A New Assay for Pre-surgical Screening
BD MAX™ StaphSR Assay for detection of *Staphylococcus aureus* (SA) and MRSA in nasal swabs

Surgical Site Infections (SSIs) are a Serious Healthcare Problem

**Clinical Impact**
- The most frequent healthcare-associated infection in the United States
- Associated with a 2 to 11 fold higher risk of death
- Increase hospital readmissions by >6 fold

**Financial impact of SSIs**
- Annual cost of >$3 billion to the US healthcare system
- Reduce hospital profits by >$600,000 every year
- SSIs due to MRSA cost more than $40,000 per case to treat

Pre-surgical Screening for Both SA and MRSA Can Help Prevent SSIs

- Screen for all *S. aureus* carriers since screening only for MRSA ignores over half of all *S. aureus* SSIs
- Surgical programs that include nasal decolonization for *S. aureus* and vancomycin prophylaxis for MRSA help decrease SSI rates
- Preoperative screening and decolonization of *S. aureus* is a cost-effective means to reduce SSIs
Introducing BD MAX™ StaphSR Assay
Confidence in Your SSI Prevention Program. Trust in Your Patient Care.

The BD MAX™ StaphSR assay with eXTended Detection Technology for Newly Discovered Strains of MRSA

• The first molecular assay in the U.S. to detect strains of MRSA with the mecC gene
• Accurately identifies mecA dropout mutants
• Detects new MREJ* types of MRSA that may not be detected by other assays
• Appropriate treatment of MRSA strains with the mecC gene that account for 3 to 4% of cases
• Avoid unnecessary treatment due to mecA dropout mutants that can cause false positives in up to 18% of positive results
• Results available in about 2 hours enables fast decisions to support patient management

Ask your laboratory to run the BD MAX™ StaphSR assay on your pre-surgical screening requests.

BD MAX™ StaphSR helps ensure safe and appropriate management of surgical patients.

For more information, please contact BDMAX@bd.com or visit our website: www.bd.com/ds

References
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*The MREJ target (mec right extreme junction) is the SCCmeclorfX junction region that links methicillin resistance genes to S. aureus

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