

DIPP

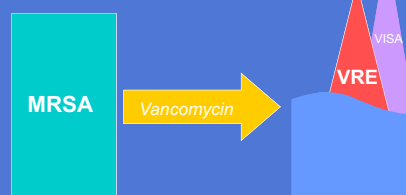
DeBug Infection Prevention Program

MRSA

- Multi-drug Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) is endemic in the majority of Australian teaching hospitals
- MRSA colonisation, that is the presence of the organism without clinical infection, may precede infection
- Infected and colonised patients are the major source of MRSA in hospital
- MRSA is spread from patient to patient via the hands of health care workers
- Carriage by health care workers is usually transient, but some may harbour MRSA in the nose or on the hands, and may act as primary reservoirs.
- Indirect contact via contaminated equipment and the environment can also lead to spread

The Challenges

- The high patient morbidity and mortality associated with MRSA infections
- The increased length of hospital stay and cost of treatment with Vancomycin
- The emergence of antibiotic resistance of both *Staphylococci* and *Enterococci* to Vancomycin



Our Challenge

- Increased risk of infection because of high rate of patients colonised with MRSA (in a recent study, up to 14%)
- To minimise MRSA transmission

Our Solution

It's simple:

- Use DeBug to decontaminate your hands before and after every patient contact
- Use Prowipes to decontaminate equipment shared between Patients

Outcome

- In 2 areas measured, 83 clinical MRSA infections were prevented over a 18 month period
- Improved hand hygiene compliance!

