

Odem Edroy ISD
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Approved by School Board on December 11, 2007

Protocol and Procedures for Possible Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus

Condition

Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA)

Early signs of illness

Staph infections begin abruptly. Symptoms may include area of redness on the skin, swelling and/or pain, and impetigo, followed by a pustule, abscess, boil or carbuncle (red, lumpy sores filled with pus).

Exclusion from attendance

If sore has a large area of redness, observed as an infected pimple, insect bite, spider bite or sore that is draining (oozing pus or bleeding), has red streaks, warm to touch, or is causing a person to have fever, the student will be excluded from class until student has been seen by medical doctor. The nurse can decide on a case by case basis.

Readmission Criteria

The student will be excluded from attendance until the student has seen a medical doctor and been on medication for 24 hours.

Notes for prevention and treatment

- Encourage frequent handwashing with soap and warm water and/or antiseptic hand gel for at least 15 seconds before eating, after using the restroom and after blowing your nose.
- Keep open and draining sores or lesions covered.
- Avoid contact with other people's infections or anything contaminated by an infection.
- MRSA can survive on environmental surfaces (any surface exposed to sweat, saliva, and body fluids) most common in bathroom, gyms, classrooms, cafeteria, and other community areas.
- Cleaning should be done with a 1:100 bleach solution or an EPA approved disinfectant according to manufacturer's instructions.
- Shared items (telephones, computer keyboards, remote controls, combs, brushes, scissors, clippers, toys, exercise equipment, furniture) may provide opportunities for Staph transmission.
- Avoid participating in contact sports or other skin to skin contact until the infection has completely healed.