

MRSP dermatology fact sheet

Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius* (MRSP)



KEY FACTS

- *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius* (SP) are normal skin/mucosal flora found on dogs and cats.
- Methicillin resistance = resistance to all β -lactam antimicrobials (including β -lactamase inhibitor combinations).
- Emerging opportunistic pathogen in Australia – 12% clinical SP infections MRSP, 8% healthy urban dogs MRSP carriers.
- MRSP vs Methicillin-susceptible SP
 - No more pathogenic
 - No difference in clinical disease.
- Many MRSP carry other resistance genes, sometimes extensive drug resistance.

β -lactams

- ❌ Penicillin
- ❌ Amoxycillin
- ❌ Cephalosporins*
- ❌ Carbapenems
- ❌ Amoxy/clav

*Except a few anti-MRSA cephalosporins

BIOSECURITY

PERSONAL

Routinely wash hands before & after each patient.



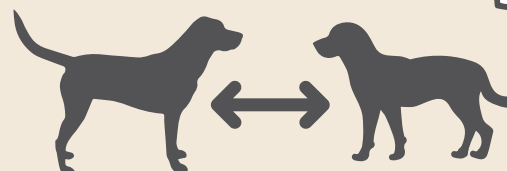
Use liquid soap or alcohol-based hand sanitiser.

Wear gloves when handling patients.



PATIENT

Isolate MRSP patients.



Consider in-contact pets carriers.

Pets may carry MRSP after clinical resolution.



HOSPITAL

Clean gross contamination/biofilm with detergent first then disinfect.



Routine cleaning and disinfection all that is required.

MRSP readily inactivated by commonly used disinfectants.



TREATMENT OPTIONS



Critical to identify & address underlying cause.



Try topical!

MRSP is not resistant to antiseptics (eg. chlorhexidine, bleach).

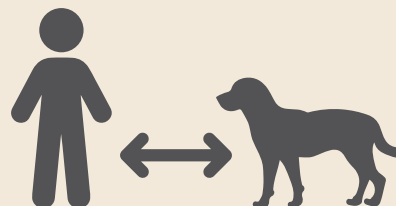


If needed, systemic therapy based on C&S.

No dominant susceptibility pattern, often MDR.

ZOONOTIC RISK

Dogs are the natural SP host. Infection in people is rare, but possible.



Minimise contact between infected dogs, other animals and people.

Exposed bedding and surfaces will also be contaminated.



Avoid contact with skin, nose, mouth, perineum and faeces of infected dogs.

Warn owners of zoonotic potential, particularly those with breaches in their skin barrier or poor skin integrity (ie **wounds, elderly** people).



Wash or alcohol-sanitise hands after handling infected dog.

For more information and further resources visit

agriculture.vic.gov.au/amr

www.fvas.unimelb.edu.au/vetantibiotics