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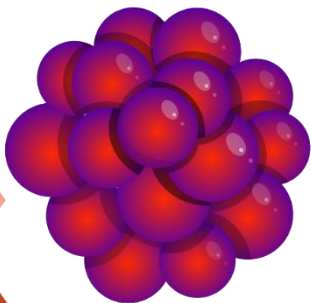
**Treatment protocol for
eradication of
methicillin-resistant
Staphylococcus aureus
(MRSA) colonization**



What is MRSA?

- It is a bacterial infection that is resistant to many antibiotics. As it may cause infections in the body
- The infection is transmitted through contact with the infected person or sharing his personal tools
- Symptoms vary depending on the location and severity of the infection
- It can be treated with antibiotics or surgery

The most important rule of prevention is washing hands regularly



What is MRSA colonization?

- Colonization is a term that describes when the germs are present in or on your body and do not cause illness or infection.
- The most common places for colonization are the nose, under arm, skin, and throat.
- The infection can later develop in your body or spread to other people.
- Your doctor may offer you treatment with a "decolonization" protocol. Especially before surgery.
- Which can prevent future infections or spread to others.



What tools do I need when taking a shower?

- Chlorhexidine body wash 2-4%
- Chlorhexidine hair shampoo
- Mupirocin/Bactroban
- Nasal ointment as ordered by your doctor.
- Clean bed sheets.
- Clean clothes.

Follow these instructions while bathing:

- Use 2-4% chlorhexidine solution
- From the neck to the toes and make sure to ensure that it reaches the following areas: under the armpits, groin, and between the fingers and toes.
- Wait for 10 minutes, which is the time required to ensure its effectiveness.



Follow these instructions while bathing:

- Rinse your body with warm water after the time is up.
- Make sure to change the bed sheets completely after each bath and wear clean clothes.
- Repeat this process daily (if using chlorhexidine wipes, repeat twice daily).
- Use hair shampoo with chlorhexidine solution on the first, third and seventh days of treatment, Make sure to dry your hair well.
- Apply mupirocin/Bactroban ointment twice daily as prescribed by the treating physician to the front nostrils (inside the nose) after bathing with chlorhexidine and wearing new clothes.





Adhere to infection control measures, the most important of which are:

- Washing hands well is the best way to prevent germs.
- Wash clothes and bedding (with bleach, if possible) and dry them in a hot air dryer.
- Avoid sharing personal items (such as towels, razors, clothes, sports equipment).
- Maintaining continuous cleaning of places.





Adhere to infection control measures, the most important of which are:

- Repeat bathing for 7 consecutive days.
- Stop using the lotion and nasal ointment after the seventh day and wait for 3 days (Days 8, 9, 10). On day 11, start the screening process.
- Conduct a full set of swabs from (the nose, throat, groin, and axilla) and the originally positive sites. Every 3 days (days 11, 14 and 17).

Note:

Three sets of negative samples must be obtained before declaring isolation for MRSA complete



Sources and references:

moh.gov.sa

All images from Canva.com

Review and Audit:

The content of this booklet has been reviewed by the Infection Control
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Infection Control Management

Health Awareness Unit

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