

MRSA FACTS

Most cases of community acquired MRSA are single, isolated cases that are treatable and not reportable to the Health Department

How do People Catch MRSA?

- Direct Contact of MRSA infected skin or MRSA infected surfaces
- Sharing contaminated personal hygiene items

Source: Trident DHEC
For more information contact the local DHEC Office at 746-3800



MRSA is a resistant strain of Staphylococcus (Staph) bacteria. Staph is commonly found on our skin in small numbers and one of the most common causes of skin infections

Good Personal Hygiene can stop the spread of MRSA

- Wash hands often, use hand sanitizer when soap and water is not available
- Clean all cuts and bruises thoroughly
- Cover all wounds
- Don't share towels or other personal items

What Else?

- Report skin infections to the school nurse (Clusters are reportable)
- Perform Routine Cleaning of shared equipment and surfaces
- Many bacteria are becoming resistant to antibiotics and must be taken as directed to help reduce the spread of resistant strains. Antibiotics are not effective for viral illness such as colds and flu.