MRSA

What is MRSA?

MRSA is short for Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus and it is the superbug of the century. Often this is acquired when you are staying in the hospital. This is becoming more common. It has become resistant to many of the antibiotics used to treat ordinary staph infections. Antibiotics don't kill it and an MRSA infection can result in some really nasty effects: like flesh-eating pneumonia.

There are two kinds of MRSA – the hospital acquired and the community acquired. Community acquired MRSA It is easy to pick up this in places like schools and gyms where people are sharing gym equipment and unwashed hands. It often shows up as swollen, painful skin infection and usually amounts to a surface infection and is more easily treated. It often begins as a painful skin boil, usually spread by skin-to-skin contact.

The hospital acquired affects those with weakened immune systems which is why it can spread easily through hospitals and long term care facilities. If the MRSA gets into the body through a wound or the site of an invasive medical device like an IV or catheter, it can attack internal organs or become the flesh eating pneumonia and blood poisoning which is associated with high death rates.

It is estimated that in the U.S. 95 million people carry Staphylococcus aureus, with 2.5 million carrying MRSA. The Mayo Clinic estimates that 46 out of every 1,000 hospital patients are infected or colonized with MRSA.

It is getting so bad that hospitals are turning to some very dangerous drugs to help. The primary type of antibiotic used to treat MRSA, called glycopeptides, can cause kidney damage. No matter how powerful the drugs, it seems to be a losing battle. New MRSA strains are almost 4 times more deadly and are resistant to more antibiotics than past strains.

One plant that seems to be good for treatment is the Olive tree. Olive leaf's active components were isolated in 1969 and when tested they were found to inhibit or kill off more than 50 viruses, bacteria, fungi and protozoa.

It is thought that oleuropein inactivates microorganism by dissolving the outer lining of the cell. Once they get their 'in', the other components of olive leaf work together to weaken the unwelcome guest. Olive leaf also helps build the immune system by stimulating phagocyte production.

Olive leaf has been used against chronic fatigue syndrome, breast and prostate cancer, HHIHV, arthritis and it has worked well against MRSA and is used in hospitals in Hungary as an official infections disease remedy.

Seagate is one company that produces a good olive leaf product. They have Seagate Olive Leaf Nasal Spray that works well.

If you are going into a hospital for a stay, it is recommended to take Olive leaf extract caps ahead of time (2-5 caps a day), and use the nasal spray also. Also can be used before traveling on a plane or going into crowded environments. Use at the first sign of illness, colds and flus, and has also been used for food poisoning.

Other helpers:

Oil of Oregano
Ivermectin
Hot compresses
Tea tree oil
Garlic
Turmeric
Eucalyptus oil
Aloe Vera
Manuka honey