Cystic Fibrosis and Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)

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Cystic Fibrosis and Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)

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MSSA and MRSA

- **MSSA** – methicillin-sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus*
- **MRSA** – methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*
MSSA and MRSA in People with CF by Age, 2010

- **Staph aureus**
- **MRSA**

Performance by age range:

- <2
- 2 to 5
- 6 to 10
- 11 to 17
- 18 to 24
- 25 to 34
- 35 to 44
- 45+

Percent of Patients
MSSA and MRSA in People with CF, from 1995 to 2005.

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How Can I Avoid MRSA?

- Frequent hand cleaning - soap and water or hand gel
- Cough into a tissue and then clean your hands
- Don’t share personal items
- Cover skin cuts with a bandage
- Clean exercise equipment before using
- Clean and disinfect nebulizers
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Key Word: MRSA

Interventional

Recruitment Status: Not Yet Recruiting

1. Persistent Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) Growth in Respiratory Culture
This study will compare two different treatment options to eliminate the bacteria, Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) in people with CF.
Study Ages: >= 12 Years
Type of Therapy: Anti-Infective
Pseudomonas Status: Not applicable
B Cepacia Status: Negative
FEV1% Status: >= 30 Percent Predicted
Trial Results Not Yet Available

Recruitment Status: Recruiting

2. Early Treatment of New Onset of Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) Growth in Respiratory Culture
This study will evaluate an early eradication protocol to eliminate Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) from the lungs of people with CF who grow this bacteria for the first time in a respiratory culture.
Study Drugs: Multiple systemic antibiotics
Study Ages: 4 Years - 45 Years
Type of Therapy: Anti-Infective
Pseudomonas Status: Not applicable
B Cepacia Status: Not applicable
FEV1% Status: >= 30 Percent Predicted
Trial Results Not Yet Available

Observational

Recruitment Status: Recruiting

1. Characterization of MRSA infection/colonization in CF

Key Word: MRSA
In This Section

Staying Healthy

- Knowing Your CF
- Diet
- Nutrition & Healthy Eating
- Nutrition: Changes Through Life
- Meal and Snack Ideas
- Color Your Calories
- Pancreatic Enzyme Replacement
- FAQs About Phthalates & Pancreatic Enzymes
- Vitamins and Minerals
- Herbal Products
- CF-Related Diabetes
- Germs
- What You Should Know
- Stopping the Spread of Germs
- Burkholderia cepacia FAQs
- ABPA
- Influenza - The Flu
- Seasonal & H1N1 Flu FAQs
- Flu Map
- MRSA
- Lung Health

Overview

Staying Healthy

MRSA and CF

This information can help patients learn more about MRSA and cystic fibrosis (CF).

On this page:

- What is MRSA?
- How is MRSA treated?
- Do people with CF get MRSA?
- How does it affect people with CF?
- How do people get MRSA?
- How can I or my child avoid getting MRSA?
- How do I know if I or my child has MRSA?
- If I or my child has MRSA, how can I avoid spreading it?
- What is “good hand cleaning”?
- If my child’s school has MRSA, shouldn’t the school be closed?
- Should I notify the school if my child has MRSA?
- Learn more about MRSA
- Learn more about community acquired MRSA

What is MRSA?

MRSA stands for methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus. It can cause an infection on the skin and in the lungs. It is resistant to several common antibiotics.

back to top

How is MRSA treated?
Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) Infections

Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) is a type of staph bacteria that is resistant to certain antibiotics called beta-lactams. These antibiotics include methicillin and other more common antibiotics such as oxacillin, penicillin, and amoxicillin. In the community, most MRSA infections are skin infections.

For more information, see Definition of MRSA.
Thank You

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