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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	Taust: Metitsilliiniresistentne <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) on oluline haiglasisene (nosokomiaalne) patogeen, mis põhjustab sageli raskesti ravitavaid infektsioone. See on tingitud asjaolust, et antud patogeen on tavaliselt resistentne ka teiste laialdaselt kasutatavate antibiootikumide suhtes. Ravimiresistentse MRSA esinemist patsientidel on varem dokumenteeritud Uganda erinevates osades. Siiski puuduvad seni teatatud andmed Lääne-Ugandas asuva Kampala Rahvusvahelise Ülikooli Öppehaigla (<i>Kampala International University Teaching Hospital</i>) kohta. Käesolev uuring viidi seetõttu läbi eesmärgiga teha kindlaks MRSA tüvede esinemissagedus (prevalentsus) ja antibiootikumiresistentsus kirurgiaosakonnas viibivatel statsionaarsetel patsientidel. Metoodika: Haavatampooniproovid koguti nii mees- kui ka naispatsientidelt, kes viibisid ravil kirurgiaosakonnas. Seejärel kultiveeriti proove sobivatel söötmetel. Saadud <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>'e kolooniatel testiti oksatsilliiniresistentsust, et tuvastada, millised tüved on MRSA. Lisaks määrati MRSA isolaatide antibiootikumiresistentsus diskdifusiooni meetodil, kasutades erinevaid antibiootikume. Tulemused: Kliinilistest proovidest saadud 114 isolaadist identifitseeriti selgelt <i>S. aureus</i>'ena vaid 75 isolaati, millest 85,3% olid koagulaaspositiivsed ja 13,3% koagulaasnegatiivsed. Metitsilliiniresistentse <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>'e esinemissagedus oli 56,1%. MRSA isolaatide seas täheldati kõige suuremat resistentsust tsiprofloksatsiini suhtes, samas kui resistentsus tseptriaksooni suhtes oli kõige madalam. Järeldus: MRSA kõrge esinemissagedus kirurgiaosakonna patsientide seas nõuab asjakohaste meetmete rakendamist, et tõkestada patogeeni edasist levikut. On soovitatav kindlaks teha nende ravimiresistentsete MRSA tüvede allikas, et välja töötada sobivad sekkumismeetmed raskesti ravitavate infektsioonide tekke ennetamiseks tulevikus.
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