



# Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)

## Additional Information:

A MRSA infection does not respond to treatment with the most common antibiotics, and may require longer and recurrent treatment.

MRSA is not more contagious or more “deadly” than other staphylococcal infections. Treat any draining wound as potentially infectious. Do not permit others to come into contact with an infected child’s sore or wound or drainage from the sore or wound. Do not permit children to use bedding or mats that are used by children with draining wounds.

## Resources

- [CDC Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus \(MRSA\)](#)

Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* can cause bacterial infections.

Symptoms can include:

- A sore, bump, pimple or boil which can be red, swollen, painful, or have pus or other drainage.

These sores may look like a spider bite or infected cut or scrape.

Incubation Period	Variable. Typically 4–10 days
Contagious Period	As long as the bacteria are present in nose, throat and mouth secretions.

## Recommended Actions

Do not squeeze or “pop” boils or pimples. Cover with a clean, dry bandage and refer to a health care provider for diagnosis and treatment.

### Cases:

Exclude cases if lesions cannot be covered and the bandage kept dry and intact.

### Contacts:

None

\*If you have questions please call public health for assistance and recommendations.\*

## Transmission

Direct contact with sores or contaminated hands; also items that have come into contact with discharge from sores such as bandages, face cloths, tissues or diapers.