

For you who will be tested for bacteria that may be resistant to antibiotics

Bacteria that are resistant to antibiotics are still quite rare in Norwegian hospitals. Thus, Norwegian hospitals have their own rules for testing of patients and health professionals who come from countries where such bacteria are more common.

Most carriers of such special bacteria have no symptoms that they have these microbes in/on the body, and it has no consequences for their personal health that these bacteria are there. The tests are mainly taken to prevent the spread to seriously ill and more vulnerable patients in the hospital.

Information about sampling

MRSA (methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus)

Some of these bacteria are found in the nose and the throat/ pharynx, and is sampled by passing a thin cotton swab gently into the nose and back in the throat.

The bacteria can also be found on the skin around the rectum and, thus, a corresponding bacterial sample is taken from the skin in the genital area (perineum).

VRE and ESBL

Some of these bacteria are intestinal bacteria and are found as part of the natural bacterial flora inside the stomach/intestinal system. Thus, in order to find these bacteria we must take a bacteria sample from the rectum.

The sample is carefully taken outermost in anus using a thin cotton swab.

A urine sample and sample from wounds can also be taken, if you have this.

Measures in the hospital while waiting for complete test results

Physicians and nurses will use protective equipment (gloves, face mask and coat) inside the examination room to prevent the bacteria from spreading to other patients in the hospital.

In some departments in the hospital you will get a private room, and there are rules about how you can move around in the hospital.

Health professionals will inform you if the sample is positive. This can take up to 3 days.

- 1. Nose
- 2. Throat
- 3. Perineum



