

Staphylococcus aureus (Staph) is a group of bacteria commonly found on people's skin. Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) bacteria is a subtype of Staphylococcus aureus that is resistant to most commonly prescribed antibiotics used to treat staph infections.

When MRSA causes staph infections, rapid assessment and management can prevent severe complications.

How to prevent the Transmission of MRSA?

Staphylococcus aureus is a resident colonizer of the skin, yet individuals can carry MRSA asymptomatically on their skin without exhibiting an active infection, unless there is a breach in the cutaneous barrier, such as a wound. The integrity of the skin is crucial in preventing the transmission of MRSA to susceptible populations.

How does it Spread?

MRSA often spreads by contact with an infected wound or by sharing communal items. The risk for MRSA infection increases with activities that involve many people in close contact or people who share equipment, such as needles or medical devices.

MRSA Concerns in the Community	MRSA Concerns in Health Care Facilities
MRSA has the potential to ignite outbreaks among schools, workplaces, and IV drug users, thereby posing a significant public health concern and exacerbating the risk of widespread infection.	MRSA is a health care superbug resistant to multiple antibiotics, leading to increased health risks for clients, staff, and visitors.

Symptoms and Risks

Symptoms of a MRSA infection depend on the part of the body that is infected. Most MRSA infections appear as a red, swollen, or pus-filled bump or infected area on the skin.

If left untreated, can lead to:

NOTES



Fever

Bloodstream infections



Pneumonia

Sepsis

MRSA PREVENTION TIPS:

- Maintain good hand and body hygiene, especially in crowded areas and after exercise.
- Avoid sharing personal items, such as towels or needles.
- Keep cuts, scrapes, and wounds clean and covered Get tested early if a MRSA infection is suspected. until fully healed.

