



MeditizerTM
Medical-Grade Hand Sanitizer

Skin & Mask Sanitizer
We KILL MRSA



MRSA
Super bug

METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

323,700 Estimated cases in hospitalized patients

10,600 Estimated deaths

\$1.7B Estimated attributable healthcare costs

Data Source CDC

Meditizer Hand, Skin and Mask Sanitizers

When we hear people's stories, it sometimes inspires us to take a stand, to make a change, and to do what we knew was right in the first place. When it comes to methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), **taking a stand in infection control is paramount.**

What is MRSA?

Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) is endemic in hospitals worldwide, and causes substantial morbidity and mortality. Health-care-associated MRSA infections arise in individuals with predisposing risk factors, such as surgery or presence of an indwelling medical device. By contrast, many community-associated MRSA (CA-MRSA) infections arise in otherwise healthy individuals



who do not have such risk factors. Additionally, CA-MRSA infections are epidemic in some countries. These features suggest that CA-MRSA strains are more virulent and transmissible than are traditional hospital-associated MRSA strains. The restricted treatment options for CA-MRSA infections compound the effect of enhanced virulence and transmission. Although progress has been made towards understanding emergence of CA-MRSA, virulence, and treatment of infections, our knowledge remains incomplete. Here we review the most up-to-date knowledge and provide a perspective for the future prophylaxis or new treatments for CA-MRSA infections.



Staphylococcus aureus commonly lives on the skin or in the mouth / nose. It can remain dormant and not present any issues, however, upon entering the body it is able to cause infection. This is likely to happen in one of two settings, either Hospital or Community.



Health Care Associated MRSA (HA-MRSA)

MRSA infections frequently occur among patients with weakened immune systems in hospitals. Infections in this setting are often associated with health care procedures that allow bacteria to enter the body, such as a surgical wounds and intravenous tubing. It can also be spread through poor hygiene practice in hospitals. The vast majority of invasive MRSA infections occur in this setting. CDC Fact Sheets available, ask your Meditizer Representative.

How common is MRSA?

Approximately 5% of patients in U.S. hospitals carry MRSA in their nose or on their skin.

Community Associated MRSA (CA-MRSA)

MRSA that spreads from person-to-person, outside a health care setting, through contact with someone who is colonised with MRSA. Possible factors that increase the risk of CA-MRSA include; regular skin to skin contact (sports), contaminated surfaces, regular injection of drugs and living in a densely populated environment (prison, military bases etc). CDC Fact Sheets available, e.g. MRSA & Football, MRSA & Basketball, ask your Meditizer Representative.

Meditizer Hand Sanitizers help Solve This and Gives YOU additional Protection

Who is at risk?

Anyone can get MRSA. The risk increases with activities or places that involve crowding, skin-to-skin contact, and shared equipment or supplies. Some of the people who carry MRSA can go on to get a MRSA infection. Non-intact skin, such as when there are abrasions or incisions, is often the site of an MRSA infection. Athletes, daycare and school students, military personnel in barracks, and those who receive inpatient medical care or have surgery or medical devices inserted in their body are at higher risk of MRSA infection.

How can I prevent a MRSA Infection?

You can take these steps to reduce your risk of MRSA infection:

- Maintain good hand and body hygiene. Clean hands often, and clean your body regularly, especially after exercise.
 - Practice proper hand hygiene
 - Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water
 - Use **Meditizer Hand Sanitizer** in addition to hand washing.



- Keep cuts, scrapes, and wounds clean and covered until healed.
- Avoid sharing personal items such as towels and razors.
- Get care early if you think you might have an infection.

Unlike other Sanitizers, the unique patented and patent pending core technology of **Meditizer Skin & Mask Sanitizers**, **KILLS Bacteria & Viruses, including MRSA and PROTECTS for 4 hours**, **helping keep you and your loved ones safe**



*CDC provides information about MRSA skin infections. Chances are, you'll need it.

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The above Data is from CDC and relates to the United States of America only

MRSA FACT SHEET



What is MRSA?

MRSA is methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, a potentially dangerous type of staph bacteria that is resistant to certain antibiotics and may cause skin and other infections. As with all regular staph infections, recognizing the signs and receiving treatment for MRSA skin infections in the early stages reduces the chances of the infection becoming severe. MRSA is spread by:

- > Having direct contact with another person's infection
- > Sharing personal items, such as towels or razors, that have touched infected skin
- > Touching surfaces or items, such as used bandages, contaminated with MRSA

What are the signs and symptoms?

Most staph skin infections, including MRSA, appear as a bump or infected area on the skin that may be:

- > Red
- > Swollen
- > Painful
- > Warm to the touch
- > Full of pus or other drainage
- > Accompanied by a fever

What if I suspect an MRSA skin infection?

Cover the area with a bandage and contact your healthcare professional. It is especially important to contact your healthcare professional if signs and symptoms of an MRSA skin infection are accompanied by a fever.

How are MRSA skin infections treated?

Treatment for MRSA skin infections may include having a healthcare professional drain the infection and, in some cases, prescribe an antibiotic. Do not attempt to drain the infection yourself – doing so could worsen or spread it to others. If you are given an antibiotic, be sure to take all of the doses (even if the infection is getting better), unless your healthcare professional tells you to stop taking it.

How can I protect my family from MRSA skin infections?

- > Know the signs of MRSA skin infections and get treated early
- > Keep cuts and scrapes clean and covered
- > Encourage good hygiene such as cleaning hands regularly
- > Discourage sharing of personal items such as towels and razors



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<http://phil.cdc.gov>

**For more information, please call
1-800-CDC-INFO or visit www.cdc.gov/MRSA.**

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