

**Massage Therapy
Continuing Education
SAMPLE COURSEWORK**

NCBTMB Provider #451897-12

www.nirvanamassagecenational.com



COURSE NAME

3 CEUs

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It is the responsibility of the massage therapist and/or medical professional to determine what precautions to take in the particular field and to abide by their scope of practice.



COURSE OUTLINE

Chapter One: What is MRSA?

Chapter Two: How does MRSA become Resistant to Antibiotics?

Chapter Three: MRSA Symptoms

Chapter Four: Diagnosis of MRSA beyond Symptomology

Chapter Five: How is MRSA Treated?

Chapter Six: How Does MRSA Spread?

Chapter Seven: Prevention

Chapter Eight: Disinfecting for MRSA



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1. Click this link: **<http://www.samplelink.com>**
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Note:

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WE WOULD LOVE TO GET YOUR OPINIONS ABOUT THIS COURSEWORK. AN E-MAIL WILL BE SENT WITH A LINK FOR COURSE EVALUATION.



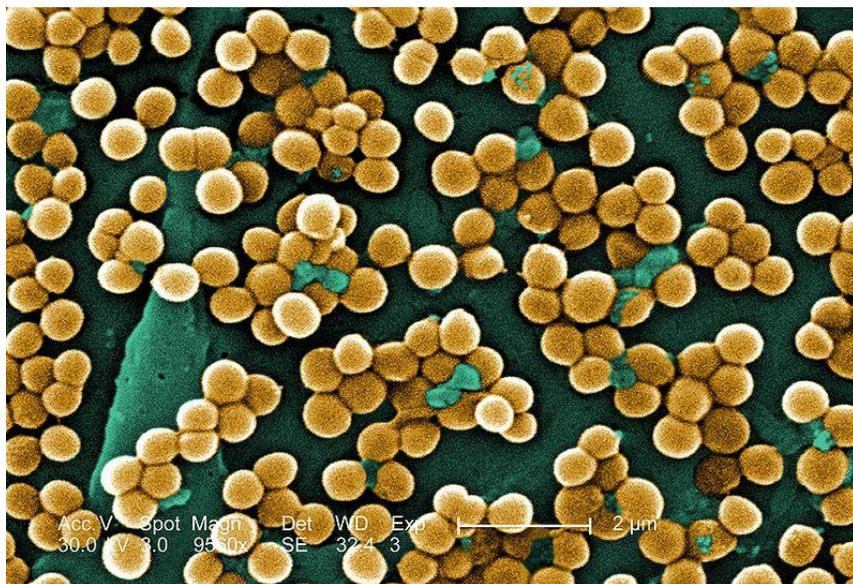
COURSE BEGINS NOW

Chapter One

What Is MRSA?

MRSA stands for *Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus*. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), MRSA is “a type of *staph* bacteria that is resistant to certain antibiotics called beta-lactams. These antibiotics include methicillin and other more common antibiotics such as oxacillin, penicillin, and amoxicillin. In the community, most MRSA infections are skin infections.”ⁱ





MRSA bacteria

This antibiotic resistance means that MRSA can be very difficult to treat, since it is a form of staph germ that does not respond to antibiotic treatments that are generally used to combat staph infections.

In general, *Staphylococcus Aureus* bacteria live on the skin and in the nose of its human carriers, and is often harmless. Up to 30% of the population of the United Kingdom are carriers, according to some estimates, without showing any negative symptoms. The infection becomes harmful when it enters the body through a wound. Once the infection occurs, most people with healthy immune symptoms can fight it off with little medical treatment. Those with weakened immune systems are more susceptible to developing severe cases, and those cases are made even more severe when the staph



infection turns out to be MRSA (due to its resistance to traditional treatments).ⁱⁱⁱ

The most common form of MRSA occurs in hospitals or other health care settings, among patients with a lowered immune system. When MRSA happens in a health care environment, it is called “health care-associated MRSA” or HA-MRSA. Incidences of HA-MRSA most commonly occur as the result of “invasive procedures or devices, such as surgeries, intravenous tubing or artificial joints.”^{iv}

MRSA in hospital settings is the second most common cause of healthcare-associated infections, and the most common cause of surgical site infections and ventilator-associated pneumonia.^v

i Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) Infections,” <http://www.cdc.gov/mrsa/>

ii Wikimedia Commons, Janice Haney Carr, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:CDC-10046-MRSA.jpg>

iii Medical News Today, “What is MRSA? Why is MRSA a Concern? How is MRSA Treated?” <http://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/10634.php>

iv Mayo Clinic, “MRSA Infection,” <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/mrsa/DS00735>



∨ CDC, "Healthcare Associated Infections Elimination,"
http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/pdfs/toolkits/MRSA_toolkit_white_020910_v2.pdf

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