

Going home:

The presence of the bacteria (which may disappear quite naturally) should not affect a patient or their family at home.

Hand hygiene and household cleaning is sufficient and there should be no restrictions to activities or visitors.



Please remember to wash your hands
or use hand gel when visiting the
Hospital



Multi Resistant Gram Negative Bacteria (MRGNB)

Information for
Patients, Parents and
Carers

Infection Prevention and
Control Team

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What Does MRGNB Stand for?

MRGNB stands for Multi Resistant Gram Negative Bacteria. These are bacteria that have become resistant to many commonly used antibiotics.

MRGNB usually live in the bowel without causing any problems but they can cause infections in urine, wounds and blood if the MRGNB enters any of these viruses.

MRGNBs cause concern in the hospital as their resistance to some antibiotics limits the choice of antibiotics that can be given if someone is infected with an MRGNB.



Do They Always Cause Infection?

No, patients usually carry the bacteria without causing harm (called 'colonisation') but sometimes colonisation can lead to infection.



Are Antibiotics Needed?

Most of the time an MRGNB will live on a patient's body without making them sick so people with MRGNB do not need antibiotics.

If the MRGNB is causing an infection then the relevant medical/surgical team may decide to treat the infection with antibiotics.

Please be reassured that even though MRGNBs are resistant to many of the usual antibiotics, treatment options are still available should an infection occur.

How Long Will My Child Carry an MRGNB?

Some people carry an MRGNB for a short time but for others it may be several months.

People are more likely to carry an MRGNB for a longer period if they have an indwelling device such as tracheostomy, gastrostomy, or if they have a wound.

Who is at Risk of Getting an MRGNB?

Patients at risk of acquiring an MRGNB include those who:

- are in ICU
- have a long hospital stay
- have an indwelling device
- have taken repeated courses of broad spectrum antibiotics.

In hospital:

It may be necessary to admit a patient with MRGNB to a single room. This decision will be carried out in consultation with the Infection Prevention and Control Team.