



Community-Associated Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (CA-MRSA)

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Overview of Community-Associated MRSA

Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus Aureus* (MRSA) is a type of [staph](#) that is resistant to certain antibiotics. These antibiotics include methicillin and other more common antibiotics such as oxacillin, penicillin and amoxicillin. Staph infections, including MRSA, occur most frequently among persons in hospitals and healthcare facilities (such as nursing homes and dialysis centers) who have weakened immune systems (see [healthcare-associated MRSA](#)).

MRSA infections that are acquired by persons who have not been recently (within the past year) hospitalized or had a medical procedure (such as dialysis, surgery, catheters) are known as CA-MRSA infections. Staph or MRSA infections in the community are usually manifested as skin infections, such as pimples and boils, and occur in otherwise healthy people.

Background/General Information

- [Podcast: Key fact about MRSA](#)
Date Released: 10/23/2007, Running time 4:57
- [Fact Sheet: Invasive MRSA 2007](#)
- [CA-MRSA Information for the Public](#)
- [CA-MRSA Information for Clinicians](#)
- [What Is CDC Doing about MRSA?](#)
- [Questions and Answers about MRSA in Schools](#)

Educational Materials

- [Patient Information Sheet](#)
- [Posters](#)