WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT MRSA

OVERVIEW
MRSA is a type of Staphylococcus aureus that has developed resistance to a common antibiotic called methicillin. It is spread on the skin or in the nose of people who have had a wound or a surgical site.

HARMLESS UNLESS THEY ENTER THE BODY
MRSA can cause harm, from coughs or colds, to serious infections of the skin or soft tissue or infections of the blood, heart valves, bone, lungs, or joints.

GLOBAL IMPACT

RISK FACTORS

- Advanced age
- Male gender
- Wounds
- Exposure to infected or colonized patient
- Prior and prolonged antimicrobial use

MRSA HOT SPOTS

Athletic settings
Hospitals
Schools

MRSA TOTAL ANNUAL COST (USA)

$9.7 billion

PREVENTION

- Wash your hands often
- Keep cuts, scrapes, and wounds clean and covered until healed
- Wear clean shared equipment (athletic, medical, etc.) before and after use
- Do not share personal items (towels, razors, or clothing)
- No bar soaps, use bottle soap

IMPORTANT FACTS

- MRSA was initially a hospital-acquired infection, but over the past years, community-acquired MRSA has become a major problem.
- MRSA can be deadly once it migrates into the bloodstream.

REFERENCES

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- Oxford Journals
- Sannazzaro, A. Informa Exhibitions LLC; 2015
- Lee, BY; et al. Clin Microbiol Infect; 2013
- Koch, R; et al. Euro Surveill; 2014
- Michigan 1997
- Boston 1968
- Epidemic 1997 onwards
- US: Widespread late 1980s
- Europe: Sporadic cases 2000s
- Europe: Widespread late 1970s
- UK late 1990s
- UK 1961
- Asia: Widespread late 1980s
- South America 1980s
- Brazil 2003
- South Africa 1978
- Singapore 1980s
- Japan 1960s
- Japan 2003
- Japan 1996
- Kimberley 1980s
- Sydney 1965
- U.S level – 48.4%
- Percentage of resistant isolates
- Community-associated MRSA
- Healthcare-associate MRSA Vancomycin intermediate S. aureus

REGIONS AFFECTED

- Asia
- Europe
- North America
- Latin America
- South America
- Africa
- Australia
- Middle East
- Oceania

COST

- MRSA HOT SPOTS
- Athletic settings
- Hospitals
- Schools

MRSA HOT SPOTS

- Romania
- Malta
- U.S.
- South Korea
- Japan

TESTING SAMPLES

Can be taken from the wound, blood, or urine.

SEE A DOCTOR

- If wounds become infected.

RISK FACTORS

- Long hospitalization
- Sports facilities
- Exposure to infected or colonized patient
- Prior and prolonged antimicrobial use

IMPORTANT FACTS

- Starting in 2017, the US federal government will penalize hospitals for every case of MRSA, in an effort to address poor performance.