

Infection Control

Pathogen Primer

CA-MRSA

Community-Associated Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (CA-MRSA)

MRSA is a strain of bacteria that is resistant to many antibiotics, including penicillins. MRSA is most commonly spread in hospitals. Community-associated MRSA infections are MRSA infections in healthy people who have not recently been treated at a hospital or healthcare facility.

How CA-MRSA is spread

Anyone can get CA-MRSA. Like healthcare-acquired MRSA, it is spread through direct contact with a contaminated person or object. CA-MRSA is easily spread in areas where people are occupying a small space or frequently sharing items, such as gyms and athletic facilities, schools, and prisons. Unlike healthcare-acquired MRSA, CA-MRSA typically starts as a skin infection and is usually not life-threatening. When the infection progresses from the skin to the blood or internal organs, it becomes much more serious.

Facts about CA-MRSA

- CA-MRSA infections can lead to serious complications if left untreated
- 33% of people carry staph bacteria in their nose
- MRSA can exist normally on the skin and infect an open cut or wound
- Visit the CDC MRSA Webpage for more information

Prevention

Good hand hygiene, regular cleaning and disinfecting of surfaces in gyms, schools, and other places where skin-to-skin contact is common.

Multi-Clean Disinfectant Products

- Millennium Q 64
- E-Fecticide 128
- Century Q 256
- MC Disinfecting Wipes
- Microcide TB
- Peroxi-Cide



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