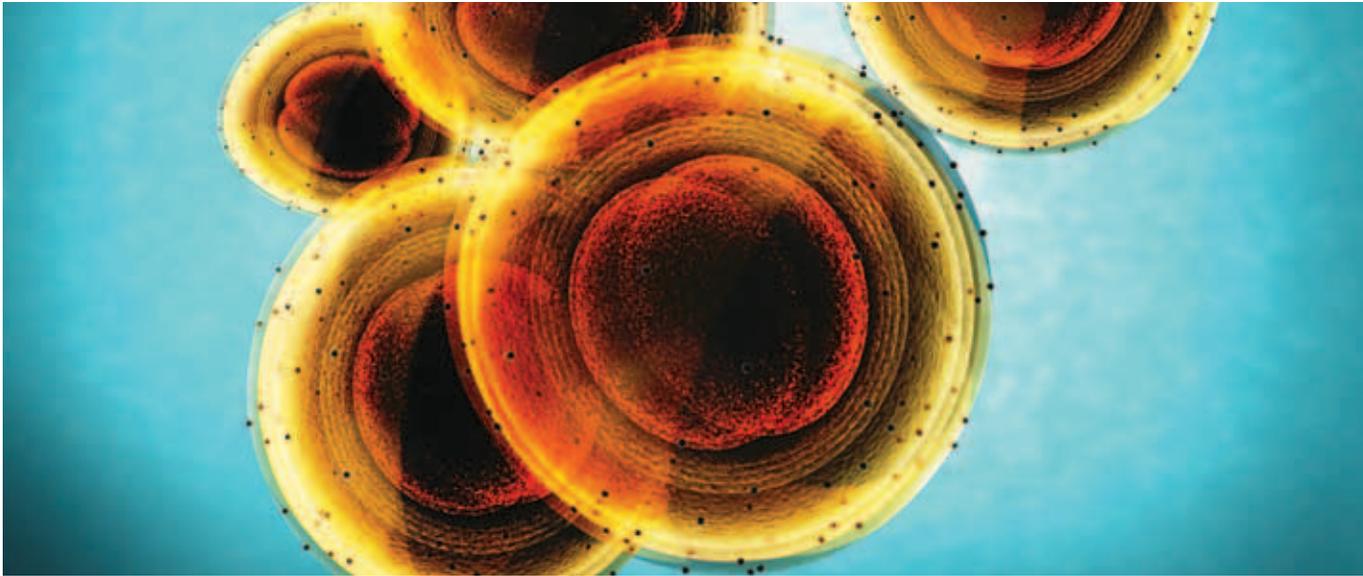


# MRSA

A Growing Concern Both in Hospitals and in the Community



## Facts About MRSA

### What is *Staphylococcus aureus* (staph)?

*Staphylococcus aureus*, also known as “staph,” are bacteria commonly carried on the skin or in the nose of healthy people. Sometimes staph bacteria can cause serious infections.

### What is MRSA?

Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) is a type of staph bacteria that is resistant to treatment with commonly prescribed antibiotics such as methicillin, penicillin and amoxicillin.

The epidemiology of MRSA infections is becoming more prevalent in healthcare settings. People infected with MRSA are more likely to have longer, more expensive hospital stays or die as a result of the infection.

### Are there different types of MRSA?

Yes, there are two known types:

**Healthcare-associated MRSA:** This is the most common form of MRSA. Antibiotic-resistant staph infections that occur among persons in hospitals and healthcare facilities are known simply as MRSA, or HA-MRSA. These MRSA infections can cause surgical-wound infection, bloodstream infection and pneumonia.

**Community-associated MRSA (CA-MRSA):** This is a relatively new type of MRSA. Antibiotic-resistant staph infections that are acquired by persons who have not been recently (within the past year) hospitalized or had a medical procedure are known as community-associated or CA-MRSA. Often these types of infections manifest themselves as skin infections and occur in otherwise

healthy people. Currently two main strains have been identified: USA300 and USA400.

### How is MRSA spread, and where is the greatest risk of transmission?

MRSA is usually spread from person to person through direct skin contact or contact with shared items or surfaces that have touched a person’s infection (e.g., towel, equipment surface). This makes some settings more conducive to the transmission of MRSA, such as hospitals, recreational facilities, locker rooms, sports venues, schools and daycare centers.

### How can I help prevent the spread of MRSA?

The CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) recommends practicing good personal hygiene such as frequent washing of hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub.

Other recommendations include:

- Proactive hospital screening of targeted high-risk populations, which allows for early identification, isolation and treatment of infected individuals.
- Cover cuts and abrasions with clean, dry bandages until healed.
- Avoid sharing personal items such as towels, razors and ointments.
- Cleaning procedures should focus on commonly touched surfaces.
- Use Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectants.

For more information, visit [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov).

# These Products Kill MRSA\*†

## Bleach-Based

### Clorox Commercial Solutions® Clorox® Germicidal Wipes

Item #35309 6/70 ct. 6.75" x 9"  
Item # 30577 6/150 ct. 6" x 5"



MRSA\* Kill Time **30 sec**

### Dispatch® Hospital Cleaner Disinfectant with Bleach

Item #68967 6/22 oz. Spray  
Item #68970 6/32 oz. Spray



MRSA\* Kill Time **1 min**

### Dispatch® Hospital Cleaner Disinfectant with Bleach

Item #68978 4/128 oz. Refill



MRSA\* Kill Time **1 min**

## Non-Bleach-Based

### Clorox Healthcare™ Hydrogen Peroxide Cleaner Disinfectant Wipes

Item # 30824 6/95 ct 6.75" x 9"  
Item #30825 6/155 ct 6.75" x 5.75"



MRSA\* Kill Time **1 min**

### Clorox Healthcare™ Hydrogen Peroxide Cleaner Disinfectant

Item #30828 9/32 oz. Spray  
Item #30829 4/128 oz. Refill



MRSA\* Kill Time **1 min**

### EZ Kill® Disinfecting Wipes

Item #7105 12/65 ct. 10" x 10"  
Item #7110 12/160 ct. 6" x 6.75"



MRSA\* Kill Time **2 min**

### CitriGuard® II Hospital Disinfectant

Item #7160 12/32 oz. Spray  
Item #7142 4/128 oz. Refill



MRSA\* Kill Time **3 min**

### Citrace® Hospital Germicide Spray

Item #49100 12/14 oz.



MRSA\* Kill Time **5 min**

### Clorox Commercial Solutions® Clorox® Disinfecting Spray

Item #38504 12/19 oz.



MRSA\* Kill Time **3 min**

\* Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA).  
† Use as directed on hard, nonporous surfaces.