



Kent City Health Department

414 E. Main St. Kent OH 44240

330-678-8109

FACT SHEET

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www.kentpublichealth.org

BY THE NUMBERS

Staph (Staphylococcus aureus) Infection

■ ■ 17% of Portage County adults who used ***drugs** did so almost every day, and 64% did so less than once a month.

Source: **2016 Portage County Community Health Assessment**

Ongoing prevention needed

Staphylococcus aureus is a germ found on people's skin which can cause serious infections if it gets into the blood and can lead to sepsis or death. Staph can spread in and between hospitals and other healthcare facilities, and in communities. People are at higher risk for staph infection when they have surgery or stay in healthcare facilities, have medical devices in their body, ***inject drugs**, or when they come in close contact with someone who has staph. The rise of staph infections in communities may be connected to the [opioid overdose crisis](#).

119,000

Over 119,000 staph infections occurred in the bloodstream during 2017

20,000

Approximately 20,000 patients died from a bloodstream staph infection in 2017

9 %

Nearly 1 in 10 serious staph infections in 2016 were from people who injected drugs like opioids.

What puts people at risk for serious staph infections?

In Communities?

- ♣ Uncovered or draining wounds
- ♣ Sharing personal hygiene items
- ♣ Healthcare facility stays
- ♣ Injection drug use

In Hospitals?

- ♣ Hospital stays or surgery
- ♣ Exposure to infected patients
- ♣ Medical devices use (like IV's)

In Other Healthcare Facilities?

- ♣ Outpatient surgeries and procedures, dialysis
- ♣ Nursing Home stays

Want to learn more? Source: www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/staph/



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

PROBLEM

Staph infection can be deadly:

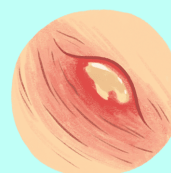
- ■ Staph is a leading cause of infections in healthcare.
- ■ Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) is a bacterium that causes infections in different parts of the body. It's tougher to treat than most strains of staph because it's resistant to some commonly used antibiotics.
- ■ Increases of staph infections may be connected to the rise in drug abuse. 9% happened in people who injected drugs and reported infections rose 5% in 2016.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

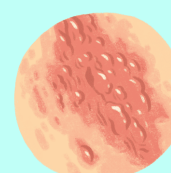
Everyone can:

- ■ Tell healthcare providers if diagnosed with resistance infections; watch for signs of infection and its complications including sepsis; keep hands clean and cover wounds; avoid sharing items that contact skin, such as soap, towels, razors and needles:
www.cdc.gov/mrsa/community

Staph Infection: Skin-Related Symptoms



Boils



Cellulitis



Infection in hair follicles



Impetigo



Paronychia

verywell



Resource:
www.cdc.gov
1-800-CDC-INFO(232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348