

MRSA

Community Acquired

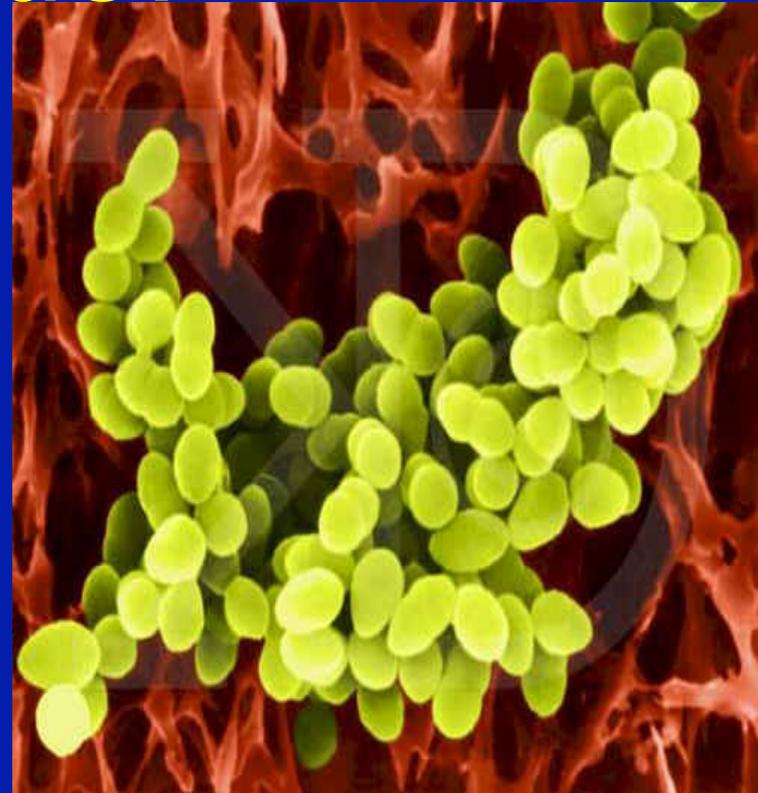
Methicillin Resistant

Staphylococcus Aureus

Community Health Nurse Specialist

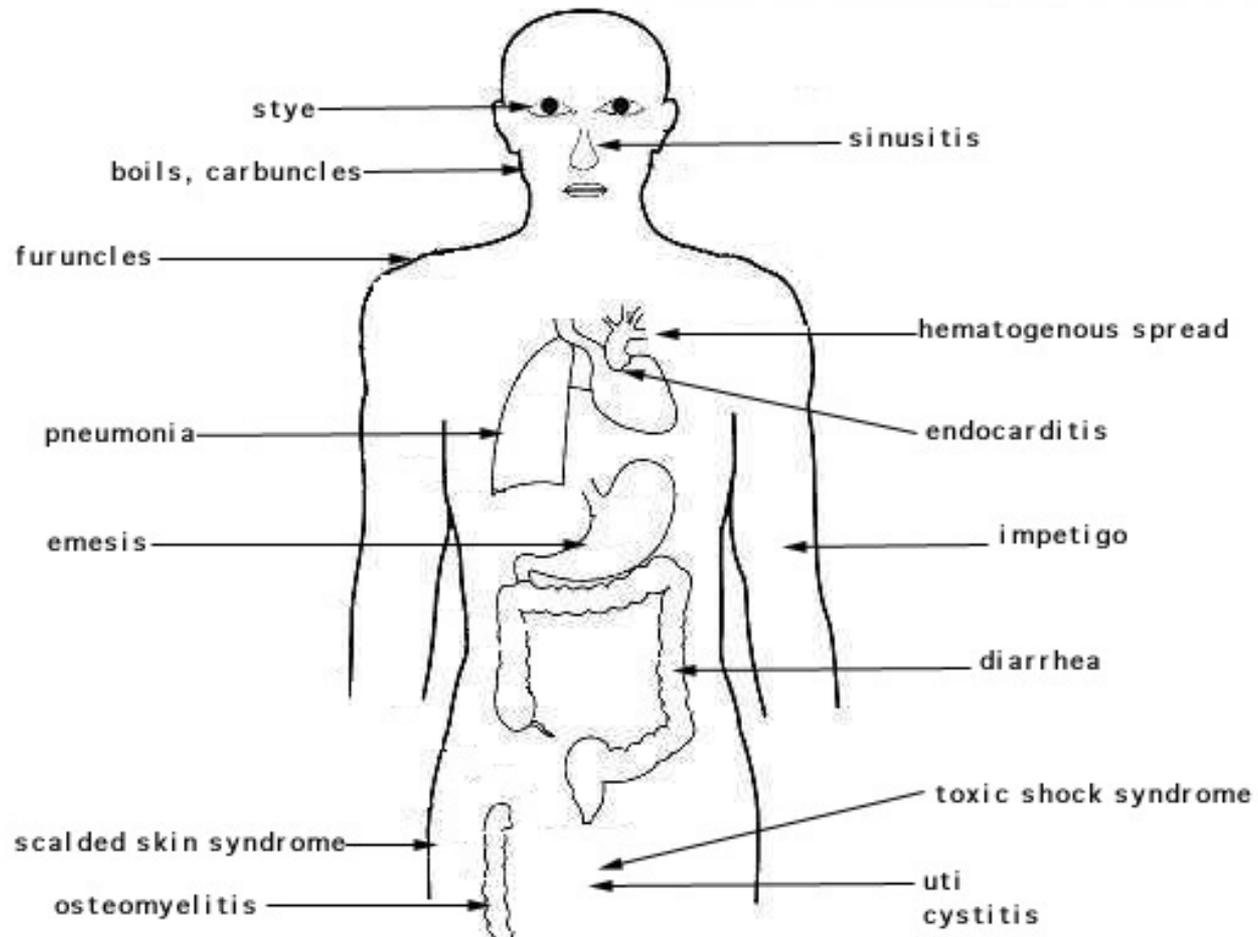
What is *Staphylococcus aureus*?

- A type of bacteria.
 - Known as “staph”
- Very common cause of skin infections.
- Found on the skin and in the noses of healthy people.



MRSA is a staph that is simply resistant to commonly used antibiotics.

Potential Sites or Sources of Staph infections



Cultured *Staphylococcus aureus*



What are the differences...

Hospital Acquired -vs- Community Acquired?

- Sick
 - Elderly
 - Recent hospital stay
 - Surgery
 - Dialysis
 - Patients undergoing an invasive medical procedure.
- Health People
 - Young
 - Athletes
 - Children attending daycare/school
 - Intravenous drug users

Characteristics of CA-MRSA

- Spreads quickly
- Often looks like a “spider bite”
- Can release very strong toxins that destroy tissue
- Bacteria is mutating and becoming a more prominent infection worldwide

CA-MRSA Misdiagnosed

- Commonly misdiagnosed as:
 - Simple staph infection
 - Spider bite
- Delayed proper treatment leads to:
 - Increased chance of spreading infection to others
 - Increased severity of infection
 - Increased risk of fatality

How Is MRSA Spread?

- Direct physical contact with someone who has an open, infected sore
- Direct physical contact with a contaminated personal item or a contaminated surface
- Sharing needles, drug “works” or tattoo equipment are particularly high-risk activities

Signs and Symptoms of a Staph Infection

- Small red bumps resembling pimples, boils or spider bites.
- The site may be warm, red and painful to touch.
- Can turn into deep, painful abscesses.
- Can cause potentially life-threatening infections in bones, joints, surgical wounds, the bloodstream, heart valves and lungs.

Minor “Staph” Infection

- Typical infection is in the form of a boil or folliculitis.
- Ulcerated wound
- Arms and legs are common sites of infection.



Staphylococcus aureus
Skin and Soft
Tissue Infections



Staphylococcus aureus
Skin and Soft Tissue
Infections



Staphylococcus aureus

Skin and Soft Tissue Infections

FIGURE. Pustules resulting from a methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* skin infection in a tattoo recipient — Ohio, 2005



Photo/Toledo-Lucas County Health Department



STOP
THE
SPREAD



Stop the Spread of MRSA

- ◆ Wash your hands! Wash often with soap and warm water for 20 sec!

Wash your hands!

Wash your hands!



- ◆ Keep cuts and abrasions covered
- ◆ DO NOT share towels, personal items, clothing or equipment.



Stop the Spread of MRSA

Shower with hot water and wash with soap.

Use pump soap, not bar soap.

Clean and disinfect items such as gym and sports equipment.

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Avoiding Resistance to ABT (antibiotic therapy)

- Do not overuse antibiotics!
 - Antibiotics will not help a virus
- Take ALL of your antibiotics when on ABT!
 - Don't save them for a later date or for someone else!

QUESTIONS?