Superbug menace

The super fungus Candida auris has spread globally, and there have been 11 known infections in Singapore since 2012. But it is just one of many multidrug-resistant superbugs lurking in hospitals and nursing homes – and climate change could release more lethal viruses and bacteria trapped in ice. Shaohana Begum shows you some of these superbugs.

Drug-resistant superbugs include methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), a type of staph infection that is difficult to treat. A local study done between 2015 and 2016 found that the majority of patients who caught superbugs at 15 acute hospitals in Singapore were infected with MRSA. 

PHOTO: US CENTRES FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Drug-resistant superbugs include methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), a type of staph infection that is difficult to treat. A local study done between 2015 and 2016 found that the majority of patients who caught superbugs at 15 acute hospitals in Singapore were infected with MRSA. 

PHOTO: US CENTRES FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Drug-resistant superbugs include methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), a type of staph infection that is difficult to treat. A local study done between 2015 and 2016 found that the majority of patients who caught superbugs at 15 acute hospitals in Singapore were infected with MRSA. 

PHOTO: US CENTRES FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Drug-resistant superbugs include methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), a type of staph infection that is difficult to treat. A local study done between 2015 and 2016 found that the majority of patients who caught superbugs at 15 acute hospitals in Singapore were infected with MRSA. 

PHOTO: ISTOCKPHOTO