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Title	Drug resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* in clinical samples at Kampala International University-teaching hospital, Bushenyi District, Uganda.
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Abstract	**Въведение (Background):** Метицилин-резистентният *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) е важен вътреболничен (нозокомиален) патоген, който често причинява инфекции, трудни за лечение. Това се дължи на факта, че патогенът обикновено е резистентен и към други често използвани антибиотици. Наличието на лекарствено-резистентен MRSA сред пациентите е документирано по-рано в различни части на Уганда. Въпреки това липсват докладвани данни за Университетската болница на Международния университет в Кампала (*Kampala International University Teaching Hospital*) в Западна Уганда. Поради това настоящото изследване е проведено с цел да се определи разпространението (превалентността) и антибиотичната резистентност на щамовете MRSA при пациенти, хоспитализирани в хирургичното отделение. **Методи (Methods):** Взети са раневи секрети (тампонни проби) от пациенти от мъжки и женски пол, хоспитализирани в хирургичното отделение. След това пробите са култивирани в подходящи хранителни среди. Получените колонии от *Staphylococcus aureus* са изследвани за резистентност към оксацилин, за да се идентифицират щамовете, които са MRSA. Освен това антибиотичната резистентност на MRSA изолатите е определена чрез дисково-дифузионния метод с използване на различни антибиотици. **Резултати (Results):** От сто и четиринадесетте изолата от клиничните проби, само седемдесет и пет изолата са ясно идентифицирани като *S. aureus*, от които 85.3% са коагулаза-позитивни и 13.3% са коагулаза-негативни. Метицилин-резистентният *Staphylococcus aureus* е преобладаващ с процент на разпространение от 56.1%. Сред изолатите на MRSA е наблюдавана най-висока резистентност към ципрофлоксацин, докато резистентността към цефтриаксон е най-ниска. **Заключение (Conclusion):** Високото разпространение на MRSA сред пациентите в хирургичното отделение изисква предприемането на подходящи мерки за предотвратяване на по-нататъшното разпространение на патогена. Препоръчва се да се определи източникът на тези лекарствено-резистентни щамове на MRSA, за да се разработят подходящи интервенции за предотвратяване на бъдещата поява на инфекции, които са трудни за лечение.

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