

Could your child be a carrier of hospital bacteria?

We do everything possible to prevent the spread of bacteria and viruses in our hospital. In order to check whether your child is unknowingly carrying bacteria or viruses, we would like to ask you to answer the questions below.

If you answer one or more of the questions below with "Yes", please contact the scheduling office (phone number +31 (0)88 75 544 45) if your child is going to be admitted. If your child is being treated at the outpatient clinic, you can contact the outpatient clinic. If necessary, we will take precautionary measures. For example, your child may be treated in a separate room. Please call us if you have any further questions.

1. Could your child possibly have a childhood disease or is there an outbreak of a childhood disease in your environment?
2. Is your child a carrier of hospital bacteria (such as MRSA, VRE, Acinetobacter, MRGN or ESBL)?
3. Is your child's caregiver or roommate a carrier of the MRSA bacterium?
4. In the past two months, has your child been admitted at another Dutch hospital and was there an outbreak of hospital bacteria in that department?
5. In the past two months, has your child been in a foreign hospital or foreign health care institution for admission, examination or treatment?
6. Does your child live at a business location where there are pigs, veal calves or poultry?
7. In the past two months, has your child lived in a shelter or institution for refugees?
8. In the past two weeks, has your child visited a COVID-19 orange or red area (according to travel advice of the Dutch government)? If the answer is yes:
 - What was the departure date?
 - Which country/ region?

More about hospital bacteria

What are hospital bacteria?

Hospital bacteria are bacteria that are difficult to fight with antibiotics. Healthy people may be carriers of bacteria without having any symptoms. But for people with lowered resistance, such as those in a hospital, contamination with bacteria can be dangerous. The best-known hospital bacterium is called MRSA. This is an abbreviation of *Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus*. But there are also other bacteria that are resistant to antibiotics. We do not want these bacteria to spread in the hospital either.

How does contamination with hospital bacteria occur?

Contamination with hospital bacteria usually occurs through direct skin contact, frequently via the hands. Sometimes bacteria can enter the air through skin flakes or sneezing, thereby causing contamination.

Where does contamination occur?

Contamination can occur anywhere, but there are certain locations where there is more risk of contamination. Many foreign hospitals have problems with hospital bacteria. There have also been indications of these bacteria being found in various animals and these animals then transmitting the bacteria to humans. This can occur especially in pigs, calves and poultry (such as broilers).

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