

MRSA and VRE Information for Patients/Residents

What are MRSA and VRE?

Staphylococcus aureus and Enterococcus bacteria are very common bacteria. Most of the time, they do not cause problems for people. About 60% of people have carried the Staphylococcus bacteria on their skin or in their nose or throat at some point in time. If these bacteria cause illness, they can be treated with antibiotics. Enterococcus is present in most people's bowels and can also be found in the urethra, vagina, skin, mouth and bile. Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and vancomycin resistant enterococcus (VRE) are germs that are resistant to some antibiotics. They are referred to as antibiotic-resistant organisms or AROs.

Are these germs dangerous?

MRSA and VRE can affect people in two different ways - colonization or infection. If people carry the organism in their nose, on other parts of their body, or in their bowels with no signs of illness, they are colonized. If they show signs of illness, they are infected.

Most people with healthy immune systems that come into contact with these bacteria simply get rid of them and don't show any signs of illness. Those with underlying medical conditions and/or who are hospitalized may be at greater risk for either colonization or infection. Some of the medical conditions that place people at greater risk include HIV or AIDS, organ transplants, major burns, and/or treatments that depress the immune system. Being on certain kinds of antibiotics also puts certain people at increased risk for infection.

How do the germs spread?

MRSA and VRE are both spread by contact, either with the contaminated hands of caregivers and/or with objects contaminated by the skin or body fluids of an infected person. They are not spread through the air like the common cold or influenza. If caregivers do not wash their hands properly, they can spread the bacteria to the next person they care for. Surfaces contaminated with skin or body fluids can also spread the bacteria. MRSA and VRE are able to survive on hands and objects in the environment for a significant length of time.

The best way to stop these germs from spreading is by keeping your hands clean and reminding your caregivers to do so as well. Frequently touched surfaces such as doorknobs, light switches and handrails should be cleaned often, especially in the case of VRE. Ensure that the cleaning product is labeled with the word 'disinfectant' and follow the manufacturer instructions for use.

Is it safe to go home from hospital when I have MRSA or VRE?

Yes. In fact, it is better to go if at all possible. This helps to prevent colonization or infection. People who remain in hospital for long periods have a greater chance of acquiring one or both of these organisms.

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What if I live in a Long-Term Care Home (LTCH)?

Antibiotic-resistant organisms like MRSA and VRE are handled differently in a LTCH than in a hospital because residents are healthier than patients in hospitals, and the LTCH is their home, not a temporary placement. If you are identified with MRSA or VRE, you may share a room with another resident, but the LTCH will carefully select your roommate. Good hand hygiene for staff, residents, visitors and for yourself is very important.

When providing direct care, staff should use gloves and gowns. If there is a “Precautions” sign on the door, your visitors should talk with staff in the facility to find out if they need to wear a gown and gloves as well.

Equipment is usually not shared with other residents. If it is, it must be cleaned and disinfected between residents. Room cleaning and disinfection is especially important.

What do I do if I am discharged to my own home?

If you have been diagnosed with MRSA or VRE, advise your physician, paramedics, nurses or other care providers. This helps prevent the germs from spreading to others.

Remember to wash your hands well before receiving treatment, and remind your care providers to do the same before and after your care. Some health care providers may wear a gown and gloves when providing care. Your family or visitors do not need to use a gown and gloves, but they may want to if your body fluids may soil or touch their clothing.

You should take these precautions at home:

- **Clean your hands**
 - before making any food and before eating. All members of the household should do this as part of good personal hygiene practice.
 - after using the toilet. If you have an assistant who helps with toileting or personal hygiene, ask them to do the same. Make sure anyone using the washroom washes their hands well afterwards.
- **Clean the toilet and sink** at least weekly with a cleaner that kills bacteria. Ensure that the product used is labeled with the word ‘disinfectant’ and follow the manufacturer instructions for use. No special cleaning of bedding, clothing or dishes is required.

How do I properly clean my hands?

The best hand washing technique includes 6 steps:

- **Wet hands** with warm running water.
- **Apply liquid or foam soap.** Antibacterial soap is not recommended. If bar soap is used, it must be a personal item and not be shared.
- **Vigorously lather all surfaces for 20 seconds** – the time it takes to sing “Happy Birthday” twice.
- **Rinse** soap from hands under running water using a rubbing motion.
- **Dry** hands thoroughly using paper towel or a cloth towel for your use only.

Alcohol-based hand rubs can be used when you can’t see any dirt on your skin.

- **Pump** a thumbnail sized amount of product into one of your hands.
- **Rub hands together** vigorously until the solution is dry.
Remember your nails, and all sides of your fingers and your wrist.

Should caregivers, household members of MRSA/VRE patients, be tested for the bacteria?

Screening would only be done under very special circumstances, because it is very rare for caregivers and household members to pick up these germs. If you are concerned, call the Health Unit to discuss your situation.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the Infectious Disease Control Team at 519-663-5317 ext. 2330 or go to www.healthunit.com

References:

Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety website "*What is methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus(MRSA)*" Accessed April 2, 2009 from www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/biol_hazards/methicillin.html

Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion, Provincial Infectious Diseases Advisory Committee. *Annex A – Screening, testing and surveillance for antibiotic-resistant organisms (AROs)*. Annexed to: Routine Practices and Additional Precautions in All Health Care Settings. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2013.

Perth District Health Unit *MRSA/VRE Information for Patients and Residents Fact Sheet*. Permission for reproduction granted by the Perth District Health unit.

Date of Creation: January 2010

Date Revised: May 26, 2015