

ESBL-carba-producing bacteria – patient information

Why have I received this information?

Tests have shown that you have a bacterium that is resistant to antibiotics. In this information sheet you can find out more about what this means and what to do to avoid infecting others.

What are ESBL-carba-producing bacteria?

ESBL-carba stands for Extended Spectrum Beta-Lactamase with carbapenemase activity. It is a substance found in some bacteria that makes them resistant to certain antibiotics.

ESBL-carba-producing bacteria can be found in the gut as part of the normal gut flora without causing illness. This is referred to as being a carrier. Like normal bacteria, ESBL-carba-producing bacteria can sometimes cause infections, such as urinary tract infections.

ESBL-carba-producing bacteria do not cause more or more serious infections than normal bacteria, but treating an infection requires the use of specific types of antibiotics.

How are ESBL-carba-producing bacteria transmitted?

ESBL-carba-producing bacteria can be transmitted between people via hands contaminated with gut bacteria – for example, after using the toilet. You can also be infected through food and water.

A person who is only a carrier of ESBL-carba-producing bacteria in their gut rarely spreads infection. In some situations, the amount of bacteria increases, and so does the risk of spreading infection. These are called risk factors for spreading infection.

Risk factors for spreading infection may include, for example:

- diarrhoea
- catheters or stomas
- open wounds.

Can ESBL-carba-producing bacteria be eliminated?

The length of time a person carries ESBL-carba-producing bacteria in their gut can vary, from months to years. There is no telling how long you will carry the bacteria, but most people eliminate them over time. There is usually no need to check stool samples.

What should I keep in mind so as not to infect others?

The most important thing you can do is to practice good hand hygiene. If you do not have any risk factors, the risk of infection is low and you can socialise with others as usual. You can also have sex as usual. You can work as usual. Children can continue to attend preschool and school, and participate in all activities.

Special hygiene practices for those with risk factors

If you have risk factors for spreading infection, you are more likely to contaminate others. In such cases you should consider the following:

- Wash your hands thoroughly. Use your own towels and toiletries.
- Do not swim in a pool at the same time as others.
- Cover wounds with a dressing, and change the dressing if it soaks through.
- If you have a catheter, you should wear it under your clothes.
- Wash your hands after contact with wounds, dressings or catheters.

Do I need to tell others that I am a carrier?

You do not need to tell anyone around you that you are a carrier of ESBL-carba-producing bacteria.

If you need to be treated with antibiotics, it is very important that you are given the right type of antibiotics. A bacterial culture should also be taken before treatment. Therefore, for your own safety, please tell your doctor that you are a carrier of ESBL-carba-producing bacteria.

If you are admitted to hospital, due to undergo surgery or staying in sheltered accommodation, you should tell your doctor that you are a carrier of ESBL-carba-producing bacteria.

Infection tracing

According to the Swedish Communicable Diseases Act, you must participate in infection tracing. This means providing information so that healthcare professionals can assess when, where and how you may have been infected and whether you may have infected others.

The information you provide is confidential (under professional secrecy) and the people you mention will not know who you are.

About the infection prevention sheet

The infection prevention sheet was produced by the Swedish Association of County Medical Officers, and is valid nationally.