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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	Achtergrond: Methicilline-resistente <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) is een belangrijke nosocomiale (ziekenhuis)pathogeen die vaak infecties veroorzaakt die moeilijk te behandelen zijn. Dit komt door het feit dat de pathogeen meestal ook resistent is tegen andere veelgebruikte antibiotica. De aanwezigheid van geneesmiddelenresistente MRSA onder patiënten is al eerder gedocumenteerd in verschillende delen van Oeganda. Er zijn echter nog geen rapportages vastgelegd voor het academisch ziekenhuis van de Kampala International University (<i>Kampala International University Teaching Hospital</i>) in West-Oeganda. Deze studie werd daarom uitgevoerd om de prevalentie en antibioticaresistentie van MRSA-stammen te bepalen bij patiënten die zijn opgenomen op de afdeling chirurgie. Methoden: Er werden wondswabs afgenomen bij zowel mannelijke als vrouwelijke patiënten die waren opgenomen op de afdeling chirurgie. De monsters werden vervolgens gekweekt in geschikte media. De verkregen <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>-kolonies werden getest op resistentie tegen oxacilline om te bepalen welke stammen MRSA waren. Daarnaast werd de antibioticaresistentie van de MRSA-isolaten bepaald via de disc-diffusiemethode (bacteriogram) met behulp van verschillende antibiotica. Resultaten: Van de honderdentwintig isolaten uit de klinische monsters werden er slechts vijfenzeventig duidelijk geïdentificeerd als <i>S. aureus</i>, waarvan 85,3% coagulase-positief en 13,3% coagulase-negatief. Methicilline-resistente <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> was prevalent met een percentage van 56,1%. Onder de MRSA-isolaten werd de hoogste resistentie waargenomen tegen ciprofloxacin, terwijl de resistentie tegen ceftriaxon het laagst was. Conclusie: De hoge prevalentie van MRSA onder patiënten op de afdeling chirurgie vereist dat er passende maatregelen worden genomen om verdere verspreiding van de pathogeen te voorkomen. Het wordt aanbevolen om de bron van deze geneesmiddelenresistente MRSA-stammen te achterhalen, zodat er gerichte interventies kunnen worden ontworpen om de toekomstige opkomst van moeilijk te behandelen infecties te voorkomen.
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