Title:

Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in the Correctional Facilities: The Need for Infection Prevention Education

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Session Title:

Rising Stars of Nursing Invited Posters - Group 1

Slot (superslotted):

RSG STR 1: Thursday, September 25, 2014: 9:45 AM-10:30 AM

Slot (superslotted):

RSG STR 1: Thursday, September 25, 2014: 2:30 PM-3:15 PM

Keywords:

Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), Sebaceous cyst (boil) and Treatment protocol

References:

References Center for Disease Control (2010) Protect Correctional Staff from MRSA. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2013-120/pdfs/2013-120.pdf Malcolm, B. , (2011). The rise of methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus in U.S. correctional populations. Journal of Correctional Health Care,17(3), 254–265. Retrieved from http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3116074/

Learning Activity:

LEARNI NG OBJECTI VES	EXPAN DED CONTE NT OUTLIN E	TIME ALLOT TED	FACULTY/SPE AKER	TEACHING/LEA RNING METHOD	EVALUATION/FE EDBACK
Example	Example	Example	Example	Example	Example
selected definition of the term,	Definitio ns of "curricul um" Course of study Arrange ments of instructio nal materials The subject matter	20 minutes	Name, Credentials	Lecture PowerPoint presentation Participant feedback	Group discussion: What does cultural training mean to you?

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		that is taught Cultural "training" Planned engagem ent of learners				
	State ways necessary for the identificati on and preventati ve measures of MRSA	What is MRSA, Spider bites, boil, cyst	5minutes	Dorothy Uhurebor	Poster Presentation (Power Point)	What is MRSA? How can you identify MRSA?
	Evidenced based practice on related to prevention and treatment of the spread of MRSA	such as	10 minutes	Dorothy Uhurebor	Poster Presentation (Power Point)	Name 2 Preventative Measure and I treatment for MRSA
	Establish facilities policy and procedures on identificati on, prevention and treatment protocol for MRSA	Making post card on MRSA		Dorothy Uhurebor	Poster Presentation (Power Point)	List 2 facilities policies and procedure that can be include to help identify, prevent and treat MRSA

Abstract Text:

Abstract

Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) infections are commonly associated with hospitalized patients. However, MRSA infection is not just in the hospitalized patients. Recently, the correctional facilities are one of the populations that experienced a rise in Community Associated Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (CA-MRSA) and have witnessed increased outbreaks of MRSA. Until the 1990s, when (CA)-MRSA infection emerged in individuals with no hospital risk factors, Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) was confined to hospitals settings and contacts (Malcolm, 2011).

The increase in this outbreak in this population could be attributed to colonization (nasal) and multiple risk factors such as ventilation, closed environment and overcrowding. Community Associated Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*(CA-MRSA) is one of the leading cause of Sebaceous cyst, boil (skin and soft tissue) infections in most correction facility. The Center for Disease Control (CDC) recommends the use of standard precaution to help prevent the transmission of MRSA in the correction facilities (CDC, 2010). Raising awareness on the Identification of MRSA is vital to preventing the spread of this highly infectious bacterium. Increased awareness and education of staff and inmates in correctional facilities that will result in change in facilities treatment protocol and a practice change amongst employees and inmates in the facilities.

This poster presentation will focus on increasing awareness, staff and inmate education, identificating and preventing of Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) skin infection. Educate staff and inmate on prevention and treatment of Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) prevention and treatment as recommended by regulatory agencies such as Center for Disease Control, National Commission for Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) and the Bureau of Prisons. Establish facilities policy and procedure of Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) management and provide staff and inamtes education to promote compliance. The poster will conclude with recommendations from evidenced based research regarding treatment protocol.