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Freedom of Information Act Disclosure log - Reply Extract

You asked

1. **Can you please list the precise microbiological techniques used in each hospital in your trust to identify or confirm the following infections.**

- Clostridium difficile
- Penicillin resistant streptococcus pneumonia
- Macrolide-resistant Group A Streptococcus
- Clindamycin-resistant Group B Streptococcus
- Meticillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
- Vancomycin resistant / intermediate Staphylococcus aureus
- Glycopeptide-resistant enterococci
- Multi-drug resistant Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Multi-drug resistant Acinetobacter
- Drug resistant campylobacter
- Fluconazole-resistant Candida albicans
- Carbapenemase-Producing Enterobacteriaceae (CPE)
- ESBL-Producing Enterobacteriaceae
- AmpC-Producing Enterobacteriaceae
- Drug resistant non-typhoidal Salmonella
- Drug resistant Salmonella typhi / paratyphi
- Drug resistant Shigella
- Drug resistant TB (MRDTB, XDRTB, Pan-DRTB)

For example – the sort of answer I am seeking is:

For Meticillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) we test nose and groin swabs using chromagar.

For CPE – If we suspect this organism we grow a culture and send the isolate to Public Health England’s laboratory at Colindale for confirmation.

Our reply

Yes: Our methods are in line with Public Health England Standards of Practice.

Please visit: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england>

Attachments included: No