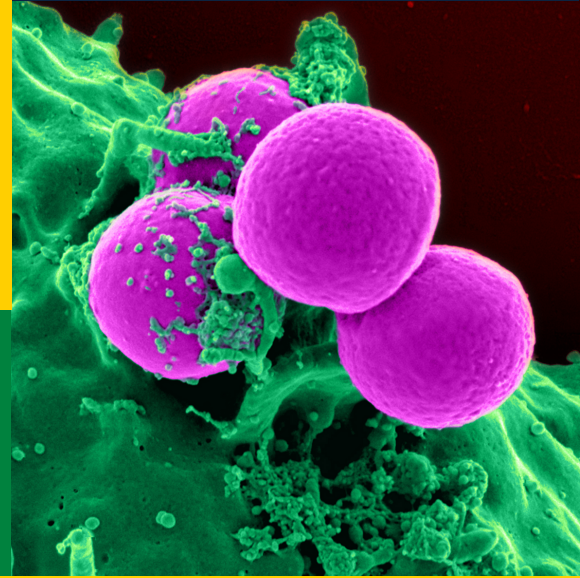




MRSA

Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

MRSA is a type of staph bacteria that is resistant to some antibiotics. It often causes skin infections and in some serious cases, pneumonia or other infections. If left untreated, it can become severe and cause sepsis.



Symptoms of a MRSA infection:

MRSA begins with a bump or area on the skin that is:

- red
- swollen
- painful
- warm to the touch
- full of pus or other drainage

Accompanied by a fever

What causes a MRSA infection?

- contact with infected person or contaminated wound
- touching surfaces or objects with staph bacteria on it

How is a MRSA infection prevented?

- Use good hand and body hygiene
- Keep cuts scrapes, and wounds clean/covered until healed
- Avoid sharing personal items like razors and towels that have touched infected skin

Call UHS if you have symptoms of MRSA (especially if you have a fever)

Cover the area with clean dry bandages until you see a healthcare provider. Do not pick at or pop the sore

Getting medical care early makes it less likely that the infection will become serious

How is MRSA treated?

- Incision and drainage is primary therapy
- May be accompanied by antimicrobial therapy based on severity and samples collected

Check out the latest updates and more details from **the CDC**:



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