

DEVONthink screenshot (Maryn McKenna)

OS X - "CD van Rijen > 398 Dutch hosp 1-08.pdf [PDF] (Text, Size: 43 KB, Modified: 1/3/08) 2345 items

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Path	Name	Modified
CD van Rijen > 398 Dutch hosp 1-08.pdf	4/4/08 5:16:49 PM	
+ New (83)	CDC MRSA Ag Comm MRSA pigs no threat 030408.pdf	4/4/08 5:16:49 PM
abstracts (5)	EID journal MRSA foodborne TN 1-02.pdf	1/9/08 1:58:19 PM
actions to take (1)	AAC National first det ST398 poultry 1-08.pdf	10/22/08 3:27:06 PM
advocacy groups (13)	AAC National first det ST398 poultry 10-08.pdf	12/31/08 4:45:12 PM
+ ag/veterinary/pets (23)	Academy Pu MRSA retail meats Lu 10-08.pdf	11/9/08 10:07:29 AM
+ abx use animals (4)	ActaVetScand Intraocular AMR cattle EU 7-08.pdf	7/1/08 4:39:52 PM
+ dogs-cats-other (7)	AmerAgrihumane CDC MRSA not food animals 030108.pdf	4/4/08 5:04:37 PM
+ food animals (37398)	AnimalHealth McDermott food safety & AMR 02.pdf	12/13/08 10:28:05 PM
+ horses (9)	Annals Chirurgia Hungarica MRSA 398 pig-family cluster 11-06.pdf	3/19/08 8:49:04 PM
+ still-water (10)	ApplEnvMicro Lee MRSA food animals>humans 11-03.pdf	10/21/08 10:02:59 PM
+ antibiotics (4)	ApplEnvMicro Shoemaker R gene transfer in cecum 2-01.pdf	10/21/08 6:29:51 PM
+ bacterian (3)	ApplEnvMicro Smith MR in chickens w/ no abx use 3-07.pdf	4/24/08 6:47:02 PM
+ beta-lactam refs (7)	ApplEnvMicro Smith PR MR in chickens.pdf	4/24/08 6:48:53 PM
+ bio (community in hosp) (54)	ASM08 Harper prax MR swine Iowa.pdf	6/1/08 4:38:43 PM
+ burden (64)	CD van Rijen > 398 Dutch hosp 1-08.pdf	1/3/08 6:45:17 PM
+ cleanliness (2)	Contaminant Wulf MRSA livestock epidemic editorial ABST 6-08.pdf	10/22/08 6:12:17 PM
+ colonization (47)		
+ community (144)		
+ contacts (68)		
+ diagnostics (31)		
+ drugs-treatment (429)		
+ overviews (40)		
+ abx use-overview (57)		
+ beta-lactam (0)		
+ carbapenem (0)		
+ clavulanicin (3)		
+ daptac (79)		
+ desferrioxamine (24)		
+ IDU - no drugs (1)		
+ linezolid (0)		
+ new apprxa - bench (68)		
+ new apprxa - drug (21)		
+ nosocomial (1)		
+ off-patient/oid (4)		
+ phage (1)		
+ susceptibility (22)		
+ telavancin (1)		
+ telithromycin (2)		
+ tigecycline (3)		
+ failure & failures (96)		
+ very early trials (3)		
+ federal (12)		
+ find people (3)		
+ FluCID (77)		
+ history (89)		
+ hospital-assoc (363)		
+ interviews (377)		
+ experts (347)		
+ patients (226)		
+ invasive/severe (27)		
+ parts (125)		
+ lawyers (0)		
+ meetings (4)		
+ microbiology AMR (56)		
+ news stories (236)		
+ other AMR bugs (12)		
+ pdf (38)		
+ recurrence-family clin (15)		
+ special paper, states (3)		
+ sports (111)		
+ MRSA (MDR MRSA) (52)		
+ heat shock (0)		
+ typing refs (9)		
+ vaccine (23)		
+ workplace (4)		
+ clean-up case (5)		

Increase in a Dutch Hospital of Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Related to Animal Farming

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In The Netherlands, patients exposed to pigs or pig values were recently shown to be at high risk of nosocomial methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) carriage. In Apeldoorn Hospital (The Netherlands), 55% of patients in this risk group were shown to carry MRSA. This resulted in a-fold increase in the annual MRSA incidence.

Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) has emerged The first outbreak was found in 2005, since then, it has been reported with increased frequency. By the end of 2008, it constitutes nearly 25% of all MRSA cases in The Netherlands. This disease is characterized by being nosocomial MRSA by one of PHEC with focus which is the typical method used at the Dutch National Reference Center (NRC) (The Netherlands) (1,2). All nosocomial MRSA belong to 1 clinical complex: methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) (1,2).

In The Netherlands, a new strain of MRSA has emerged. The first outbreak was found in 2005, since then, it has been reported with increased frequency. By the end of 2008, it constitutes nearly 25% of all MRSA cases in The Netherlands. This disease is characterized by being nosocomial MRSA by one of PHEC with focus which is the typical method used at the Dutch National Reference Center (NRC) (The Netherlands) (1,2). All nosocomial MRSA belong to 1 clinical complex: methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) (1,2).

Source: 1/2008, January 1st, 2008, 100000 patients examined (1).

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† See the previous article about MRSA in pigs in this issue.

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Abstract: A prospective survey was performed during 2002–2008 in Apeldoorn Hospital, a training hospital with 1799 beds, which is located in the southeastern part of The Netherlands. The hospital serves a population of ~100,000 inhabitants, and there are ~7000 pig farms in the area. Both patients and health care workers who carried MRSA were identified by means of the five of the infection-control measures and three laboratory confirmation sources. Individuals who were found to be colonized for the first time were included in the series. Newly identified cases of MRSA carriage were classified on the basis of MRSA type and proposed source. PCR typing results were obtained from the National Reference Center (National Institute for Public Health and the Environment). The source was proposed on the basis of the patient's history. Statistical significance was calculated using the 2-sided Fisher's exact test.

Results: During 2002–2008, 30 cases of MRSA carriage were found in Apeldoorn Hospital, consisting of 29 newly identified cases and 12 secondary cases. Twenty-three (77%) of the newly identified cases had nosocomial MRSA (Figure 1). The first case of nosocomial MRSA carriage was found in 2002 in a child who was adopted from China. In 2005, the second case of nosocomial MRSA carriage was encountered in a PK child who was admitted at the emergency department after an infected thumb after being bitten by a pig. In the first half of 2008, before active screening was introduced, a pig farmer and a veterinary surgeon with frequent piggyback were found to be colonized with nosocomial MRSA, after the introduction