



**Type of isolation:**

strict contact isolation ,place patient in single room ,maintain good standard of cleaning .

**Environmental Cleaning:**

Its importance to keep healthcare providers and visitors healthy. This includes cleaning the resident's room as well as equipment



Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae



Health care worker information

Infection control department

2015

negative bacilli that occur naturally in the gastro-intestinal tract.

Clinically important genera include Escherichia, Klebsiella, Enterobacter, Serratia, Citrobacter, Proteus and Morganella.

The carbapenem group of antibiotics (imipenem, meropenem, doripenem, ertapenem) are considered last resort antibiotics as they offer broad spectrum antibiotic cover, enabling safe and effective treatment for severe infections.



### Risk Factors for Acquisition (colonisation or infection)

The major risk factor for acquiring CRE is recent hospitalisation in a healthcare setting overseas. Hospitalisation in the Bangladesh, North Africa, The Balkans, Malta, China, Middle East, Cyprus, Pakistan, Greece, South East Asia, India, South/Central America, Ireland, Turkey, Taiwan, Italy, USA, Japan.

\*prior antimicrobial use, length of hospital stay, severity of illness, mechanical ventilation, intensive care, the presence of wounds, prior surgery and recent transplantation

## Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae

### Specimen Collection

All laboratory request forms are to be marked "For CRE Screening."

The procedure for collecting a rectal swab .

For those patients with enterostomies a stomal specimen is required

### Reservoir

-The majority of people who acquire CRE are colonised rather than infected.

-The primary site of colonisation is the lower gastro-intestinal tract.

-The duration of colonisation is unknown, but is possibly life-long.

-CRE can survive on environmental surfaces and equipment



Caption describing picture or graphic.

