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Title	Drug resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> in clinical samples at Kampala International University-teaching hospital, Bushenyi District, Uganda.
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Abstract	Uvod: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> otporan na meticilin (MRSA) važan je bolnički (nozokomijalni) patogen koji često uzrokuje infekcije koje je teško liječiti. To je zbog činjenice da je ovaj patogen obično otporan i na druge često korištene antibiotike. Prisutnost MRSA-e otporne na lijekove među pacijentima već je ranije dokumentirana u različitim dijelovima Ugande. Međutim, nema zabilježenih izvještaja za Sveučilišnu kliničku bolnicu u Kampali (<i>Kampala International University Teaching Hospital</i>) u zapadnoj Ugandi. Stoga je ovo istraživanje provedeno kako bi se utvrdila prevalencija i antibiotska otpornost sojeva MRSA-e kod pacijenata hospitaliziranih na kirurškom odjelu. Metode: Brisovi rana uzeti su od muških i ženskih pacijenata hospitaliziranih na kirurškom odjelu. Uzorci su potom kultivirani na odgovarajućim hranjivim podlogama. Dobivene kolonije bakterije <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> testirane su na osjetljivost na oksacilin kako bi se utvrdilo koji su sojevi MRSA. Nadalje, antibiotska otpornost izolata MRSA-e određena je metodom disk-difuzije (metoda po Kirby-Baueru) uz korištenje različitih antibiotika. Rezultati: Od sto četrnaest izolata iz kliničkih uzoraka, samo je sedamdeset pet izolata jasno identificirano kao <i>S. aureus</i>, od kojih je 85,3% bilo koagulaza-pozitivno, a 13,3% koagulaza-negativno. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> otporan na meticilin bio je prevalentan sa stopom od 56,1%. Među izolatima MRSA-e, najveća je otpornost uočena na ciprofloksacin, dok je najmanja otpornost zabilježena na ceftriakson. Zaključak: Visoka prevalencija MRSA-e među pacijentima na kirurškom odjelu zahtijeva poduzimanje odgovarajućih mjera kako bi se spriječilo daljnje širenje patogena. Preporučuje se utvrditi izvor ovih sojeva MRSA-e otpornih na lijekove kako bi se osmislile odgovarajuće intervencije za sprječavanje buduće pojave infekcija koje je teško liječiti.
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