



What to do about MRSA

in the
Workplace

What is MRSA

(Methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*)

- Type of “staph” infection
- Often causes skin infections
- Resistant to many antibiotics, including penicillin

How is MRSA treated?

By a healthcare provider who may:

- Drain the infection *and/or*
- Give you an antibiotic *and/or*
- Help you reduce the amount of bacteria on your skin

What does it look like?

- A “spider bite”
- Infected skin
- Boil, abscess
- Impetigo



Stop the Spread of MRSA!

- **Wash your hands often** with warm, soapy water
- **Use 60% (or greater) alcohol-base hand sanitizer** when soap and water are not available
- Avoid contact with other people’s skin infections
- Keep MRSA skin infections covered with clean, dry bandages that do not have to be changed at work
- Stay home from work while you have draining infections that require bandage changes during working hours
- Take antibiotic only when they are needed
- **Clean and Disinfect:** Clean first *with friction* to remove dirt from shared keyboards, phones, etc. Then clean with a “fresh” disinfectant wipe, *using one wipe for each surface*
- Use gloves to clean and disinfect
- Clean contact sports equipment after each use



How do you get MRSA?

- Not washing or sanitizing your hands often
- Touching someone’s MRSA skin infection
- Touching surfaces that have MRSA on them
- Sharing personal hygiene items (bar soap, towels, razors)
- Sharing contact sports equipment
- Overusing, stopping early, or missing antibiotic doses