

DCS-100N

EFFECTIVE AGAINST MRSA



Who is at risk?

Healthcare, Educational and Athletic Facilities



DCS-100N - Multi-Purpose, pH Neutral, Germicidal detergent and deodorant. No Rinse formula for use on hard, non-porous surfaces such as floors, walls, metal surfaces, porcelain, and plastic. *Pseudomonacidal, Staphylocidal, Salmonellacidal, Bactericidal, Fungicidal, Mildewstat, and Virucidal.* Epa Registered.

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FAQ

QUOTED FROM THE CDC WEBSITE: WWW.CDC.GOV

What is MRSA (Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus)? Some staph bacteria are resistant to antibiotics. MRSA is a type of staph that is resistant to antibiotics called beta-lactams. Beta-lactam antibiotics include methicillin and other more common antibiotics such as oxacillin, penicillin and amoxicillin. While 25% to 30% of the population is colonized with staph, approximately 1% is colonized with MRSA.

Who gets staph or MRSA infections? Staph infections, including MRSA, occur most frequently among persons in hospitals and healthcare facilities (such as nursing homes and dialysis centers) who have weakened immune systems. These healthcare-associated staph infections include surgical wound infections, urinary tract infections, bloodstream infections, and pneumonia.

What is community-associated MRSA (CA-MRSA)? Staph and MRSA can also cause illness in persons outside of hospitals and healthcare facilities. MRSA infections that are acquired by persons who **have not** been recently (within the past year) hospitalized or had a medical procedure (such as dialysis, surgery, catheters) are known as CA-MRSA infections. Staph or MRSA infections in the community are usually manifested as skin infections, such as pimples and boils, and occur in otherwise healthy people.

In what settings do MRSA skin infections occur? **MRSA skin infections can occur anywhere.** Some settings have factors that make it easier for MRSA to be transmitted.

- These factors, referred to as the 5 C's, are as follows: Crowding, frequent skin-to-skin Contact, Compromised skin (i.e., cuts or abrasions), Contaminated items and surfaces, and lack of Cleanliness.
- Locations where the 5 C's are common include schools, dormitories, military barracks, households, correctional facilities, and daycare centers.

How common are staph and MRSA infections? Staph bacteria are one of the most common causes of skin infection in the United States and are a common cause of pneumonia, surgical wound infections, and bloodstream infections. The majority of MRSA infections occur among patients in hospitals or other healthcare settings; however, it is becoming more common in the community setting. Data from a prospective study in 2003, suggests that 12% of clinical MRSA infections are community-associated, but this varies by geographic region and population.

How can I prevent staph or MRSA skin infections? **Practice good hygiene:**

1. Keep your hands clean by washing thoroughly with soap and water or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
2. Keep cuts and scrapes clean and covered with a bandage until healed.
3. Avoid contact with other people's wounds or bandages.
4. Avoid sharing personal items such as towels or razors.

How should I use DCS-100n?

1. **Mix at the proper dilution per the instructions on the label.**
2. **Clean all contaminated surfaces well, leaving surface damp with clean solution.**
3. **Surface should remain wet for 10 minutes for maximum Disinfection of the area.**