

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 spread 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.

One case of VISA infection was reported in Virginia in 2010. The infection occurred in a female in the 50-59 year age group from the northwest region with a history of both MRSA infections and treatment with vancomycin. This is the second case of VISA reported in Virginia, with the first case occurring in 2007. VRSA has never been reported in a Virginia resident.