

Multidrug Resistant Acinetobacter (MDRA)

What is Multidrug Resistant Acinetobacter (MDR-A)?

Multidrug – Resistant Acinetobacter (MDR-A) are a specific group of bacteria that are resistant to antibiotics called carbapenems and penicillins.

What are the signs and symptoms?

MDR-A's can cause many types of infections, such as pneumonia, urinary tract infections (UTI's) and blood stream infections. These are harder to treat because they are very resistant to antibiotics.

How does it spread?

Acinetobacter species of bacteria can be found in water, animals, and humans. The bacteria are spread through direct contact or through contaminated surfaces, devices, or equipment.

How is it treated?

This infection is generally treated with antibiotics. Healthcare providers will send a specimen to the laboratory and test which set of antibiotics would best work against the bacteria. Because they are resistant to many antibiotics, it makes them difficult to treat with available antibiotics.

Prevention:

- Thoroughly washing hands and all medical equipment may help prevent spread.
- Remind healthcare providers and caregivers to clean their hands before touching patients or handling medical equipment.

For more information:

Visit the CDC here: [MDRA - CDC Resource](#)

Visit Texas DSHS here: [MDRA - Texas Department of State Health Services Resources](#)



FORT BEND
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

4520 Reading Road, Rosenberg, TX 77471

281-750-6939

www.fbchhs.org



This fact sheet is for information purposes and is not meant to be used for self-diagnosis or as a substitute for consultation with a health care professional.