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Staphylococcal infection

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Staphylococcal Infection 6765 Results

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   - Cited by (9) References (134)

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   - Cited by (3)

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Staphylococcal infection

1. Staphylococcal decolonisation: an effective strategy for prevention of infection?
   
   
   ...common cause of infection in patients...staphylococcal nasal colonisation
   
   Cited by (9) References (134)

2. Inhibition of staphylococcal wound infection and potentiation of antibiotic prophylaxis by a recombinant fragment of the fibronectin-binding protein of Staphylococcus aureus
   
   
   ...reduces the risk of staphylococcal abscess formation...potentiation of wound infection...minor superficial infections and serious systemic
   
   Cited by (3)
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Staphylococcal infection and community nursing

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601 Results

1. Staphylococcal decolonisation: an effective strategy for prevention of infection?
   ...during a community outbreak...
   ...recurrent infection and to interrupt...
   ...soft-tissue infections caused by
Cited by (9) References (134)
Citation/Abstract Full text Full text - PDF (133 KB)

2. Community-acquired MRSA infection: An update
   ...syndrome and staphylococcal scarlet fever...
   ...and soft tissue infections, it can cause serious invasive infection (see Table 1)
Cited by (1) References (28)
Citation/Abstract Full text

3. Epidemiology, clinical manifestations, and treatment options for skin and soft tissue infection caused by community-acquired methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus
Staphylococcal infection and Patient Education and Community Nursing Limited to Scholarly Journals 205
Patient Education on MRSA Prevention and Management: The Nurse's Vital Role


Historically, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) has been classified as a nosocomial infection. Recently, however, MRSA has been diagnosed in the community (Beam & Buckley, 2006). Meticulous nursing care and patient education can prevent MRSA infection in hospitals and in the community.

S. aureus, commonly known as staph, is a type of bacteria found in a healthy person. It is carried on the skin or in the nose and is not harmful. S. aureus can cause minor skin infections, such as boils or pustules, and is treated without antibiotics. Many people acquire infectious staph but it does not become harmful unless staph overgrowth occurs on the skin, in the nose, or in an open port such as a surgical wound, or until the organism comes in contact with an infected wound or body fluids (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 2009).

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, 2007b) defines MRSA as a type of bacteria resistant to methicillin antibiotics; MRSA often is resistant to other antibiotics as well. Health care providers are challenged to provide effective antibiotic management for persons infected with the organism. The CDC provides pertinent information on its Web site (www.cdc.gov) concerning S. aureus and the harmful strains of this bacterium that cause a person to have MRSA.

The MRSA infection rate continues to grow and presents threats to both the community and health care.
Nurses as Educators
Debbie B. Noble

Patient Education on MRSA Prevention and Management: The Nurse’s Vital Role

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### Table 1. Nursing Scripts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Scripts</th>
<th>Method of Teaching</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction to the patient and/or family</td>
<td>Hello, my name is ___________ and I am your nurse today. I will be wearing a yellow gown, gloves, and mask every time I come into your room because of the bacterial infection found on your (state location of infection). I will also wash my hands before and after I care for you. This will prevent any spread of the infection to other patients in the hospital.</td>
<td>Verbal</td>
<td>Educating patients of reasons for use of personal protective equipment (PPE) will increase their awareness and need for involvement in decreasing the spread of MRSA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanation of MRSA to patient and family</td>
<td>MRSA stands for methicillin-resistant <em>staphylococcus aureus</em>. It comes from a normal bacteria found on the skin or in the nose of a healthy person, but it can become serious when it appears in the bloodstream or wound. This staph infection is resistant to certain antibiotics but can be cured by others. We are treating you with an antibiotic that is effective for your infection.</td>
<td>Verbal</td>
<td>Informed patients will experience decreased anxiety regarding contact isolation placement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanation of standard precautions</td>
<td>Standard precautions require all caregivers to wash their hands before and after they provide care or visit you. While you are in the hospital, we also must wear gowns and gloves to prevent the spread of the infection to other employees, patients, and visitors.</td>
<td>Verbal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asking visitors/friends to wear PPE before</td>
<td>Hello, my name is ___________. I am Mr./Mrs./Ms.'s nurse today. Before entering the patient's room, please wash your hands with soap and water.</td>
<td>Verbal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*PPE* stands for personal protective equipment.
Email

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The MRSA infection rate continues to grow and presents threats to both the community and health care...
Meticulous nursing community.

S. aureus, commonly found on the skin or in the nose and mouth, and is treated as harmful unless stapled to prevent infection or until the MRSA infection rate continues to grow and presents threats to both the community and health care.
Useful Websites

- American Nurses Association
  [http://nursingworld.org/default.aspx](http://nursingworld.org/default.aspx)
- American Association of Nurse Practitioners
- North Carolina Nurses Association
- Office of Minority Health (OMH)
  [http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/](http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/)
- National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM)
- National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
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THANKS!

Remember to contact me with any questions or if you need assistance.

Mrs. Jan Whitfield
910-672-1750
jwhitfield@uncf-su.edu