

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. You should carry on as normal, maintaining good hand hygiene. If you have any concerns, you may wish to contact your GP for advice.

Before you leave hospital, ask the doctor or nurse to give you a letter or card advising that you have had an infection with or have been a carrier for carbapenemase producing Enterobacterales. This will be useful for the future and it is 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 and show them the letter or card.

Where can I find more information?

If you would like any further information please speak to a member of your care staff, who may also contact the Infection Prevention Team for you. The Public Health England website is another source of information:

<http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/carbapenem-resistance-guidance-data-and-analysis>

If, after reading this leaflet you have any further questions, please contact your doctor or discharge ward on:

Whiston Hospital
Warrington Road,
Prescot, Merseyside, L35 5DR
Telephone: 0151 426 1600



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www.sthk.nhs.uk

Information leaflet for patients confirmed as positive for Carbapenemase producing Enterobacterales (CPE)

This leaflet can be made available in alternative languages / formats on request.

如有需要，本传单可提供其他语言/版式
此單張的其他語言/格式版本可按要求提供

Na żądanie ta ulotka może zostać udostępniona w innych językach/formatach.

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Carbapenemase Producing Enterobacterales (or CPE): I am colonised (a carrier) or have an infection – what does this mean?

What does ‘carbapenemase producing Enterobacterales’ or ‘CPE’ mean?

Enterobacterales 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 the wrong place, 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?

In hospital, carbapenem antibiotics are only be given directly into the bloodstream. Until now, doctors have relied on them to successfully treat certain ‘difficult’ 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 producing Enterobacterales need to be treated?

If a person is a carrier of carbapenemase producing Enterobacterales (or CPE), they do not need to be treated. However, if the bacteria have caused an infection then antibiotics will be required. Your healthcare practitioner (doctor or nurse) will tell you if you have an infection requiring treatment.

How did I ‘pick up’ carbapenemase producing Enterobacterales?

As mentioned above, sometimes these bacteria can be found, living harmlessly, in the gut of humans and so it can be difficult to say when or where you picked it up. However, there is an increased chance of picking up these bacteria if you have been a patient in a hospital abroad or in a UK hospital that has had patients carrying the bacteria, or if you have been in contact with a carrier elsewhere. If you require further information, please ask your doctor or nurse to contact the Infection Prevention Team who will be happy to speak to you.

How will I be cared for whilst in hospital?

You will be accommodated in a single room with toilet facilities whilst in hospital or if you are readmitted after discharge. You may be asked to provide a number of samples, depending on your length of stay, to check if you are still carrying the bacteria. These will probably be taken on a weekly basis. The samples might include a number of swabs from certain areas, such as where the tube for your drip (if you have one) enters the skin, a rectal swab *i.e.* a sample taken by inserting a swab briefly just inside your rectum (bottom), and / or a faecal sample. You will normally be informed of the results within two to three days.

How can the spread of carbapenemase producing Enterobacterales be prevented?

To prevent spread of the bacteria, you will be nursed in a single room.

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 and before eating. 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 enters into the body or skin. Visitors must wash their hands on entering and leaving the room and may be asked to wear an apron and gloves.