

## **Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae Screening Information Leaflet**

### **What does ‘Carbapenemase-producing 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 the wrong place, such as the bladder or bloodstream they can cause infection. Carbapenems are one of the most powerful types of antibiotics. Carbapenemase 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 ‘difficult’ infections when other antibiotics have failed to do so. Therefore, in a hospital, where there are many vulnerable patients, spread of these resistant bacteria can cause problems.

### **Does carriage of CPE need to be treated?**

If a person is a carrier CPE, they do not need to be treated. As mentioned, these bacteria can live harmlessly in the gut. However, if the bacteria have caused an infection then antibiotics will be required.

### **How will I know if I am at risk of being a carrier or having an infection?**

Your doctor or nurse may suspect that you are a carrier if you have been in a hospital abroad, or in a UK hospital that has had patients carrying these bacteria, or if you have been in contact with a carrier elsewhere. If any of these reasons apply to you, screening will be arranged for you and you will be accommodated in a single room with your own toilet facilities at least until the results are known.

### **How will I be screened for CPE?**

Screening usually entails taking a rectal swab by inserting it just inside your rectum (bottom). Alternatively, you may be asked to provide a sample of faeces. The swab/sample will be sent to the laboratory and you will normally be informed of the result within two to three days. If the result is negative, the doctors or nurses may wish to check that a further two samples are negative before you can be accommodated on the main ward. These measures will not hinder your care in any way. If all results are negative no further actions are required.

### **Where can I find more information?**

The Public Health England web site is a useful source of information:

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