

Can I be moved to other healthcare facilities?

- Moving to other healthcare facilities can still occur if you are colonised or infected with an MRGNO, we just need to notify them first.
- Moving to rehabilitation centres and long-term care facilities can still occur.

What happens when I go home?

- When you go home, please be reassured that if good hygiene precautions are followed, people with a MRGNO are not a hazard to others including their families or visitors. No restrictions to normal activities are necessary.
- Laundry and dishes can be cleaned as normal. Contaminated pads or dressings can be placed in the household rubbish.
- If you require ongoing medical or nursing care while at home, they will wear gloves and will continue strict hand hygiene.
- If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to ask staff on the ward.

Who can I contact?

Your medical team or the Infection Prevention and Control Unit
Level 3, Building C Frankston Hospital

Phone: (03) 9784 7722
Fax: (03) 9784 7576

Office Hours:

Monday to Friday 8.00am - 4.30pm
(Excluding Public Holidays & Weekends)

Disclaimer: The information contained in this brochure is intended to support not replace discussion with your doctor or health care professionals.

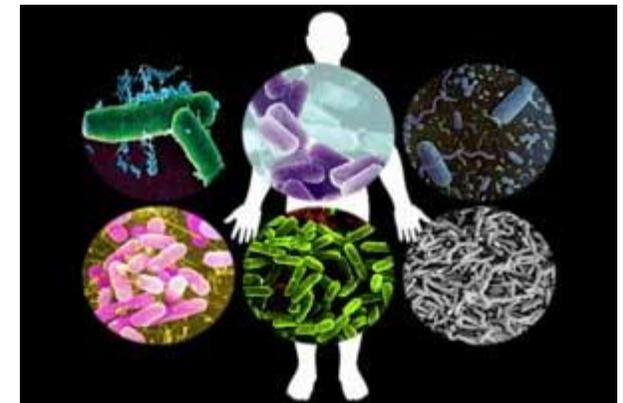
Print Code: 14241- August 2015
Authorising Department: Infection Prevention & Control Unit

Peninsula Health
PO Box 52
Frankston Victoria 3199
Telephone (03) 9784 7777
www.peninsulahealth.org.au



Information for patients who have

Multi-Resistant Gram Negative Organisms (MRGNO)



What is MRGNO?

- **MRGNO:** is a term used to describe certain types of bacteria that are resistant to antibiotics.
- **Gram Negative Organism (GNO):** a type of bacteria that can cause urinary tract, respiratory, wound or blood infections.
- **Multi-resistant Organism (MRO):** a type of bacteria that has become resistant to antibiotics.
- **Colonisation:** is when you have a MRGNO in your body but you have no symptoms of infection.
- **Infection:** is when you have a MRGNO in your body, which is making you sick.

How do I know if I have it?

- In most instances, the first sign is an infection somewhere in your body. A sample from the area (eg. blood test, wound swab, fluid specimen) will be taken and tested in a laboratory to determine if the infection is an MRGNO.
- The initial MRGNO infection may subside with treatment, but it is possible for the MRGNO to remain in your body with no symptoms (colonisation).

How are they spread?

There are two main ways bacteria and MRGNO's are spread:

1. From the patient who is infected or colonised (such as sharing bathrooms).
2. From the hands of health care workers after contact with an affected patient or contaminated equipment.

I have an MRGNO: can I spread it to others?

- Yes, this can be spread to others but there are things we can do to avoid this.
- More precautions will be used while you are in hospital as people in hospital are more likely to get infections due to illness, surgery or medication.
- You may be transferred to a single room and hospital staff will wear a gown and gloves whilst performing tasks in your room. This is to reduce the risk of the hospital staff transferring the MRGNO from you to other patients.



Is treatment available?

- Yes. There are treatments available if an infection occurs.
- Colonisation with a MRGNO is not treated with antibiotics as the bacteria is not causing you harm.
- People do not have to stay in hospital until the bacteria has gone. They may go home when their general condition allows, regardless of whether or not they still have the bacteria.

What about my visitors?

- Your visitors do not need to wear gloves and gowns unless they are involved with your direct personal care.
- Visitors will be asked to wash their hands or use hand rub when entering and leaving your room. They will also be advised not to visit any other patients during the same visit. Please tell your visitors not to sit or lie on your bed.
- Visitors are also asked not to visit you in hospital if they are unwell themselves (eg. cough or cold, diarrhoea, vomiting, boils, open wounds or weeping skin lesions). This is to protect you as well as other patients.