

# Multi-drug resistant bacteria (MDR)

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Na żądanie ta ulotka może zostać udostępniona  
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Whiston Hospital  
Warrington Road,  
Prescot, Merseyside, L35 5DR  
Telephone: 0151 426 1600



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**Author:** Infection Team  
**Department:** Infection Prevention  
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- A wide range of information leaflets have been produced for patients, carers and the public
- Infection rates are monitored across the Trust, any risks or trends identified are reported monthly to the Hospital Infection Prevention Group, the Board of Directors and Public Health England

### **Additional information**

The Infection Prevention Team are always available to offer advice or information to patients, staff or visitors on Infection Prevention matters.

If you would like further information about your infection, please ask your named nurse to contact one of the Infection Prevention Team who will be happy to help you.

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

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### **Who is at risk of infection with MDR-bacteria?**

The people most likely to be infected are those who are already ill and who have been admitted to hospital.

### **What infections can MDR-bacteria cause?**

MDR-bacteria causes similar infections to many other bacteria.

Common infections in patients who are in hospital because of underlying medical problems include wound infections, chest infections or bloodstream infections (septicaemia).

### **How is MDR-bacterial infection treated?**

Most infections caused by bacteria which are not multi-drug resistant (MDR) are easily treated with common antibiotics.

Infections caused by MDR-bacteria can also be treated with antibiotics which are less commonly used.

As previously mentioned, most patients with MDR-bacteria will not be infected and will not need specific treatment.

### **If I am found to be colonised/infection with MDR-bacteria what will this mean for my hospital care?**

All patients who have tested positive for multi-drug resistant (MDR) bacteria will be nursed in isolation usually in a single room and all staff will use isolation precautions, even if you don't have an active infection.

These isolation precautions are to prevent the spread of MDR-bacteria among vulnerable hospital patients, many of who have severe underlying medical problems and are at increased risk of infection with MDR-bacteria.

Hospital staff will wear aprons and gloves to care for you.

Visitors should report to the Nurses' station for advice on what they are required to do before entering your room.

Even if MDR-bacteria is not causing you any problems (which is usually the case) you will still need to be isolated as a precaution.

MDR-bacteria will not restrict you from receiving any medical care that you need.

### **What will happen when I go home?**

At home, in most cases, you need only to use good hand hygiene.

The nursing staff will give you discharge instructions.

Your laundry can be washed normally with the rest of the household wash.

MDR-bacteria do not usually pose a threat to healthy people, hospital staff, family members or to close contacts of an infected patient.

Please remember that hand washing with soap and water is the key method to prevent the spread of infection.

There is a hand wash sink in all single rooms and bays.

Please ensure you wash your hands when entering or leaving rooms or bays.

Gel your hands when entering or leaving the ward.

**For further advice on any of the issues discussed within this leaflet please ask a member of the nursing or medical staff.**

### **Being open**

To reduce the risk of healthcare associated infection a number of things have been implemented across the Trust:

- A dedicated team responsible for helping staff maintain a high standard of Infection Prevention
- A comprehensive Infection Prevention Policy which is evidence based and regularly reviewed
- All staff are required to attend a yearly education and training update