

SECTION #1

MRSA INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

METHICILLIN RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS (MRSA)

Important Information for Providers

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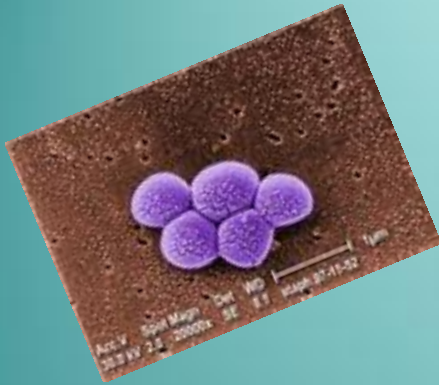
CASES OF MRSA ARE INCREASING **DRAMATICALLY!**



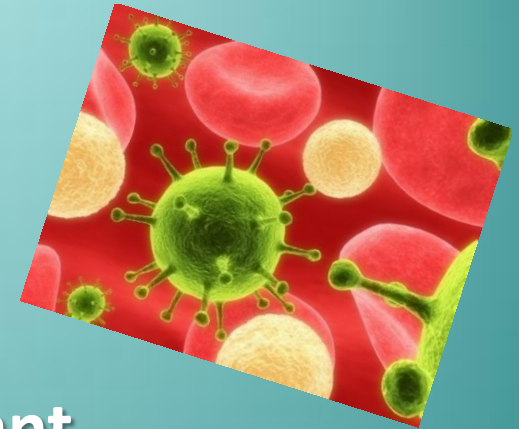
A 2007 study from [US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (CDC) and published in the journal *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, estimates that cases of MRSA treated in hospitals had more than doubled in the six years prior to 2007, from 127,000 in 1999 to 278,000 in 2005, and deaths increased from 11,000 to 17,000.

- So we can speculate on increased figures for the current year.



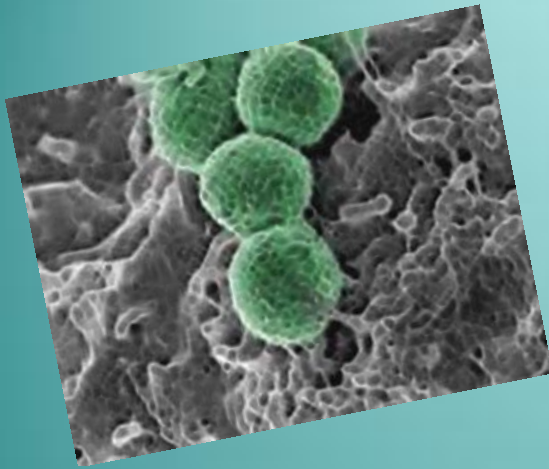


WHAT IS MRSA?



- “MRSA” stands for Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus (Staph) Aureus
- Staph are bacteria that can cause a multitude of diseases (and are present on skin most of the time)
- Staph aureus is just one variety of Staph bacteria





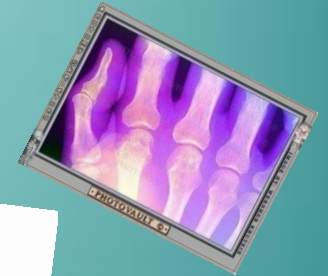
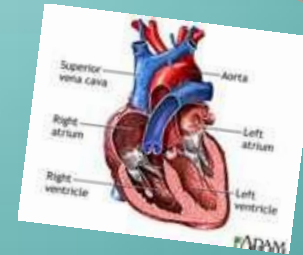
- MRSA is resistant to several kinds of antibiotics (methicillin, oxacillin, amoxicillin, penicillin)
- Illness from staph aureus can be **mild**, but may become **severe** or even **FATAL**



WHEN STAPH AUREUS CAUSE INFECTIONS:



- Staph can enter the blood stream and spread to **organs** and **bones**



- These infections (SEPSIS) can lead to **shock**, **circulatory collapse** and even **DEATH!**



MRSA sickened 100,000 people in the US in 2008 and 1 in 5 of those died



? WHERE DOES MRSA COME FROM?

- 1- “Hospital Acquired” (HA) MRSA means Staph aureus infections developed in the health care setting, usually hospitals



- 2- “Community Acquired” (CA) MRSA is common in the community in otherwise healthy people, who have not been hospitalized, or had a medical procedure recently/within the past year



The **highest rate of increase** in MRSA infections within the last decade is in **Community Acquired (CA) MRSA**