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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	Hintergrund: Methicillin-resistenter <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) ist ein bedeutendes nosokomiales (Krankenhaus-)Pathogen, das häufig schwer zu behandelnde Infektionen verursacht. Dies liegt daran, dass der Erreger in der Regel auch gegen andere häufig verwendete Antibiotika resistent ist. Das Vorkommen von arzneimittelresistentem MRSA bei Patienten wurde bereits in verschiedenen Teilen Ugandas dokumentiert. Für das Universitätsklinikum der Kampala International University (<i>Kampala International University Teaching Hospital</i>) im Westen Ugandas lagen jedoch bisher keine Berichte vor. Diese Studie wurde daher durchgeführt, um die Prävalenz und Antibiotikaresistenz von MRSA-Stämmen bei Patienten zu bestimmen, die auf der chirurgischen Station stationär behandelt wurden. Methoden: Es wurden Wundabstriche von männlichen und weiblichen Patienten entnommen, die auf der chirurgischen Station hospitalisiert waren. Die Proben wurden anschließend in geeigneten Medien kultiviert. Die gewonnenen <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>-Kolonien wurden auf ihre Resistenz gegen Oxacillin getestet, um die MRSA-Stämme zu identifizieren. Darüber hinaus wurde die Antibiotikaresistenz der MRSA-Isolate mittels des Agardiffusionstests (Blättchentest) unter Verwendung verschiedener Antibiotika bestimmt. Ergebnisse: Von den einhundertvierzehn Isolaten aus den klinischen Proben wurden nur fünfundsiebzig eindeutig als <i>S. aureus</i> identifiziert, wovon 85,3 % Koagulase-positiv und 13,3 % Koagulase-negativ waren. Die Prävalenz von Methicillin-resistentem <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> lag bei 56,1 %. Unter den MRSA-Isolaten wurde die höchste Resistenz gegenüber Ciprofloxacin beobachtet, während die Resistenz gegenüber Ceftriaxon am geringsten war. Schlussfolgerung: Die hohe Prävalenz von MRSA bei Patienten der chirurgischen Station erfordert die Ergreifung geeigneter Maßnahmen, um eine weitere Ausbreitung des Erregers zu verhindern. Es wird empfohlen, die Quelle dieser arzneimittelresistenten MRSA-Stämme zu ermitteln, um gezielte Interventionen zu entwickeln, die dem zukünftigen Auftreten von schwer zu behandelnden Infektionen vorbeugen.
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