

Infection Prevention in Corrections Settings

Christopher Hurt, MD, FIDSA

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Disclosures

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AETC Program National Centers and HIV Curriculum

- **National Coordinating Resource Center** – serves as the central web-based repository for AETC Program training and capacity building resources; its website includes a free virtual library with training and technical assistance materials, a program director, and a calendar of trainings and other events. Learn more: <https://aidsetc.org/>
- **National Clinician Consultation Center** – provides free, peer-to-peer, expert advice for health professionals on HIV prevention, care, and treatment and related topics. Learn more: <https://nccc.ucsf.edu>
- **National HIV Curriculum** – provides ongoing, up-to-date HIV training and information for health professionals through a free, web-based curriculum; also provides free CME credits, CNE contact hours, CE contact hours, and maintenance of certification credits. Learn more: www.hiv.uw.edu



Christopher B. Hurt, MD, FIDSA

Associate Professor of Medicine

Associate Chief for Clinical Operations, UNC Division of ID
Director, North Carolina HIV Training & Education Center
Site PI, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Part D, UNC ID Clinic

Institute for Global Health & Infectious Diseases
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
School of Medicine

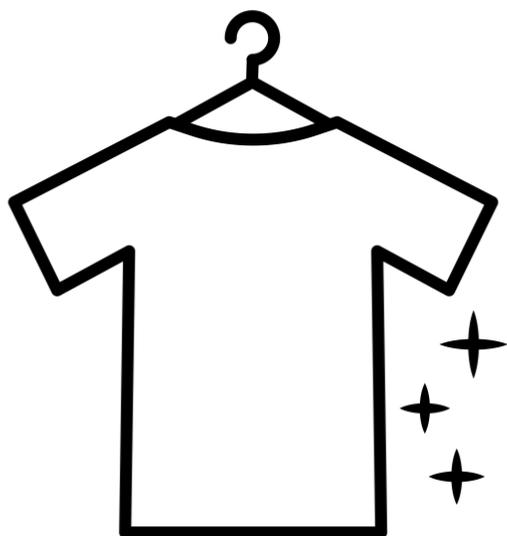
Dr. Hurt is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA-17-039, U1OHA30535) and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (P30AI50410, R61AI174285, UM1AI069423, UM1AI068619).

The views expressed are not necessarily those of HRSA or the NIH.

- Name and briefly describe four infectious diseases that are more common among justice-involved individuals.
- List at least three different activities common in correctional settings that could result in the transmission of an infectious disease from one person to another.
- Define “standard precautions,” “contact precautions,” and “airborne precautions” and describe the personal protective equipment that is appropriate for each.
- Outline the steps to take if you are exposed to blood or visibly bloody body fluids in the workplace.

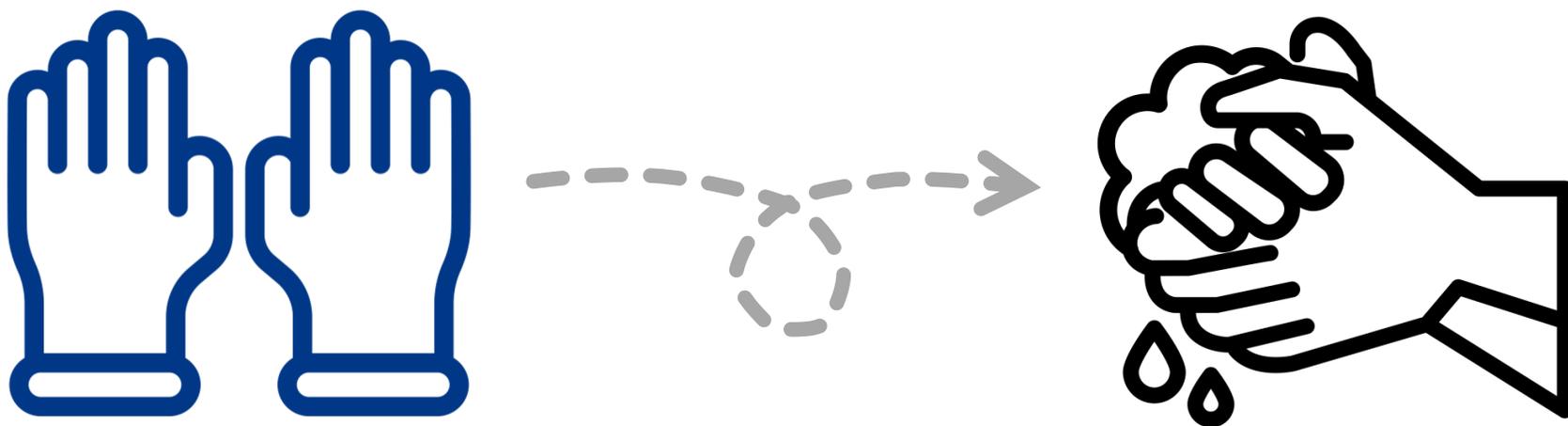
Standard precautions

Keep clean and dirty items separated

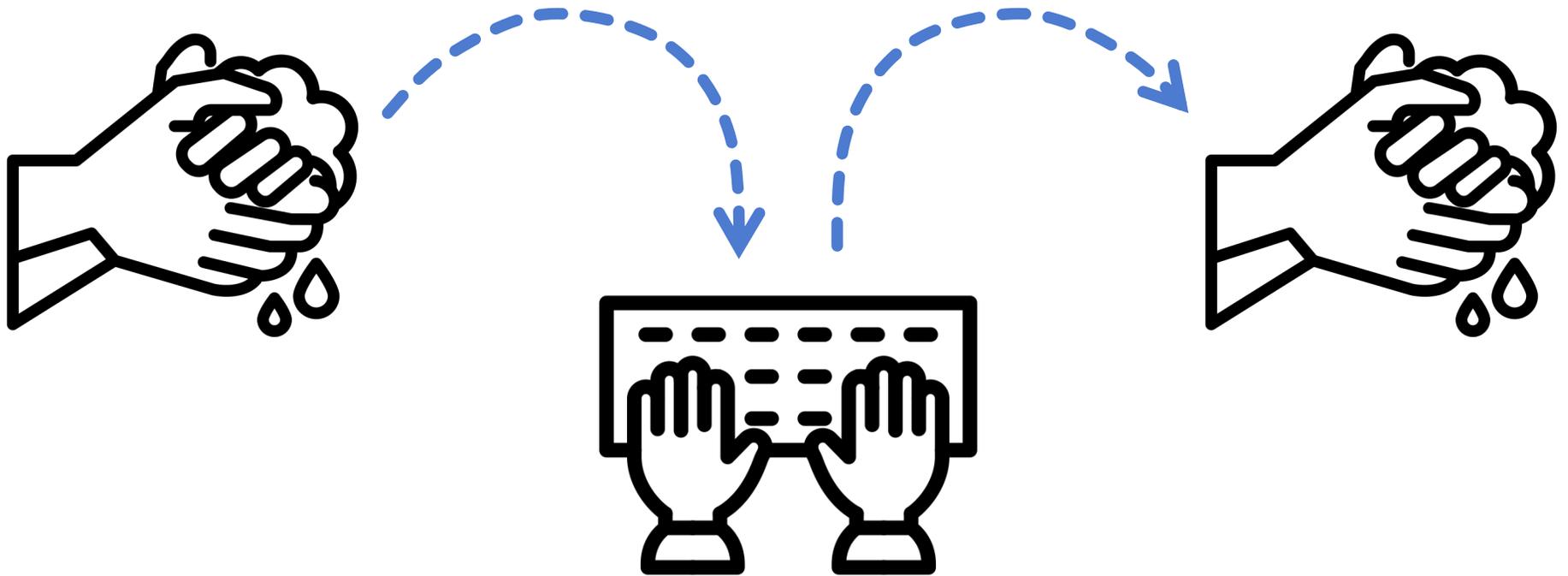


Is it **red**, **wet**, or **dirty**?

Wear gloves and then
perform hand hygiene.

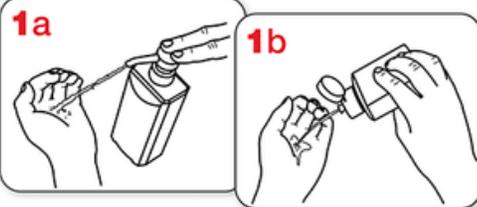


Clean in & clean out

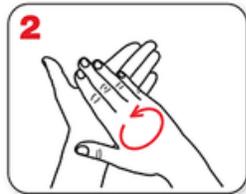


Best practices for hand hygiene

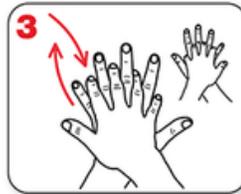
Alcohol-based hand sanitizer



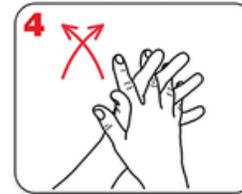
Apply a palmful of the product in a cupped hand and cover all surfaces.



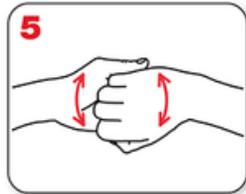
Rub hands palm to palm



right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa



palm to palm with fingers interlaced



backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked



rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa



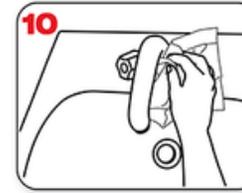
rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa



rinse hands with water



dry thoroughly with a single use towel

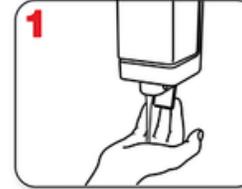


use towel to turn off faucet

Soap & water

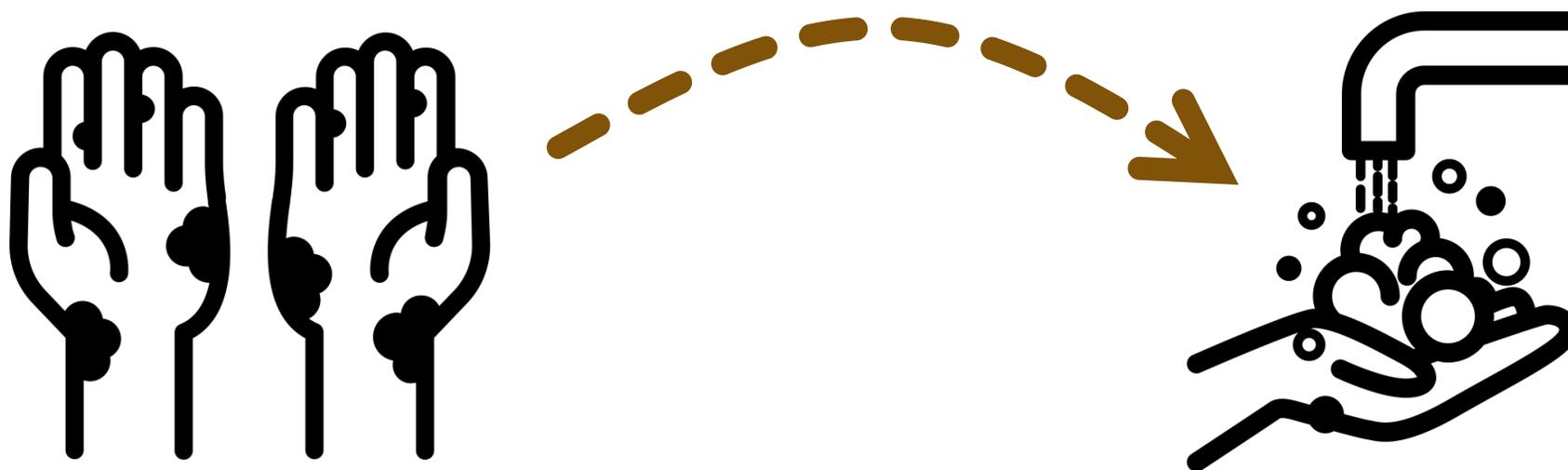


Wet hands with water



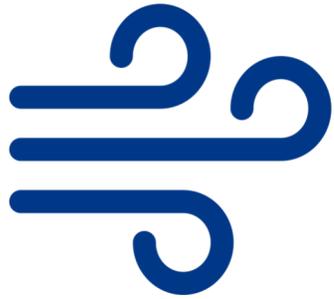
apply enough soap to cover all hand surfaces.

Use soap if it's soiled



Transmission- based precautions

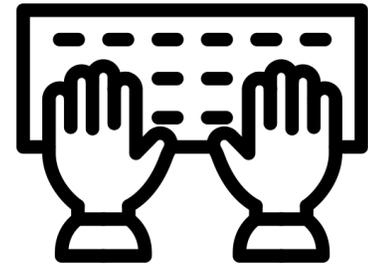
How germs are spread



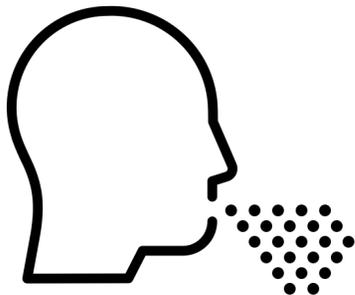
Airborne



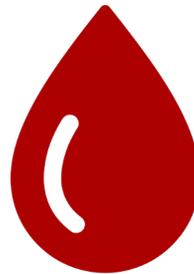
Body contact



Surfaces



Droplets
(sprays & splashes)



Blood
(wet or dried)



Body fluids

Personal protective equipment (PPE)



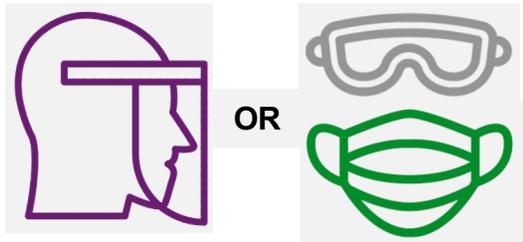
Airborne



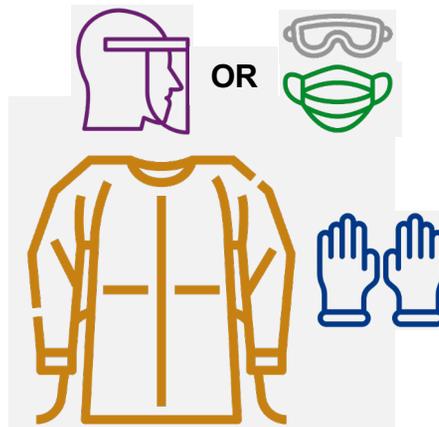
Body contact



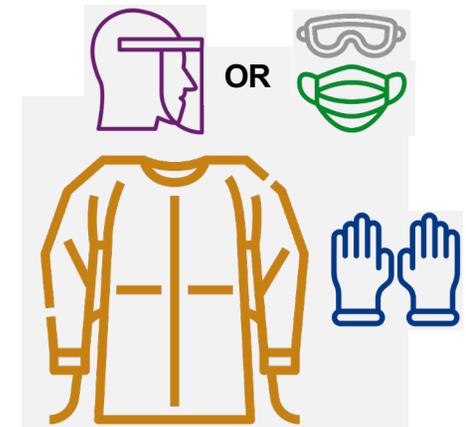
Surfaces



Droplets
(sprays & splashes)



Blood
(wet or dried)



Body fluids

Contact precautions



CONTACT PRECAUTIONS EVERYONE MUST:



Clean their hands, including before entering and when leaving the room.

PROVIDERS AND STAFF MUST ALSO:



Put on gloves before room entry. Discard gloves before room exit.



Put on gown before room entry. Discard gown before room exit.

Do not wear the same gown and gloves for the care of more than one person.

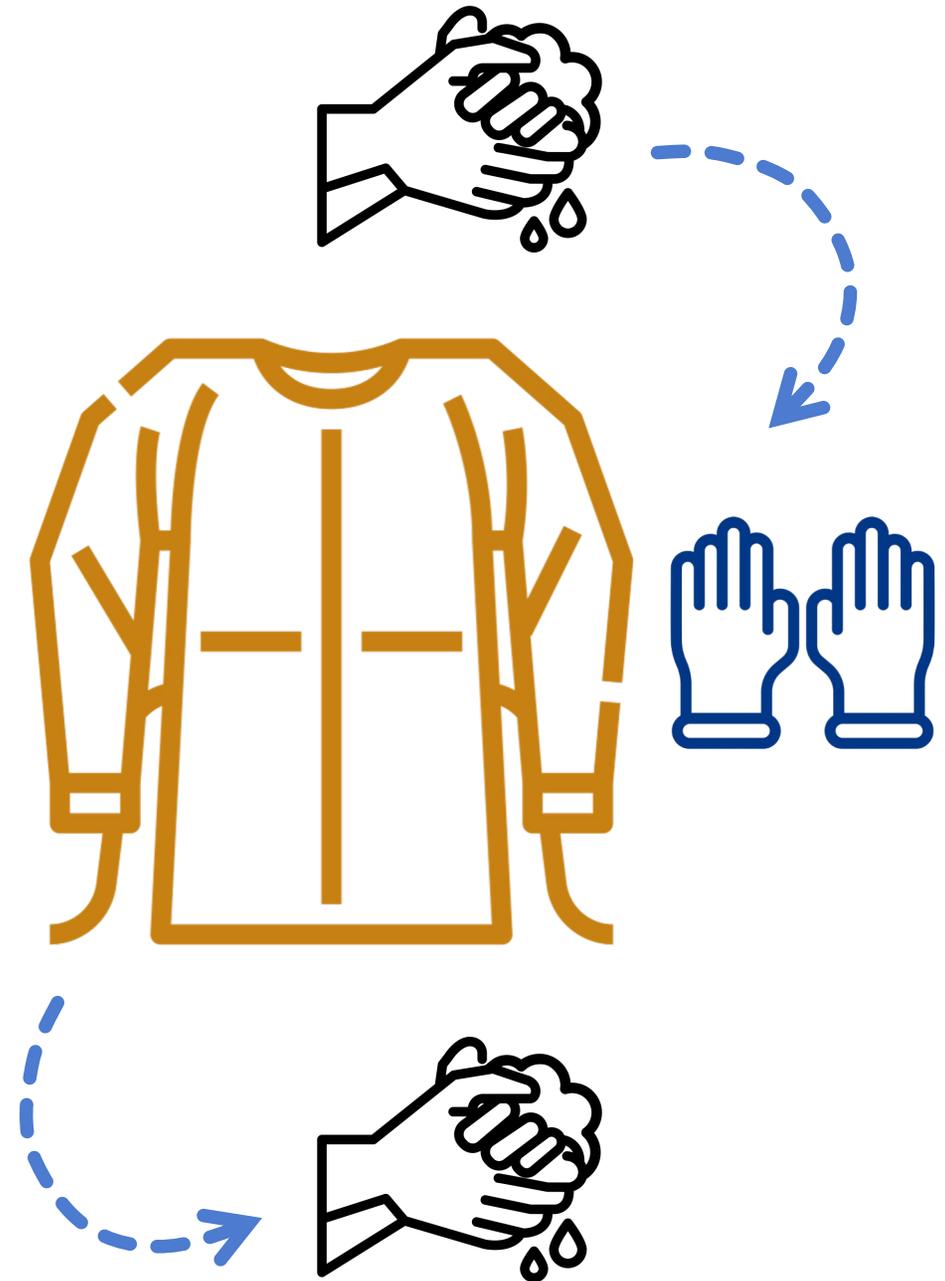


Use dedicated or disposable equipment. Clean and disinfect reusable equipment before use on another person.

CS19-306149-A



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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Droplet precautions



**DROPLET
PRECAUTIONS**



EVERYONE MUST:

Clean their hands, including before entering and when leaving the room.



Make sure their eyes, nose and mouth are fully covered before room entry.



or

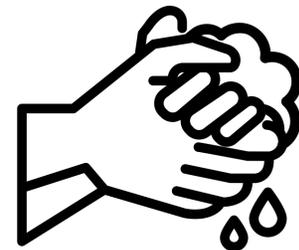
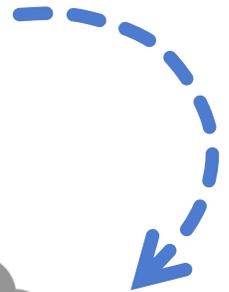


Remove face protection before room exit.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CS19-306149-A



Droplet precautions



**AIRBORNE
PRECAUTIONS**



EVERYONE MUST:



Clean their hands, including before entering and when leaving the room.



Put on a fit-tested N-95 or higher level respirator before room entry.

Remove respirator after exiting the room and closing the door.



Door to room must remain closed.

CS18-306149-A

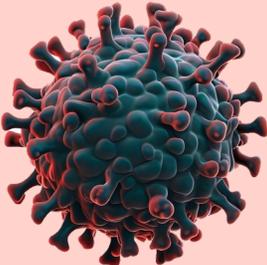


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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



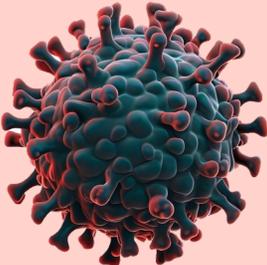
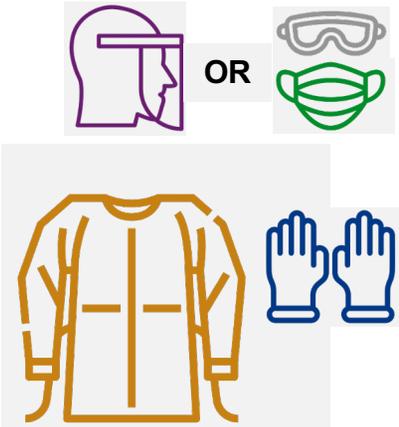
Bloodborne pathogens

Hepatitis B

Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Curable?
<p>Hepadnavirus (a DNA virus)</p> 	<p>Barrier-free contact with blood or body fluids (vaginal fluid, semen)</p> <p>May remain infectious on surfaces for up to 7 days</p>	<p>0.2% of Americans had hepatitis B in 2020</p> <p>1.2% of persons in state and federal prisons had hepatitis B in 2016</p>	<p>No</p> <p>But HBV can be controlled with daily medication</p> <p>Highly effective vaccines are available for people at risk of infection</p>

Virus image created using Microsoft Bing Image Creator (powered by DALL-E)
Viability outside body → <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/6111645/>

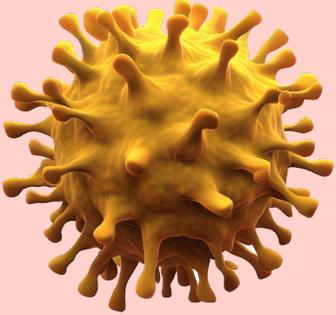
US prevalence in 2020 (660,000 of 329.5M) → <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10069827/>
Prison prevalence (16,367 of 1,421,700) → <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/medical-problems-reported-prisoners-survey-prison-inmates-2016>

Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Precautions
<p>Hepadnavirus (a DNA virus)</p> 	<p>Barrier-free contact with blood or body fluids (vaginal fluid, semen)</p> <p>May remain infectious on surfaces for up to 7 days</p>	<p>0.2% of Americans had hepatitis B in 2020</p> <p>1.2% of persons in state and federal prisons had hepatitis B in 2016</p>	<p>Standard</p> <p>If blood or bloody fluid anticipated:</p> 

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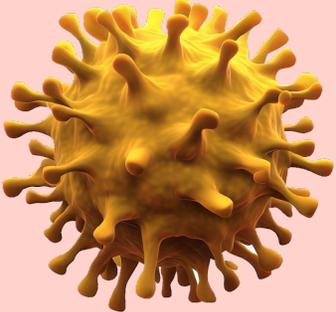
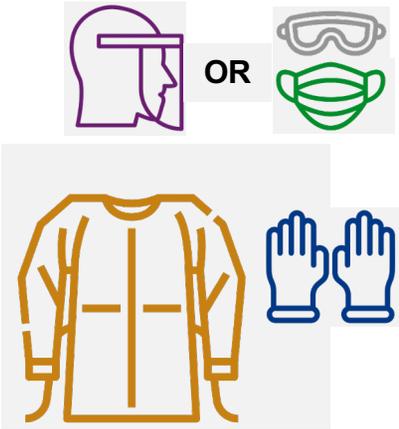
Hepatitis C

Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Curable?
<p>Hepacivirus (an RNA virus)</p> 	<p>Barrier-free contact with blood</p> <p>Sexual transmission is very rare</p> <p>May remain infectious on surfaces for up to 6 weeks</p>	<p>0.7% of Americans had hepatitis C in 2016</p> <p>8.8% of persons in state and federal prisons had hepatitis B in 2016</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>After 8-12 weeks of once-daily oral medication</p> <p>There is no vaccine against HCV</p>

Virus image created using Microsoft Bing Image Creator (powered by DALL-E)
Viability outside body → <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24273176/>

US prevalence in 2016 (2.4M of 323.1M) → <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10069827/>

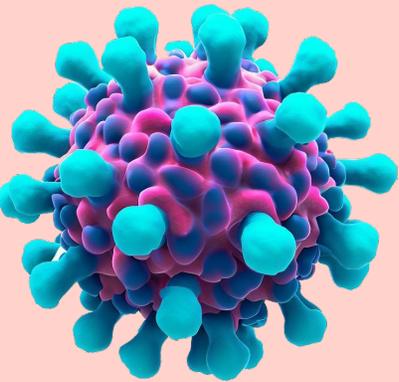
Prison prevalence (125,698 of 1,421,700) → <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/medical-problems-reported-prisoners-survey-prison-inmates-2016>

Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Precautions
<p>Hepacivirus (an RNA virus)</p> 	<p>Barrier-free contact with blood</p> <p>Sexual transmission is very rare</p> <p>May remain infectious on surfaces for up to 6 weeks</p>	<p>0.7% of Americans had hepatitis C in 2016</p> <p>8.8% of persons in state and federal prisons had hepatitis B in 2016</p>	<p>Standard</p> <p>If blood or bloody fluid anticipated:</p> 

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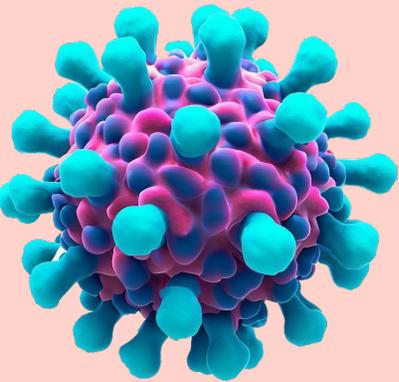
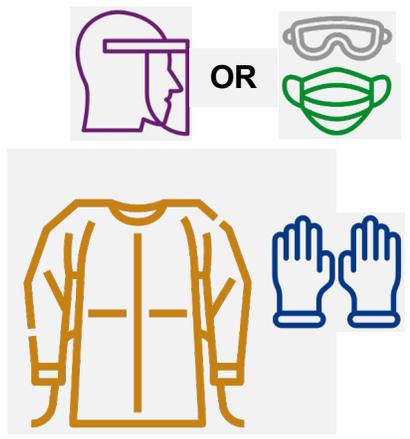
Prison prevalence (125,698 of 1,421,700) → <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/medical-problems-reported-prisoners-survey-prison-inmates-2016>

Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Curable?
<p>A type of retrovirus (an RNA virus)</p> 	<p>Barrier-free contact with blood or body fluids (vaginal fluid, semen, breast milk)</p> <p>May remain infectious on surfaces for at least 7 days</p>	<p>0.4% of Americans had HIV in 2020</p> <p>1.1% of persons in state and federal prisons had hepatitis B in 2016</p>	<p>No</p> <p>But HIV can be controlled with daily medication</p> <p>There is no vaccine against HIV</p>

Virus image created using Microsoft Bing Image Creator (powered by DALL-E)
Viability outside body → <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC263082/>

US prevalence (1.2M of 329.5M) → <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10069827/>

Prison prevalence (15,119 of 1,421,700) → <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/medical-problems-reported-prisoners-survey-prison-inmates-2016>

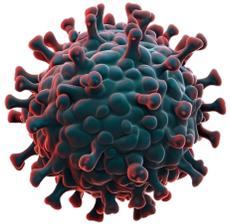
Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Precautions
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Prison prevalence (15,119 of 1,421,700) → <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/medical-problems-reported-prisoners-survey-prison-inmates-2016>

Bloodborne pathogens are occupational hazards

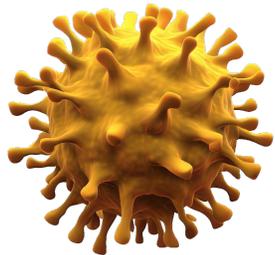


**Hepatitis B
Virus (HBV)**

One in
every

3

needlestick
exposures
results in a new
HBV infection

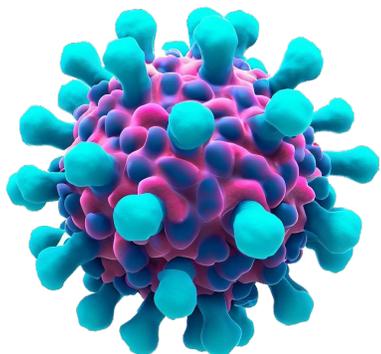


**Hepatitis C
Virus (HCV)**

One in
every

30

needlestick
exposures
results in a new
HCV infection



**Human
immunodeficiency
virus (HIV)**

One in
every

300

needlestick
exposures
results in a new
HIV infection

Protect yourself: search safely

33



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Prison_shivs_\(cropped\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Prison_shivs_(cropped).jpg)



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bleeding_finger.jpg

- Always wear gloves
- Look before you reach
- Never run fingers under surfaces you can't see
- Use common sense and best practices for pat-downs and other inspections

<https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/correctional-officer-cell-searches>
<https://academic.oup.com/cid/article/45/8/1047/344842>

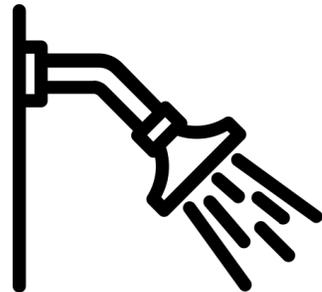
If you're exposed to blood...

1



Wash needlesticks and cuts with **soap and water** ASAP.

2



Flush splashes to nose, mouth, or eyes with water ASAP.

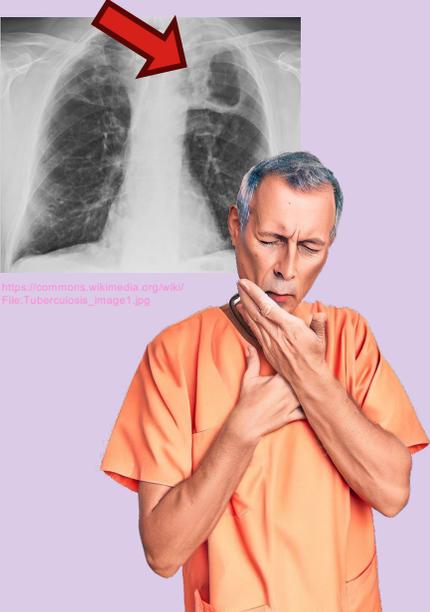
3



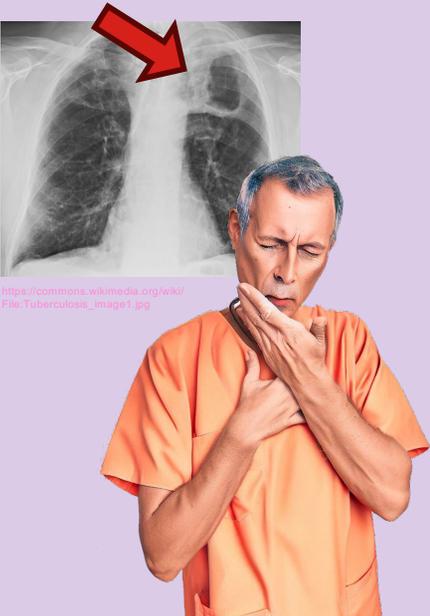
Report the exposure ASAP to ensure you get appropriate care.

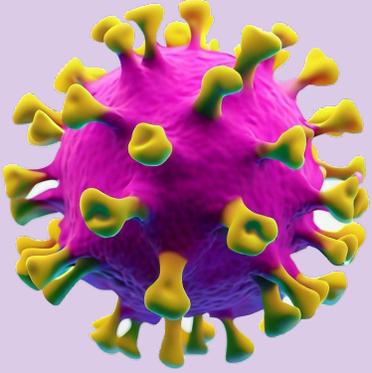
Respiratory pathogens

Tuberculosis (TB)

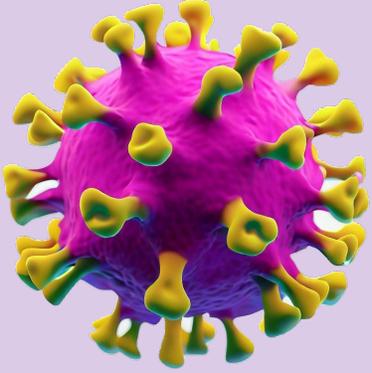
Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Curable?
<p>Bacteria (<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>)</p>  <p><small>https://iisc.krip4R31Ps</small></p>	<p>Aerosolized bacteria from people with TB lung disease</p>  <p><small>https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tuberculosis_image1.jpg</small></p>	<p>0.002% of Americans had active TB in 2022</p> <p>3.6% of persons in state and federal prisons had active TB in 2016</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>After ~ 6 months of treatment with oral medications</p> <p>The BCG vaccine for TB is not used in the United States</p>

Tuberculosis (TB)

Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Precautions
<p>Bacteria (<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>)</p>  <p>https://iisc.krip4R31Ps</p>	<p>Aerosolized bacteria from people with TB lung disease</p>  <p>https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tuberculosis_image1.jpg</p>	<p>0.002% of Americans had active TB in 2022</p> <p>3.6% of persons in state and federal prisons had active TB in 2016</p>	<p>Airborne</p>  <p>If blood or bloody fluid anticipated:</p>  <p>OR</p>  <p>AND</p>  <p> </p>

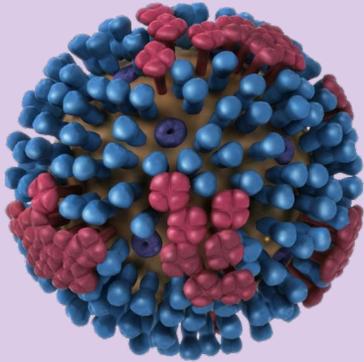
Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Curable?
<p>SARS-CoV-2 (an RNA virus)</p> 	<p>Droplets and aerosols generated by sneezing or coughing</p>  <small>https://pnh.cdc.gov/details.aspx?id=11161</small>	<p>30% of Americans have had COVID</p> <p>53% of persons in state and federal prisons have had COVID</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>With 5-10 days of medications</p> <p>mRNA-based vaccine effectiveness was 50-80% (lots of variables...)</p>

Virus image created using Microsoft Bing Image Creator (powered by DALL-E)
Reported US diagnoses through May 2023 (99.4M of 333.3M) → <https://usafacts.org/visualizations/coronavirus-covid-19-spread-map/>
Prison diagnoses through 2023 (660,000 of 1,256,000) → <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/blog/2023/04/21/pandemic-lessons-learned/>
COVID vaccine effectiveness → <https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#vaccine-effectiveness>

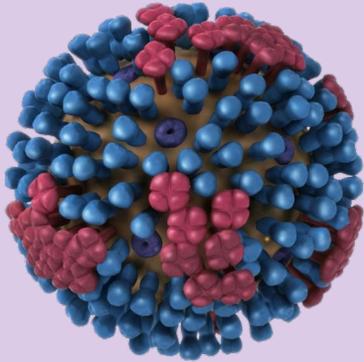
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COVID vaccine effectiveness → <https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#vaccine-effectiveness>

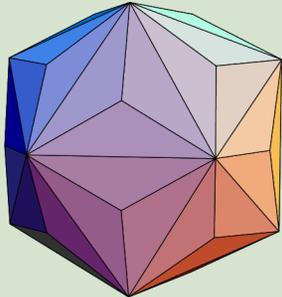
Flu (influenza)

Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Curable?
<p>Orthomyxovirus (a segmented RNA virus)</p>  <p>https://pnh.cdc.gov/Details.aspx?pid=11823</p>	<p>Droplets and aerosols generated by sneezing or coughing</p>  <p>https://pnh.cdc.gov/Details.aspx?pid=11161</p>	<p>16% of Americans had influenza in 2022-23 season</p> <p>??? of persons in state and federal prisons get influenza each season</p>	<p>Maybe</p> <p>Medication shortens symptoms and infectiousness</p> <p>Vaccine effectiveness averages 40-60% <i>(lots of variables...)</i></p>

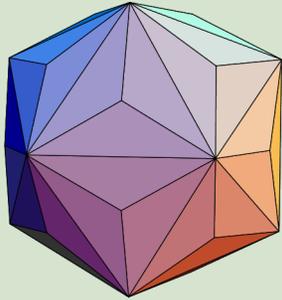
Flu (influenza)

Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Precautions
<p>Orthomyxovirus (a segmented RNA virus)</p>  <p>https://pnh.cdc.gov/Details.aspx?pid=111823</p>	<p>Droplets and aerosols generated by sneezing or coughing</p>  <p>https://pnh.cdc.gov/Details.aspx?pid=111161</p>	<p>16% of Americans had influenza in 2022-23 season</p> <p>??? of persons in state and federal prisons get influenza each season</p>	<p>Droplet</p>  <p>OR</p>  <p>AND</p>  <p>If blood or bloody fluid anticipated:</p>  

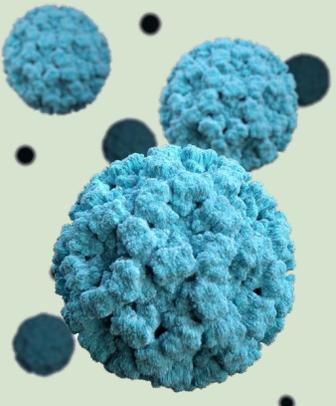
GI pathogens

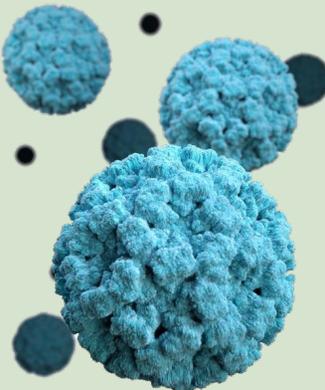
Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Curable?
<p>Hepatovirus (a non-enveloped RNA virus)</p>  <p>https://mathworld.wolfram.com/Triakisicosahedron.html</p>	<p>Ingesting viruses from an infected person's stool</p> <p>Shared injection drug equipment</p> <p>May remain infectious on surfaces for at least 28 days</p>	<p>19,900 Americans had hepatitis A in 2020</p> <p>11% of persons with hepatitis A in 2016-2020 had recently been incarcerated</p>	<p>Sort of</p> <p>Infection resolves on its own, providing lifelong immunity</p> <p>Vaccine effectiveness is $\geq 94\%$ and long-lived</p>

Viability outside body → <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30011724/> AND <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC272509/>
US count (19,900 estimated infections of 329.5M in 2020 = 0.006% of US population) → <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/statistics/2020surveillance/index.htm>
Incarceration data (2,093 of 18,327 cases) → <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35856418/>
Vaccine effectiveness → <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/rr/rr6905a1.htm>

Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Precautions
<p>Hepatovirus (a non-enveloped RNA virus)</p>  <p><small>https://mathworld.wolfram.com/Triakisicosahedron.html</small></p>	<p>Ingesting viruses from an infected person's stool</p> <p>Shared injection drug equipment</p> <p>May remain infectious on surfaces for at least 28 days</p>	<p>19,900 Americans had hepatitis A in 2020</p> <p>11% of persons with hepatitis A in 2016-2020 had recently been incarcerated</p>	<p>Standard</p> <p>If patient is incontinent of stool or you're otherwise concerned:</p> 

Viability outside body → <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30011724/> AND <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC272509/>
US count (19,900 estimated infections of 329.5M in 2020 = 0.006% of US population) → <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/statistics/2020surveillance/index.htm>
Incarceration data (2,093 of 18,327 cases) → <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35856418/>
Vaccine effectiveness → <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/rr/rr6905a1.htm>

Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Curable?
<p>A calicivirus (a non-enveloped RNA virus)</p>  <p>https://phil.cdc.gov/Details.aspx?pid=21348</p>	<p>Ingesting viruses from an infected person's stool or vomit</p> <p>May remain infectious on surfaces for at least 7 days</p>	<p>6.4% of Americans get norovirus each year</p> <p>??? of incarcerated persons acquire norovirus per year; outbreaks are explosive</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Infection resolves on its own, with supportive care</p> <p>There is no vaccine against norovirus</p>

Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Precautions
<p>A calicivirus (a non-enveloped RNA virus)</p>  <p>https://phil.cdc.gov/Details.aspx?pid=21348</p>	<p>Ingesting viruses from an infected person's stool or vomit</p> <p>May remain infectious on surfaces for at least 7 days</p>	<p>6.4% of Americans get norovirus each year</p> <p>??? of incarcerated persons acquire norovirus per year; outbreaks are explosive</p>	<p>Standard</p> <p>If patient is vomiting or having uncontrolled diarrhea:</p> 

Skin surface pathogens

Shingles (zoster)

Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Curable?
<p>Varicella zoster virus (VZV) (an enveloped DNA virus)</p> <p><small>https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Shingles_on_the_chest.jpg</small></p> 	<p>Contact with or inhalation of aerosolized material from shingles lesions</p> <p>People who have immunity to varicella are not at major risk from shingles (chickenpox infection or vaccination)</p>	<p>1 in 3 Americans will ever develop shingles</p> <p>??? incarcerated persons develop shingles each year</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Infection with VZV is lifelong, but medications can speed healing</p> <p>The shingles vaccine is highly effective</p>

Shingles (zoster)

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<p>Varicella zoster virus (VZV) (an enveloped DNA virus)</p> <p><small>https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Shingles_on_the_chest.jpg</small></p> 	<p>Contact with or inhalation of aerosolized material from shingles lesions</p> <p>People who have immunity to varicella are not at major risk from shingles (chickenpox infection or vaccination)</p>	<p>1 in 3 Americans will ever develop shingles</p> <p>??? incarcerated persons develop shingles each year</p>	<p>If widespread (disseminated), airborne AND contact precautions for protection of vulnerable coworkers and incarcerated persons</p>

Mpox (formerly monkeypox)

Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Curable?
<p>Mpox virus (an enveloped DNA virus)</p>  	<p>Inhalation of virus or skin contact with lesions, scabs, and/or contaminated surfaces</p> <p>Bedding and clothing are potentially contagious</p>	<p>30,487 Americans diagnosed with mpox since January 2023</p> <p>??? incarcerated persons had mpox</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Medications speed healing, but people with weakened immune systems are at risk for severe disease or death</p> <p>Vaccine helps!</p>

Skin image (TOP) → <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Clinical-Lesions-2023.1>
Skin image (BOTTOM) → <https://www.cmaj.ca/content/cmaj/194/29/E1031.full.pdf>
US estimated lifetime burden → <https://www.cdc.gov/shingles/surveillance.html>

Mpox (formerly monkeypox)

Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Precautions
<p>Mpox virus (an enveloped DNA virus)</p>  	<p>Inhalation of virus or skin contact with lesions, scabs, and/or contaminated surfaces</p> <p>Bedding and clothing are potentially contagious</p>	<p>30,487 Americans diagnosed with mpox since January 2023</p> <p>??? incarcerated persons had mpox</p>	<p>Airborne and Contact</p>  <p>OR</p>  <p>AND</p>   

Skin image (TOP) → <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MPX-Clinical-Lesions-2023.1>
Skin image (BOTTOM) → <https://www.cmaj.ca/content/cmaj/194/29/E1031.full.pdf>
US estimated lifetime burden → <https://www.cdc.gov/shingles/surveillance.html>

Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Curable?
<p>Bacteria (methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>)</p> <p><small>https://phil.cdc.gov/Details.aspx?pid=7826</small></p> 	<p>Contact with skin lesions or the skin of persons colonized with the bacteria</p> <p>Bedding and clothing are potentially contagious</p>	<p>1.5% of Americans carry MRSA in their nostril(s)</p> <p>5-85% of incarcerated persons carry MRSA in their nostril(s)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Invasive infections with MRSA can be successfully treated with antibiotics</p> <p>There is no vaccine for MRSA</p>

Caused by	Transmitted by	Burden	Precautions
<p>Bacteria (methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>)</p> <p><small>https://phil.cdc.gov/Details.aspx?pid=7826</small></p> 	<p>Contact with skin lesions <u>or</u> the skin of persons colonized with the bacteria</p> <p>Bedding and clothing are potentially contagious</p>	<p>1.5% of Americans carry MRSA in their nostril(s)</p> <p>5-85% of incarcerated persons carry MRSA in their nostril(s)</p>	<p>Standard</p> <p>If patient has an uncovered skin lesion or open wound:</p> 



Questions?

Christopher Hurt, MD
churt@med.unc.edu