

REVISED STATE RULE EFFECTIVE APRIL 30, 2005

Title 19—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
Division 20—Division of Environmental Health and Communicable Disease Prevention
Chapter 20—Communicable Diseases

19 CSR 20-20.010 Definitions Relating to Communicable, Environmental and Occupational Diseases.

(26) Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE), and nosocomial infection are:

- (A) MRSA shall be defined as *S. aureus* strains that are resistant to oxacillin, nafcillin and methicillin; historically termed MRSA. These organisms are resistant to all β -lactam agents, including cephalosporins and carbapenems. {NOTE: MRSA isolates are often resistant to other multiple, commonly used classes of antimicrobial agents, including erythromycin, clindamycin, and tetracycline.}
- (B) VRE shall be defined as enterococci that possess intrinsic or acquired resistance to vancomycin. Several genes, including *vanA*, *vanB*, *vanC*, *vanD*, and *vanE*, contribute to resistance to vancomycin in enterococci.
- (C) Nosocomial infection shall be defined by the national Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and applied to infections within hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, and other facilities.