

Infection Control

Pathogen Primer

MRSA

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)

MRSA is a strain of bacteria that is resistant to many antibiotics, including penicillins. In medical facilities MRSA can cause lifethreatening infections, such as infections of the bloodstream or surgical sites.

Healthcare-acquired MRSA infection

While a staph infection is not typically cause for concern, the antibiotic resistance of MRSA makes it difficult to treat. MRSA is spread through direct contact, be it with an infected wound or contaminated hands. A healthy person can carry MRSA on their skin without symptoms for years, and healthcare providers are exposed to the open wounds, invasive surgical procedures, and weakened immune systems of hospital patients. Without proper precautions, this can cause dangerous and sometimes fatal infections and illnesses in hospitals and healthcare facilities.

Facts about MRSA

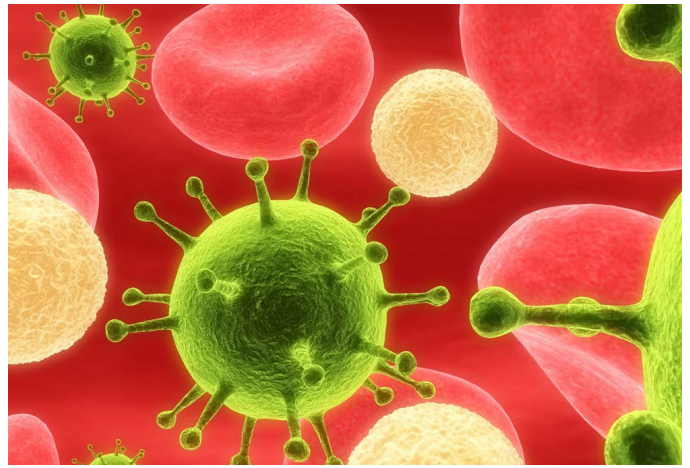
- Antibiotic resistance is caused by a random mutation in bacterial DNA.
- 33% of people carry staph bacteria in their nose.
- 2 in 100 people carry MRSA.
- Once a MRSA infection is present in the body, it can become resistant to treatment in 72 hours.
- Visit the CDC MRSA Webpage for more information.

Prevention

Good hand hygiene, regular cleaning and disinfecting of surfaces.

Multi-Clean Disinfectants with MRSA claim

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



Multi-Clean®