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BSAVA’s scientific committee has developed resources on a number of topics in small animal disease and practice. 14 years ago 3327 views Posted25th August, 2011 18h01 BSAVA have this week updated their practice guidelines on reducing the risk of MRSA and MRSP The in-depth advice covers information on routine measures to prevent the spread of MRSA and MRSP, managing infected patients and staff/environment screening. The update also includes instructional video clips on thorough hand washing practices and downloadable posters for display in veterinary premises, supplied with kind permission of Dr Tim Nuttall. Dr Tim Nuttall of University of Liverpool, has also contributed an article entitled 'Meticillin-resistant staphylococci in companion animals' which gives a detailed account of the background to antimicrobial resistant bacteria and also practical guidance on ways to diagnose, treat and avoid infections. The updated guidelines and associated content can be found in the Advice pages of the BSAVA website - from You might be interested in... 14 years ago 3328 views Posted25th August, 2011 18h01 BSAVA have this week updated their practice guidelines on reducing the risk of MRSA and MRSP The in-depth advice covers information on routine measures to prevent the spread of MRSA and MRSP, managing infected patients and staff/environment screening. The update also includes instructional video clips on thorough hand washing practices and downloadable posters for display in veterinary premises, supplied with kind permission of Dr Tim Nuttall. Dr Tim Nuttall of University of Liverpool, has also contributed an article entitled 'Meticillin-resistant staphylococci in companion animals' which gives a detailed account of the background to antimicrobial resistant bacteria and also practical guidance on ways to diagnose, treat and avoid infections. The updated guidelines and associated content can be found in the Advice pages of the BSAVA website - from You might be interested in... Antimicrobial resistant bacteria are of great concern in both human and veterinary healthcare. Animals could be at risk of colonisation or infection in veterinary premises and/or act as reservoirs for colonisation or infection of in-contact humans. High standards of clinical practice and hygiene are vital to prevent the spread of these organisms. Responsible antimicrobial use will help slow the development of resistance and help preserve the efficacy of antimicrobial drugs for the future. This resource includes the BSAVA Practice Guidelines on Reducing the risk from MRSA and MRSP. Last reviewed 2016. Full text loading... /deliver/fulltext/10.22233/9781910443514/9781910443514.1.6.html?itemId=/content/chapter/10.22233/9781910443514.chap6&mimeType=html&fmt=ahah Loading ... Antibiotic-resistant bacteria are a growing threat to both human and animal health. Mike Jessop reports on a the steps that practitioners should be taking to protect their patients and themselves. Article metrics loading... /content/journals/10.22233/20412495.1209.4 Full text loading... /content/journals/10.22233/20412495.1209.4 1887 Abstract Full-Text Figures & Tables References (10) Factsheet (1) Lyme disease is a chronic, multi-systemic, inflammatory disorder of humans and animals associated with infection by the tick-borne spirochaete, Borrelia burgdorferi. There are a number of subspecies of B. burgdorferi, each adapted to a different type of wildlife. The principal vector in the UK is the tick Ixodes ricinus and animals become infected following a bite from an infected nymph or adult. Tick-borne disease poses an ongoing and growing risk to dogs and their owners in the UK. Last reviewed 2016. The information in this SID is still valid as far as BSAVA Scientific Committee is aware but is not under active review at this time. The Committee will review this content if any new information comes to light. Full text loading... /deliver/fulltext/10.22233/9781910443514/9781910443514.1.5.html?itemId=/content/chapter/10.22233/9781910443514.chap5&mimeType=html&fmt=ahah References Couper D , Margos G , Kurtenbach K and Turton S (2010) Prevalence of Borrelia infection in ticks from wildlife in south-west England. Veterinary Record 167(26), 1012–1014 [Google Scholar] Day MJ , Horzinek MC , Schultz RD and Squires RA (2016) WSAVA Guidelines for the vaccination of dogs and cats. Journal of Small Animal Practice 57(1), E1–E45 [Google Scholar] Hendricks A and Perrins N (2007) Recent advances in tick control. In Practice 29(5), 284–287 [Google Scholar] Jacobson R , McCall J , Hunter J et al. 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In Practice 30(9), 486–494 [Google Scholar] Smith FD , Ballantyne R , Morgan ER and Wall R (2012) Estimating Lyme disease risk using pet dogs as sentinels. Comparative Immunology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases 35(2), 163–167 [Google Scholar] Spencer JA , Butler JM , Stafford KC et al. (2003) Evaluation of permethrin and imidacloprid for prevention of Borrelia burgdorferi transmission from blacklegged ticks (Ixodes scapularis) to Borrelia burgdorferi-free dogs. Parasitology Research 90(Supplement 3), S106–S107 [Google Scholar] Loading ... /content/chapter/10.22233/9781910443514.chap5 dcterms_title,dcterms_description This is a required field Please enter a valid email address Approval was a Success Invalid data An Error Occurred Approval was partially successful, following selected items could not be processed due to error BSAVA Library: 10.22233/9781910443514.1.5 By Scott Weese on November 25, 2011 By Scott Weese on August 30, 2011 By Scott Weese on August 12, 2011 Bites from the brown recluse spider (see photo left) can be pretty nasty, and produce tissue damage similar to a typical MRSA skin and soft tissue infection. Despite the epidemic of MRSA that’s ongoing in many regions, particularly the US, MRSA infections are still sometimes misdiagnosed as spider bites. To a degree, I can see why this… By Scott Weese on November 8, 2010 As multidrug-resistant bacteria such as methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus pseudintermedius (MRSP) become more common in pets, there are increasing questions about how to manage animals that carry them. A particular issue is what to do with carriers – animals that don’t have any sign of disease but still carry the bacterium. A small but increasing percentage of… By Scott Weese on July 8, 2010 It’s amazing how attached people are to their cell phones. Many people will answer them without any thought of what else is going on. It’s something I’ve seen in veterinary hospitals where wireless or cell phones are the primary mode of internal communication. The natural tendency to answer the phone often overrides the thought process… By Scott Weese on March 23, 2010 This is a question I get a few times a week. Because methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus pseudintermedius (MRSP) infections are becoming so common and people are aware of potential concerns regarding transmission of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) from pets to people, it’s a logical concern. Here’s my basic thought process when answering this common question: Staphylococcus pseudintermedius is very ... By Scott Weese on February 12, 2010 Antibiotic resistant bacteria are a huge problem in human medicine, and they’re an increasing problem in veterinary medicine. In pets, we are seeing dramatic increases in multidrug-resistant bacteria, some as a result of transmission from humans and some that are developing in animals. Regardless of the source, infections caused by resistant bacteria are a major… By Scott Weese on November 22, 2009 Posted in Dogs, MRSA/MRSP By Scott Weese on September 28, 2009 Posted in Horses, MRSA/MRSP Newer PostsOlder Posts Antibacterials are essential drugs for treating bacterial infections, providing great benefits to humans and domestic animals by enabling the treatment of diseases that previously caused significant morbidity and mortality. Unfortunately, inappropriate use of antibacterials has hastened the development of antibacterial resistance. Although the use of antibacterials does not in itself induce resistance, reducing the growth or killing susceptible strains promotes the relative proliferation of resistant bacteria. Antimicrobial resistant infections can be associated with a variety of bacteria including multi-drug resistant Pseudomonas species, extended spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) producing Enterobacteriaceae (e.g. ESBL E. coli) and, meticillin-resistant staphylococci such as Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and Staphylococcus pseudintermedius (MRSP). MRSA and other meticillin-resistant staphylococci have been isolated from humans, dogs, cats, rabbits, birds, horses and farm animals. Animals could be at risk of colonization or infection in veterinary premises and/or act as reservoirs for colonization or infection of in-contact humans. High standards of clinical practice and hygiene are vital to prevent the spread of these organisms. Responsible antimicrobial use will help slow the development of resistance and help preserve the efficacy of existing antimicrobial drugs for the future. At the same time as antibacterials have become less effective as a result of the development of antibacterial resistance, there has been a reduced rate of development of new drugs. These two factors mean that it is essential to protect the effectiveness of the currently available antibacterials through responsible use and stewardship. Antibacterial resistance is recognised as a “One Health” issue affecting humans, animals and the environment. It is a global issue that requires global solutions and through an integrated strategy that aims to improve the knowledge and understanding of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) conserve and steward the effectiveness of existing treatments through optimal use of antibiotics in both humans and animals, stimulate the development of new antibiotics, diagnostics and novel therapies as detailed in the UK 5 year Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy produced by the Department of Health (DoH) and the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). In the UK all veterinary antibacterials are prescription-only medicines (POM-V), therefore the responsibility for and control of antibacterial use rests with the prescribing veterinary surgeon. Responsible antimicrobial prescribing is now a requirement under the RCVS Code of Professional Conduct which states: “Veterinary surgeons must be seen to ensure that when using antimicrobials they do so responsibly, and be accountable for the choices made in such use.” The BSAVA and Small Animal Medicine Society (SAMSOC) have produced the PROTECT me poster and guidance to encourage responsible antibacterial prescribing. We use some essential cookies to make this website work. We’d like to set additional cookies to understand how you use GOV.UK, remember your settings and improve government services. We also use cookies set by other sites to help us deliver content from their services. You have accepted additional cookies. You can change your cookie settings at any time. You have rejected additional cookies. You can change your cookie settings at any time. BSAVA and SAMSoc have worked together to provide information that is intended to support practices in discussing and drawing up practice guidelines on responsible antibacterial use. Antibacterial resistance is a politically important topic and there are those who wish to restrict veterinary use of certain antibacterial products, which could have significant implications for animal health and welfare. It is therefore essential that veterinary surgeons are seen to be using antibacterials responsibly. The PROTECT ME poster, ‘no antibiotic required’ sample form and other supporting material are freely available to download from the BSAVA Library here. Printed copies of the posters can be purchased from the BSAVA shop copies are free to members. Organisations wishing to purchase multiple copies should contact us with details of their requirements – please contact publications@bsava.com for further information. Further information on the responsible use of antibacterials can be found here: