

MRSA INFORMATION SHEET

MRSA – Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus

Signs and Symptoms

- Staph infections, including MRSA, generally start as small red bumps that resemble pimples, boils or spider bites.
- Bumps quickly turn into deep, painful abscesses that require surgical draining.
- Bacteria can remain confined to the skin. But they can also burrow deep into the body, causing potentially life-threatening infections in bones, joints, surgical wounds, the bloodstream, heart valves and lungs



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Risk Factors

- A current or recent hospitalization
- Use of invasive medical Devices
- Participating in contact sports
- Having a weakened immune system
- Living in crowded or unsanitary conditions
- Residing in a long-term care facility
- Recent antibiotic use
- Sharing towels or athletic equipment
- Association with health care workers
- Young children

Prevention

- Keep personal items personal
- Sanitize linens
- WASH HANDS OFTEN (request waterless antibacterial soap from Institutional Facilities)
- Keep wounds covered
- Get tested