

Should students with MRSA skin infections be excluded from school?

Students with MRSA infections should not be excluded from attending school unless directed by a physician. This should be reserved for those with wound drainage ("pus") that cannot be covered and contained with a clean, dry bandage.



Should athletes with MRSA skin infections be excluded from participation?

If sport-specific rules do not exist, generally athletes can participate if their wounds can be covered by a securely attached bandage or dressing that will contain all drainage and remain intact throughout the activity. Athletes with active infections or open wounds should not use community water facilities like swimming pools until they are healed. Athletic teams should be educated about hygiene and the appropriate cleaning of surfaces and other items that are frequently touched with bare skin.

Should the school be notified that my child has a MRSA infection?

Most schools require that any communicable disease be reported to the student's teacher or administration. Consult with your school about its policy for notification of skin infections.

Should the entire school community be notified of every MRSA infection?

It is not necessary to inform the entire school community about a single MRSA infection. Medical judgment of the school nurse/physician should be used along with consultation with the local public health authorities to guide infection control policies. In the absence of a school healthcare provider, schools are encouraged to contact their local health department for guidance on whether parental or community notification is necessary.

Should schools close because of a MRSA infection?

It is not necessary to close schools because of a MRSA infection in a student as transmission can be prevented by simple measures such as hand washing and covering the infection site.

**Please see
www.cdc.gov/mrsa
for more information.**



**Methicillin-resistant
Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
and School-Age
Children**



What is MRSA (methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*)?

MRSA is methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, a type of staph bacteria that is resistant to certain antibiotics. These antibiotics include methicillin, nafcillin, oxacillin, and cefazolin.

MRSA can cause skin infections that may look like a pimple or boil and can be red, swollen, painful, or have pus or other drainage. More serious infections such as pneumonia, and bone or bloodstream infections are rare in healthy children who get MRSA skin infections. In Tennessee from 2015-2021, 2.4% of MRSA bloodstream infections were among those 18 years or younger.

How is MRSA transmitted?

MRSA is usually transmitted by direct skin-to-skin contact or contact with shared items or surfaces that have come into contact with someone else's infection (e.g., towels, used bandages, razor blades).

Are Staph and MRSA infections treatable?

Yes. MRSA skin infections can be effectively treated by drainage of pus with or without antibiotics. If antibiotics are needed there are still available antibiotic options which will treat MRSA.

How can I prevent Staph or MRSA skin infections?

1. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water or 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.
5. Shower with soap and water immediately after athletic games or practices.
6. Wash athletic clothing and uniforms after each use.
7. Wipe down surfaces that come in direct contact with people's bare skin or open wounds with standard disinfectants.

If I have a MRSA infection, how can I prevent spreading it to others?

1. Keep wounds covered with clean, dry bandages until healed.
2. Seek medical care and follow your healthcare provider's instructions on proper care of the wound.
3. Wash your hands often, particularly after changing bandages or coming into contact with the wound.
4. Do not share items that contact your skin such as towels, soap, razors or clothing with others.

If I suspect a MRSA infection, what should I do?

Closely watch minor skin problems — pimples, insect bites, cuts and scrapes. MRSA wounds are often mistaken for spider bites. Do not try to treat the infection yourself by picking or popping the sore. If wounds develop tenderness, skin redness, swelling, warmth, or pus drainage, see a medical professional.



What symptoms should I look for that would indicate a more serious MRSA infection?

Though unusual in healthy individuals, MRSA can cause more serious infections such as pneumonia and bone/blood infections. Symptoms such as fevers, chills, muscle and joint pains, dizziness, fast breathing and fast heartbeat, and confusion are indicative of a severe infection. If you are experiencing these symptoms, call your doctor or go to the emergency department immediately.