

Healthcare for Burkholderia

Burkholderia (*Burkholderia cepacia* complex) is a group bacteria that spreads fast in healthcare settings and moist environments. Risk factors for Burkholderia infections include:

- **Weak immune systems and chronic lung conditions** (like cystic fibrosis)
- **Wounds**
- **Medical devices**



Care



Staff and visitors should clean their hands before and after contact with someone who has Burkholderia.



Use standard precautions and add gloves, gowns, or masks if extra PPE is needed.



Follow infection control practices during wound care and when handling invasive devices.

Contain

- **Avoid tap water contact** with wounds and invasive devices. It's still safe to use for handwashing.
- **Ensure those with wounds or medical devices avoid tap water** unless told otherwise by a provider.
- **Practice strict infection control** for sinks, humidifiers, and medical devices in healthcare settings.
- **Report any suspected Burkholderia outbreaks** to your local health department (LHD).

Prevention is essential because Burkholderia can resist multiple antibiotics.

Disinfect



- Practice daily environment cleaning in your healthcare environment.
- Follow proper infection control practices for decontaminating medical devices, equipment, and surfaces.



Scan to learn more from the CDC about Burkholderia care.

<https://www.cdc.gov/b-cepacia/about/index.html>



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