EpiCast Report: Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) - Epidemiology Forecast to 2024

Publication ID: GDA10151347
Publication Date: October 13, 2015
Pages: 62
Publisher: GlobalData
Countries: Global [1]

$3,995.00

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Summary

The Staphylococcus aureus bacterium, which was discovered in the 1880s, is a common cause of painful skin and soft tissue infections (SSTIs). The discovery of penicillin in 1928 allowed for the routine and successful treatment of S. aureus infections. However, in the late 1940s and throughout the 1950s, S. aureus developed resistance to penicillin. Another form of penicillin, called methicillin, was introduced to counter the increasing problem of penicillin-resistant S. aureus. However, beginning in the 1960s, some strains of S. aureus began demonstrating resistance to methicillin, resulting in what is now known as methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), which is resistant to all beta-lactam antibiotics, including penicillin, methicillin, and amoxicillin. Thus, MRSA has evolved from a controllable nuisance into a serious public health concern.

For this analysis, GlobalData epidemiologists defined MRSA as bacterial infections caused by methicillin-resistant S. aureus. These bacteria are resistant to beta-lactam antibiotics, such as methicillin, amoxicillin, penicillin, and oxacillin. This analysis only includes hospitalized MRSA cases arising from the following infections: pneumonia, SSTIs, and BSIs. The International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10), code for MRSA infections (unspecified site) is A49.02.

In 2014, there were a total of 797,883 hospitalized incident cases of MRSA in the 7MM. GlobalData epidemiologists forecast that the hospitalized incident cases of MRSA in the 7MM will increase to 884,727 cases by 2024 at an Annual Growth Rate (AGR) of 1.09%. The number of hospitalized incident cases of MRSA in the US, France, Italy, Spain, UK, and Japan will increase, with AGRs ranging from 0.14% (Italy) to 3.54% (Japan), but will decrease in Germany, with a negative AGR of 0.19%.

Scope

- The Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) EpiCast Report provides an overview of the risk factors and global trends of MRSA in the 7MM (US, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK, and Japan). provides an overview of the risk factors, comorbidities, and the global and historical trends for MRSA in the 7MM and includes a 10-year epidemiological forecast for the hospitalized incident cases of MRSA, segmented by sex, age, infection site (pneumonias, SSTIs, and bloodstream infections [BSIs]), and case definition (HA-MRSA and CA-MRSA), in these markets.
- The MRSA epidemiology report is written and developed by Masters- and PhD-level epidemiologists.
- The EpiCast Report is in-depth, high quality, transparent and market-driven, providing expert analysis of disease trends in the 7MM.

Reasons to buy

The MRSA EpiCast series will allow you to -
- Develop business strategies by understanding the trends shaping and driving the global MRSA market.
- Quantify patient populations in the global MRSA market to improve product design, pricing, and launch plans.
- Organize sales and marketing efforts by identifying the age groups and sex that present the best opportunities for MRSA therapeutics in each of the markets covered.
- Identify the percentage of MRSA hospitalized incident cases by infection site and case definition.

Table Of Contents:

1 Table of Contents
1 Table of Contents 3
1.1 List of Tables 5
1.2 List of Figures 6
2 Introduction 7
2.1 Catalyst 7
2.2 Related Reports 8
2.3 Upcoming Reports 8
3 Epidemiology 9
3.1 Disease Background 9
3.2 Risk Factors and Comorbidities 10
3.3 Global Trends 12
3.3.1 US 12
3.3.2 5EU 13
3.3.3 Japan 13
3.4 Forecast Methodology 14
3.4.1 Sources Used 16
3.4.2 Sources Not Used 29
3.4.3 Forecast Assumptions and Methods 30
3.5 Epidemiological Forecast for MRSA (2014-2024) 38
3.5.1 Hospitalized Incident Cases of MRSA 38
3.5.2 Sex-Specific Hospitalized Incident Cases of MRSA 41
3.5.3 Age-Specific Hospitalized Incidence of MRSA 43
3.5.4 Age-Standardized Hospitalized Incidence Rate of MRSA 44
3.5.5 Proportion of Hospitalized Incident MRSA Cases by Infection Site 46
Figure 3: 7MM, Hospitalized Incident Cases of MRSA, Men and Women, All Ages, N, 2014-2024
Figure 4: 7MM, Sex-Specific Hospitalized Incident Cases of MRSA, All Ages, N, 2014
Figure 5: 7MM, Age-Specific Hospitalized Incident Cases of MRSA, Men and Women, All Ages
Figure 6: 7MM, Age-Standardized Hospitalized Incidence Rate of MRSA, 2014
Figure 7: 7MM, Proportion of Hospitalized Incident MRSA Cases by Infection Site, Men and Women, All Ages
Figure 8: 7MM, Proportion of Hospitalized Incident MRSA Cases by Case Definition, Men and Women, All Ages

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