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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	Contesto (Background): Lo <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> resistente alla meticillina (MRSA) è un importante patogeno nosocomiale (ospedaliero) che causa spesso infezioni difficili da trattare. Ciò è dovuto al fatto che il patogeno è solitamente resistente anche ad altri antibiotici comunemente utilizzati. La presenza di MRSA farmaco-resistente tra i pazienti è stata precedentemente documentata in varie parti dell'Uganda. Tuttavia, non sono stati registrati dati relativi al Policlinico Universitario della <i>Kampala International University (Kampala International University Teaching Hospital)</i> nell'Uganda occidentale. Questo studio è stato pertanto condotto per determinare la prevalenza e la resistenza agli antibiotici dei ceppi di MRSA nei pazienti ricoverati nel reparto di chirurgia. Metodi: Sono stati raccolti tamponi cutanei da ferite di pazienti sia di sesso maschile che femminile ricoverati nel reparto di chirurgia. I campioni sono stati successivamente messi in coltura in terreni idonei. Le colonie di <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ottenute sono state testate per la resistenza all'oxacillina al fine di identificare i ceppi di MRSA. Inoltre, la resistenza agli antibiotici degli isolati di MRSA è stata determinata mediante il metodo di diffusione su disco (antibiogramma) utilizzando vari antibiotici. Risultati: Su centoquattordici isolati provenienti dai campioni clinici, solo settantacinque isolati sono stati chiaramente identificati come <i>S. aureus</i>, di cui l'85,3% coagulasi-positivi e il 13,3% coagulasi-negativi. Lo <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> resistente alla meticillina ha mostrato una prevalenza del 56,1%. Tra gli isolati di MRSA, la resistenza alla ciprofloxacina è risultata essere la più elevata, mentre la resistenza al ceftriaxone è risultata la minore. Conclusione: L'elevata prevalenza di MRSA tra i pazienti del reparto di chirurgia richiede l'adozione di misure adeguate per prevenire un'ulteriore diffusione del patogeno. Si raccomanda di determinare la fonte di questi ceppi di MRSA farmaco-resistenti al fine di progettare interventi appropriati volti a prevenire la futura comparsa di infezioni difficili da trattare.
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