

Staphylococcus aureus Infection, Vancomycin-Intermediate (VISA) or Vancomycin-Resistant (VRSA)

Agent: *Staphylococcus aureus* (bacteria) that has developed intermediate or complete resistance to the antibiotic vancomycin, based on susceptibility testing

Mode of Transmission: Person-to-person transmission through direct contact or through contact with contaminated materials or surfaces.

Signs/Symptoms: Depends on site of infection (e.g., skin, bone, urinary or respiratory tract). Infection may develop into toxic shock syndrome (see Toxic Shock Syndrome section). Asymptomatic colonization can occur.

Prevention: Appropriate use of antibiotics to treat infections, good hand hygiene, and proper cleaning of contaminated surfaces.

No cases of VISA or VRSA infection were reported in Virginia in 2009. VRSA has never been reported in a Virginia resident. The only reported case of VISA infection in Virginia occurred in 2007. The infection resulted in death for this female in the 60 year and older age group from the eastern region.