Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) Bacteremia

Staphylococcus aureus is a type of bacteria that lives on the skin and mucous membranes of healthy people. When *S. aureus* develops resistance to certain antibiotics, it is called methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, or MRSA. MRSA can either live on the skin or mucous membranes (e.g. nose) of a person without causing harm (called colonization), or it can enter the body through artificial openings (e.g. wounds, IV lines) and cause infections like blood stream infections or bacteremia. MRSA infections can be challenging to treat because the bacteria are resistant to some antibiotics. MRSA spreads through contact with persons who have it on or in their body, or through contact with surfaces in the environment. Careful cleaning of the environment and hand hygiene are two of the steps that can reduce the spread of MRSA.

Health Care Associated **Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) Bacteremia**
2013

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cases	0	0	0	0	0							
Rates	0	0	0	0	0							

Health Care Associated **Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) Bacteremia**
2012

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0