



MRSA:

A Growing Concern in Both Hospitals and 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 certain antibiotics such as methicillin, penicillin and amoxicillin.

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:

- 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

These Clorox® Products Kill MRSA

Clorox offers a full line of products that are effective against MRSA on hard, nonporous surfaces.

Clorox® products are safe to use on a variety of surfaces, including steel, artificial turf, shower stalls, exercise mats and other synthetic materials, when used as directed. Use these products to disinfect frequently touched surfaces such as countertops, trash cans, lockers, exercise equipment and desks.

Bleach-Based



Clorox Commercial Solutions®
Clorox® Germicidal Wipes

PRODUCT INFORMATION
Case UPC 35309 6/70 ct.
Case UPC 01584 6/50 ct.

MRSA* Kill Time

30 sec



Clorox Commercial Solutions®
Clorox® Germicidal Spray

PRODUCT INFORMATION
Case UPC 35310 9/32 oz.

MRSA* Kill Time

30 sec



Clorox Commercial Solutions®
**Ultra Clorox®
Germicidal Bleach**

PRODUCT INFORMATION
Case UPC 02490 6/96 oz.
Case UPC 02489 3/182 oz.

MRSA* Kill Time

2 min



Clorox Commercial Solutions®
**Clorox® Clean-Up
Disinfectant Cleaner
with Bleach,**

PRODUCT INFORMATION
Case UPC 35420 4/128 oz.
Case UPC 35417 9/32 oz.

MRSA* Kill Time

(dilutable) **5 min** | (spray) **30 sec**

Nonbleach-Based

NEW!

Clorox Commercial Solutions®

EPA-registered to kill CA-MRSA



**Clorox® Pro Quaternary
All-Purpose
Disinfectant Cleaner,**

PRODUCT INFORMATION
Case UPC 30182 4/128 oz.

MRSA*/CA-MRSA† Kill Time

10 min



Commercial Solutions®
Clorox® Disinfecting Spray

PRODUCT INFORMATION
Case UPC 38504 12/19 oz.

MRSA* Kill Time

10 min

Contact your local Clorox representative or visit www.cloroxprofessional.com to learn more about how Clorox Commercial Solutions® products can help your facility's hygiene requirements.

© 2008 Clorox Professional Products Company,
1221 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94612

www.cloroxprofessional.com

* Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) (ATCC 33592)

† Community-associated Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (CA-MRSA) NRS 123 Genotype USA400; Community-associated Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (CA-MRSA) NRS 384 Genotype USA300