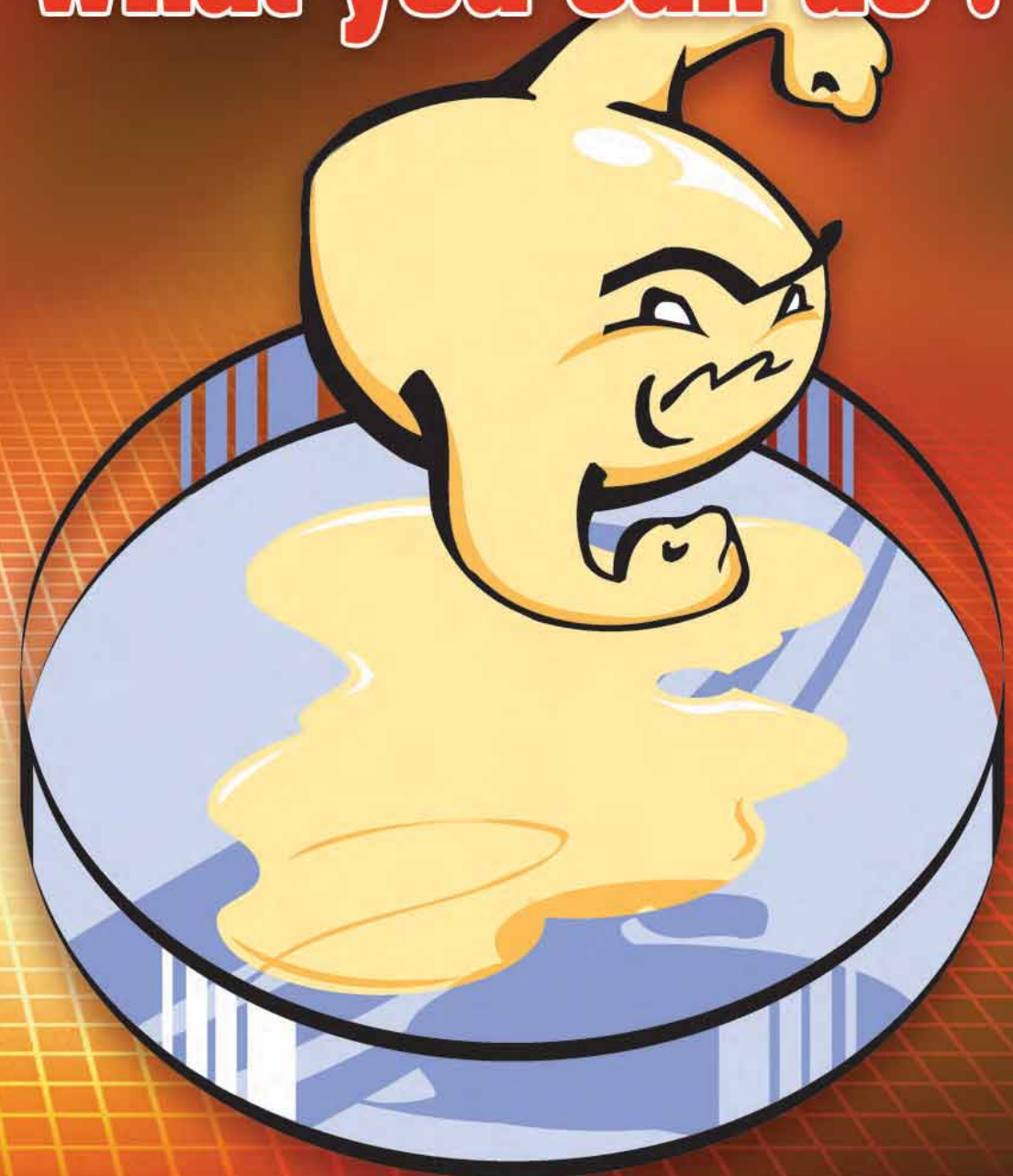




# MRSA

what you can do . . .



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# MRSA

# Solutions

## FAQ's • Prevention • Solutions

### Frequently Asked Questions about MRSA

• **What is MRSA?**

**MRSA** or **Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus** is an antibiotic resistant strain of staph bacteria.

• **How do people become infected with MRSA?**

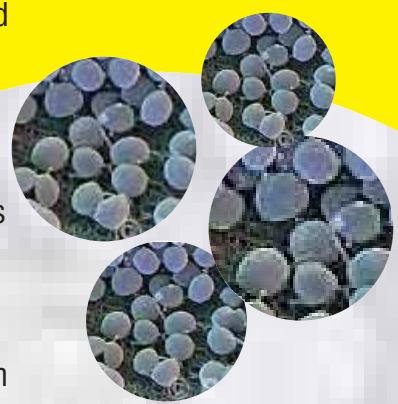
25% to 30% of the population has staph on their skin or in their nose. Approximately 1% is colonized with **MRSA**. Infections occur most frequently in athletic locker rooms, hospitals and healthcare facilities among people with weakened immune systems and surgical wounds.\*

• **What is CA-MRSA?**

**Community Acquired MRSA** occurs outside hospital and healthcare facilities on otherwise healthy people where crowding occurs such as schools or prisons. Infections usually manifest in the form of skin infections or boils. **CA-MRSA** is potentially the most dangerous strain of the bacteria.

• **How does CA-MRSA Spread?**

Factors that have been associated with the spread of **CA-MRSA** skin infections include: close skin-to-skin contact, openings in the skin such as cuts or abrasions, contaminated items and surfaces, crowded living conditions, and poor hygiene.\*



### Preventing The Spread and Infection Of MRSA

*The Center for Disease Control (CDC) recommends following the 5 C's for controlling the spread of MRSA. Crowding, Contact, Compromised skin, Contaminated items and surfaces, and Cleanliness.*

- **Crowding and Contact:** **MRSA** is transmitted most frequently by direct skin-to-skin contact or contact with shared items or surfaces that have come into contact with **MRSA**.
- **Compromised Skin:** Skin lesions are the primary source of **MRSA** infections. Open wounds should be covered with dry clean bandages to prevent exposure to the **MRSA** bacteria.
- **Contaminated items:** Cleaning contaminated equipment and surfaces with detergent-based cleaners or Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant cleaners is effective at removing **MRSA** from the environment.
- **Cleanliness:** *Wash hands frequently with soap and warm water* or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, especially after changing the bandage or touching an infected wound. Clothing should be washed in hot water (160 degrees) using laundry detergent and bleach and dried on high heat to kill the bacteria.



**FULLSAN II ONE STEP NO RINSE DISINFECTANT**

**Fullsan II** is a one-step no-rinse dual quaternary disinfectant that is effective against a broad spectrum of bacteria (**MRSA**), is virucidal (including HIV-1, HCV, HBV ) and inhibits the growth of mold and mildew and their odors when used as directed. This product has been formulated to aid in the reduction of cross-contamination on treated surfaces, not only in hospitals, but also in schools, institutions and industry. USDA C1. EPA Registered.

Available: 9471 (4x1 gal)  
9475 (2x2.5 gal)  
94755 (55 gal drum)



**FULLSAN 128 NEUTRAL GERMICIDAL CLEANER**

**Fullsan 128** cleans and disinfects floor surfaces in one step without damaging, dulling or removing floor finish. EPA registered disinfectant cleaner and deodorizer for all hard surfaces. Bactericidal (**MRSA**), virucidal, fungicidal, staphylocidal, pseudomonacidal, effective against HIV-1 (AIDS virus). USDA A-1.

Available: 9451 (4x1 gal)  
9455 (2x2.5 gal)  
94555 (55 gal drum)



**SPRAY 'n SAN™ ULTRA READY-TO-USE DISINFECTANT SPRAY**

**Spray 'n San™ Ultra** is a one-step non-acid ready-to-use general cleaner, disinfectant and deodorizer used for homes, hospitals, nursing homes, institutional, and industrial use. It is highly effective against a wide variety of pathogenic microorganisms including bacteria, antibiotic-resistant bacteria (**MRSA**), viruses, fungi, mold and mildew. USDA C-4. EPA Registered.

Available: 9012 (12x32 oz. bottles)



\*Center for Disease Control and Prevention