them in the past.

Gram negative bacteria include the organisms called E.coli, Klebsiella, and Pseudomonas and can be found widely throughout nature and are often found on the skin and in the throat of hospitalised patients

What are ESBLs?

Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase (ESBLs) are bacterial enzymes that break down antibiotics. This is one way bacteria are becoming resistant to antibiotic treatments

How are gram-negative bacteria spread?

They are normally found in the faeces of farm animals used for food as well as in humans. This means that it is possible that food, contaminated by these bacteria can lead to infections in humans

These bacteria are passed from person to person by contaminated hands or indirectly via contamination of objects and/or the environment or by poor practice in urinary catheter care.

Do these germs always cause infection?

No, people can often carry bacteria without causing any harm – this is called colonisation.

How can it be treated?

Sometimes the bacteria will disappear over time. If the bacteria are causing infection then antibiotic therapy will be used.

Control of spread

- Effective hand washing for patients and staff.
- Standard infection control precautions including the use of aprons and gloves where risks are identified.
- Strict adherence to the antibiotic policy and guidelines of the hospital.
- Environmental cleanliness
- Single room accommodation may be required if the organism is very resistant to antibiotics
- Correct management of invasive devices and use of non-touch technique.
- All visitors must adhere to good hand hygiene practices and use the alcohol sanitisers on entry to the ward and wash their hand before leaving.

You must ensure hands are washed with soap and water/hand wipes prior to eating meals and snacks and after using the toilet. It would be appropriate to ask staff whether they have cleaned their hands before undertaking any clinical interventions.

When I go home?

Usual personal hygiene and household cleaning is sufficient for management at home. It is recommended that you drink plenty of fluids unless restricted to do so. If you develop any signs of infection please contact your GP.

Further information

Is available at <https://www.nhs.uk/pages/home.aspx> or <https://improvement.nhs.uk/resources/preventing-gram-negative-bloodstream-infections/>