Invasive Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococcus:

*Enterococcus* is a bacterium that is normally found in the human intestine and can become resistant to the antibiotic Vancomycin, usually through high use of the medication. This resistant organism is known as Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* (VRE) and is usually found in the healthcare setting. The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) made VRE cultured from an invasive site (e.g., blood, cerebral spinal fluid, pleural fluid, etc.) reportable in 2001.

- Number of Reported Cases: 61
- Infection Rate: 2.04 infections per 100,000 Mississippi residents
- Comparison to 2013 Infection Rates: above (127%)
Vancomycin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus:

Staphylococcus aureus is a bacterium that is regularly found on the skin of humans and can become resistant to the antibiotic Vancomycin, usually through high use of the medication. Vancomycin-resistant S. aureus (VRSA) occurs when the bacterium is completely resistant to Vancomycin. MSDH added VRSA to the List of Reportable Diseases and Conditions in 2008. There were no cases of VRSA reported in Mississippi in 2014, with the last case being reported in 2008.

Vancomycin-Intermediate Staphylococcus aureus:

Staphylococcus aureus is a bacterium that is regularly found on the skin of humans and can become resistant to the antibiotic Vancomycin, usually through high use of the medication. Vancomycin-intermediate S. aureus (VISA) occurs when the bacterium is slightly resistant to Vancomycin. MSDH added VISA to the List of Reportable Diseases and Conditions in 2008. There were no cases of VISA reported in Mississippi in 2014, with the last case being reported in 2011.


For more information on VRSA and VISA: [http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/organisms/visa_vrsa/visa_vrsa.html](http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/organisms/visa_vrsa/visa_vrsa.html)