

**IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ BEFORE PROCEEDING
VIEWER DISCRETION ADVISED**

The following web pages contain digital photographs of skin infections and wounds caused by community-associated methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA/Staph).

These photographs could be compared to those found in medical textbooks.

As such, they may not be considered acceptable to all viewers of all ages.

Please proceed accordingly.

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This is MRSA (Methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*)



All of these wounds were caused by MRSA—also known as community-associated “*Staph.*”

- MRSA/*Staph* is often misdiagnosed as spider or insect bites.
- MRSA/*Staph* spreads by infected skin to healthy skin contact as well as infected objects to healthy skin. It can enter healthy, clean, undamaged skin through such contact.
- Washing your hands with soap and warm water can prevent the spread of MRSA/*Staph*.
- MRSA/*Staph* lives on skin and survives on objects, such as towels and exercise equipment for 24 hours or longer.
- If you think you may have MRSA/*Staph*, consult your doctor or healthcare provider.
- For all skin infections, dispose of bandages properly and wash your hands frequently to avoid spreading germs to others.