



Is There a LA-MRSA Transmission from Hospital Employees to Hospital Environment?

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Background

Increased number of identified cases of livestock-associated methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (LA-MRSA) clonal complex (cc) 398 carriers

- Increased infection rates – farms
- Increased screening – all inpatients

Unknown factors are the employee carriage status and its relevance

- Contact with weak patients
- Is it a problem?

Observed more patients with LA-MRSA referred to the Department of Occupational Medicine, Aalborg University Hospital

Increased social stigmatizing of (pig-) farmers and their households

Methods

Descriptive study

Responders conducted

- Swab
- Questionnaire

Dust sampling

- Active sampling in different wards
- 40 Passive sampling in homes and stables

Preliminary results

Invited participants; 1745 employees

Responders; N=546 (response rate 31%)

- Distribution illustrated in the Figure →

Direct and/or indirect animal contact

- Pigs; n=22 (4%)
- Cattle; n=28 (5%)
- Poultry; n=38 (7%)
- Mink; n=7 (1%)

Living with animals (not pets); 28 (5%)

Swabs n=545; **ALL NEGATIVE FOR LA-MRSA CC398**

Aim

Describe point prevalence of LA-MRSA carriage among all employees in a Danish regional hospital

Investigate whether LA-MRSA is present in airborne dust samples from

- Selected homes and farms
- Different locations in the hospital

On-going

Private dust sampling accepted by 52%

- Higher among responders with animal contact
- 40 Passive sampling in homes (bedroom) and stables is currently collected

Analyzing hospital dust samples

