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ProQuest Nursing & Allied Health Source

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- Histology
- Physiology
- Anatomy
- Gerontology
- Geriatrics

Search tip
By default, we will look for documents with all the terms entered. Use “quotation marks” to search for exact phrases. Separate terms with OR to find any of the words entered.
Staphylococcal Infection and Scholarly Journals 6585

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Staphylococcal infection

Related searches
- Risk Factors
- Risk Factors AND Infection Control
- Risk Factors AND Public health
- Risk Factors AND Middle Aged
- Risk Factors AND Infection
- Risk Factors AND Staphylococcal Infections
- Risk Factors AND Infections

6585 Results

Narrowed by
Source type: Scholarly Journals

1. Staphylococcal decolonisation: an effective strategy for prevention of infection?
   ...common cause of infection in patients
   ...aureus, and these infections are typically
   ...with previous staphylococcal nasal colonisation
   Cited by (9) References (134)
   Citation/Abstract Full text Full text - PDF (133 KB)

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

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Search results for "Staphylococcal infection and patient education"

888 Results

Brief view

1. Staphylococcal Enterocolitis: Forgotten but Not Gone?

2. Community-acquired MRSA infection: An update

3. Postoperative staphylococcal toxic shock syndrome due to pre-existing staphylococcal infection: Case report and review of the literature
Staphylococcal infection and Patient Education and Community Nursing Limited to Scholarly Journals 205

1. Community-acquired MRSA infection: An update
   ...CDC, MRSA infection is considered to be community acquired, admission to a nursing home, skilled...
   ...The patient has no permanent
   Citation/Abstract

2. Eradication of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus from a health center ward and associated nursing home
   Kotlaisnen, Pirkko; Routamaa, Marianne; Petilonen, Reijo; Evesti, Pirjo; et al. Archives of Internal Medicine 161.6 (Mar 26, 2001): 859-63.
   ...Affiliated nursing home and (4) education of staff
   ...Long-term patients on the 40-bed
   Cited by (4)
   Citation/Abstract

3. Financial Analysis of Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus in a High School Wrestler
   ...Progress of the infection resulted in...
   Justice supports nursing and public attention active within the community, his sister
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>
<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 staphylococcus aureus. 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 blood 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/or visitors.</td>
<td>Verbal, Pamphlet from CDC Video (if available)</td>
<td>Increases patient awareness of hand hygiene.</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 before and after the visit.</td>
<td>Verbal, Demonstration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
S. aureus, commonly present on the skin or in the nose, is capable of forming pustules, and is typically harmless unless staph overgrowth occurs on the skin, in the nose, or in an open wound 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.

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- Include bibliographic citations at the end

Citation style: APA 6th - American Psychological Association, 6th Edition

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S. aureus infections include skin or soft tissue infections, boils, abscesses, cellulitis, and pustules, as well as more severe and potentially harmful wound infections such as wound, or until the organism comes in contact with an infected wound or body fluids (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 2009).

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The MRSA infection rate continues to grow and presents threats to both the community and health care providers.
Patient Education Role

Noble, Debbie B., et al. (2007). Meticulous nursing prevents infection. S. aureus, common in skin or in the nose, can form harmless pustules, and is treated as a harmless unless stapled over a wound, or until the patient achieves Occupational Safety.

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Useful Websites

- American Nurses Association
  http://nursingworld.org/default.aspx
- American Association of Nurse Practitioners
  http://www.aanp.org/
- North Carolina Nurses Association
  http://www.ncnurses.org/
- Office of Minority Health (OMH)
  http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/
- National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM)
  http://nccam.nih.gov/
- National Institutes of Health (NIH)
  http://www.nih.gov/
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
  http://www.hhs.gov/
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  http://www.cdc.gov/
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- Check to see if the journal title is owned by Chesnutt Library
  - Check FSU’s Online Library Catalog under Journal Title
  - Check the Title in Journal Finder

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  - 1st Floor for Current Periodicals with titles A-Z
  - 1st Floor for Bound Journals with titles A-B
  - 2nd Floor for Bound Journals with titles C-Z
  - 1st Floor for Newspapers

- Make a note of the format and location
  - Microfiche 1st Floor (File Cabinets Behind the Elevator)
  - Microfilm 1st Floor (Shelves Near the Print Newspapers)

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  - Students are allowed 375 pages per semester to print or copy, with the ability to purchase additional copies at the Cashier’s Office and take the receipt to Lyons Science Annex, Computer Lab, Room 125 to get the amount added to their account.
  - The default printing is front/back, unless changed.
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  - Copies can be made from the Microfiche and Microfilm readers onto paper for free.
THANKS!

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

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