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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	Sanligan (Background): Ang <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> na may paglaban sa methicillin (MRSA) ay isang mahalagang pathogen na nakukuha sa ospital (nosocomial) na madalas magdulot ng mga impeksyong mahirap gamutin. Ito ay dahil sa katotohanang ang pathogen na ito ay karaniwang may paglaban din sa iba pang mga madalas gamiting antibiotic. Ang pagkakaroon ng MRSA na may paglaban sa gamot (drug-resistant) sa mga pasyente ay naidokumento na dati sa iba't ibang bahagi ng Uganda. Gayunpaman, wala pang ulat na naitala para sa Kampala International University Teaching Hospital sa kanlurang Uganda. Kaya naman, ang pag-aaral na ito ay isinagawa upang matukoy ang paglaganap (prevalence) at antibiotic resistance ng mga strain ng MRSA sa mga pasyenteng nakaconfine sa surgical ward. Mga Pamamaraan (Methods): Kumuha ng mga wound swab mula sa mga pasyenteng lalaki at babae na nakaconfine sa surgical ward. Pagkatapos nito, ang mga sample ay kinultura sa mga angkop na media. Ang mga nakuha na kolonya ng <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ay sinuri para sa paglaban sa oxacillin upang matukoy kung aling mga strain ang MRSA. Bukod dito, ang antibiotic resistance ng mga MRSA isolate ay tinukoy sa pamamagitan ng disc diffusion method gamit ang iba't ibang uri ng antibiotic. Mga Resulta (Results): Mula sa isang daan at labing-apat (114) na isolate mula sa mga klinikal na sample, pitumpu't lima (75) lamang na isolate ang malinaw na kinilala bilang <i>S. aureus</i>, kung saan 85.3% ang coagulase-positive at 13.3% ang coagulase-negative. Ang paglaganap ng methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ay nasa antas na 56.1%. Sa mga MRSA isolate, napag-alaman na pinakamataas ang paglaban (resistance) sa ciprofloxacin habang pinakamababa naman ang paglaban sa ceftriaxone. Konklusyon (Conclusion): Ang mataas na paglaganap ng MRSA sa mga pasyente sa surgical ward ay nangangailangan ng mga tamang hakbang upang maiwasan ang karagdagang pagkalat ng pathogen na ito. Inirerekomenda na alamin ang pinagmulan ng mga drug-resistant strain na ito ng MRSA upang makabuo ng mga angkop na interbensyon na pipigil sa paglitaw ng mga impeksyong mahirap gamutin sa hinaharap.
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