

ABOUT MRSA

WHAT?

MRSA (Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus) also referred to as superbug is the most common cause of MDRO (Multi Drug Resistant Organism) infections in hospitals and nursing homes. In Europe the population-weighted mean percentage of MRSA in 2013 was 18 %1.

MRSA IS

SPREAD

MOSTLY

VIA HANDS²

61%

OF HEALTH-CARE PROFESSIONALS DO NOT CLEAN THEIR HANDS COR-RECTLY.3

WHY?

The reason for its continuous spread are inadequate implementation of preventive infection control procedures and the non-critical use of antibiotics, together with the fact that MRSA can be transmitted by simple hand contact.

MRSA CAUSE

2 - 3

TIMES LONGER HOSPITAL STAYS 200-bed hospital incurs statistically

US \$ 1'779'283

IN ANNUAL MRSA INFECTION-RELATED EXPENSES²

B. BRAUN MRSA PREVENTION & DECOLONIZATION PORTFOLIO

AIM: REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF SUCH INFECTIONS

PREVENTION

Hand Hygiene Products & Promotion









Surface Disinfection

Meliseptol®

Meliseptol® Foam pure



Meliseptol® Wipes Sensitive

DECOLONIZATION

Treatment system for MRSA decolonization



Wound decolonization



Prontosan⁶

Instrument Disinfection





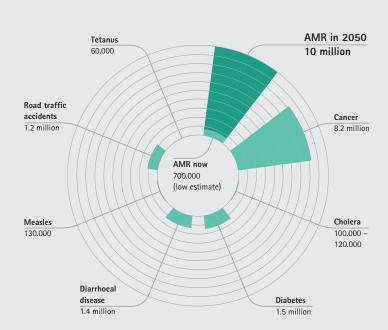




Stabimed® ultra

SPEND US\$ 1 FOR HAND HYGIENE PROMOTION AND SAVE 23.7 \$ INFECTION RELATED COST.3

WHAT HAPPENS IF WE DO NOT TAKE MEASURES?



Continued rise in resistance by 2050 would lead to 10 million people dying every year and a reduction of 2% to 3.5% in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It would cost the world up to 100 trillion USD.

Source: AMR review. Antimicrobial Resistance: Tackling a crisis for the health and wealth of nations Chaired by Jim O'Neill. December 2014

¹ ECDC, 2014, http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/_layouts/forms/Publication_DispForm.aspx?List=4f55ad51-4aed-4d32-b960-af70113dbb90&ID=1205 (accessed 2 May 2016)

² WHO, 2014, http://www.who.int/gpsc/5may/MDRO_literature-review.pdf?ua=1 (accessed 25.09.2016) ³ WHO; Presentation: WHO_Facts_DRT661; "Health-Care Associated Infection and Hand Hygiene Improvement -Slides for the Hand Hygiene Co-ordinator", under http://www.who.int (accessed 2 May 2016)