

# Multidrug-resistant Organism-gram Negative Bacteria (MDRO-GNB)

## What are Multidrug-resistant Organism-gram Negative Bacteria (MDRO-GNB)?

Bacteria (germs) can become stronger than the medicine (antibiotics) made to kill them. These germs are known as multidrug-resistant organism-gram negative bacteria (MDRO-GNB). This means that certain antibiotics no longer work against the germs.

## What Does an MDRO-GNB Infection Cause?

MDRO-GNB bacteria most often cause bacterial pneumonia, bloodstream infections, urinary tract infections and wound infections in people staying in a hospital.

## Who is at Risk for Getting a MDRO-GNB Infection?

You may be at increased risk if you:

- were treated with antibiotics (such as penicillin or cephalosporins)
- had a long stay in the hospital or in the Intensive Care Unit
- have a weakened immune system and are staying in a hospital Intensive Care Unit, cancer unit or transplant unit
- received antibiotics for a long time
- stayed in a nursing home
- were on ventilation to help you breathe
- have a medical device that has stayed in for a while (such as a urinary catheter or intravenous line).

## How are MDRO-GNB Spread?

MDRO-GNB can be spread by:

- direct contact with a person who has the bacteria on their unwashed hands
- direct contact with wound drainage infected with the germ
- indirect contact with the infected person, equipment or surfaces with the germ on it.

## What are the Symptoms of MDRO-GNB?

The symptoms will depend on the site of the infection. For example, if a MDRO-GNB infection is in a wound, the site maybe red, warm and have pus-like drainage. If the infection is in the blood, you may have a high temperature and chills.

## How is MDRO-GNB Treated?

If you have symptoms, you *may* receive antibiotics. You may also meet with an infectious disease specialist to talk about the infection and treatment plan.

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## How Will the Hospital Health Care Team Take Care of You?

- You will be moved into a private room.
- Anyone who has contact with you will need to cleanse their hands well with soap and warm water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer. This includes health care providers and visitors who come into and leave your room.
  - How to cleanse hands with soap and water:
    - Wet your hands.
    - Lather well with soap.
    - Use friction over all of your hands (including under the fingernails) for 15 seconds.
    - Rinse well.
    - Pat your hands dry with a clean towel.
- All health care providers who care for you will wear hospital gowns and gloves.
- If family members are helping give care, they will need to wear gowns and gloves too.
- Equipment needed for your care will be kept in your room. This includes items such as a blood pressure cuff or a thermometer.