

Available Procedures At Manchester Private Hospital

MANCHESTER
PRIVATE HOSPITAL

BREAST SURGERY

- Breast Enlargement
- Breast Reduction
- Breast Uplift
- Fat Transfer Breast Aug
- Breast Re-Augmentation
- Breast Asymmetry
- Breast Reconstruction
- Transgender Breast Surgery
- Nipple Correction

BODY SURGERY

- Liposuction
- Vaser Liposuction
- Vaser Hi-def
- Tummy Tuck
- Mini Tummy Tuck
- Arm Lift
- Thigh Lift
- 360 Liposuction
- Body Lift Surgery
- Buffalo Hump Removal
- Fat Transfer
- Lipoedema Liposuction
- Pubic Fat Pad Removal
- Gynecomastia
- J Plasma Renuvion
- Vaginal Tightening
- Labiaplasty
- Varicose Veins
- Pelvic Floor Repair
- Brazilian Butt Lift
- Mummy Makeover

FACE SURGERY

- Facelift
- Facial Lipo
- Chin Implants
- Eyebrow Lift
- Nose Surgery
- Eyebag Removal
- Ear Correction
- Septorhinoplasty
- Neck Lift Surgery



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MRSA

PATIENT INFORMATION

Excellent ★★★★★ ★ Trustpilot

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What is MRSA?

MRSA is a type of bacteria that's resistant to several widely used antibiotics. This means infection with MRSA can be harder to treat than other bacteria. The full name of MRSA is Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus. You might have heard it called a 'superbug'.

MRSA infections mainly affect people who are staying in hospital. They can be serious, but usually treated with antibiotics that work against MRSA.

How do you get MRSA?

MRSA lives harmlessly on the skin of around 1 in 30 people, usually in the nose, armpits, groin or buttocks. This is known as "colonisation" or "carrying" MRSA.

You can get MRSA on your skin by:

- Touching someone who has it
- Sharing things like towels, sheets and clothes with someone who has MRSA on their skin
- Touching surfaces or objects that have MRSA on them

Getting MRSA on your skin will not make you ill, and it may go away in a few hours, days, weeks or months without you noticing. But it could cause an infection if it gets deeper into your body.

People staying in hospital are most at risk of this happening because:

- They often have a way for the bacteria to get into their body, such as a wound, burn, feeding tube, drip into a vein, or urinary catheter
- They may have other serious health problems that mean their body is less able to fight off the bacteria
- They're in close contact with a large number of people, so the bacteria can spread more easily
- Healthy people, including children and pregnant women, are not usually at risk of MRSA infections.

How will we know if a patient is colonized with MRSA?

The hospital will ask you to take swabs if:

- You have ever had MRSA before
- You are a hospital worker/care worker
- You have been admitted to hospital in the last 6 months

The area usually swabbed is the nose and groin. These swabs will be sent to a laboratory for testing and the results should be back in a few days.

Removing MRSA from your skin

If screening finds MRSA on your skin, you may need treatment to remove it. This is known as decolonisation.

This usually involves:

- Applying antibacterial cream inside your nose 3 times a day for 5 days
- Washing with an antibacterial shampoo every day for 5 days
- Changing your towel, clothes and bedding every day during treatment – the resulting laundry should be washed separately from other people's and at a high temperature

