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Title	Drug resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> in clinical samples at Kampala International University-teaching hospital, Bushenyi District, Uganda.
Authors	Janet Nalwoga, Michael Tirwomwe, Albert Nyanchoka Onchweri, Josephat Nyabayo Maniga, Cyprian Mose Nyaribo, Conrad Ondieki Miruka
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Abstract	Utangulizi (Background): Bakteria wa <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> sugu wa methicillin (MRSA) ni vimelea hatari vinavyoenea hospitalini (nosocomial) na mara nyingi husababisha maambukizi ambayo ni vigumu kutibu. Hii ni kwa sababu vimelea hivi kawaida huwa sugu pia dhidi ya dawa nyingine za antibiotiki zinazotumiwa mara kwa mara. Uwepo wa MRSA sugu wa dawa miongoni mwa wagonjwa umewahi kuripotiwa hapo awali katika maeneo mbalimbali nchini Uganda. Hata hivyo, kufikia sasa hakuna takwimu zilizoripotiwa kuhusu Hospitali ya Mafunzo ya Chuo Kikuu cha Kimataifa cha Kampala (<i>Kampala International University Teaching Hospital</i>) iliyopo Magharibi mwa Uganda. Kwa sababu hiyo, utafiti huu ulifanyika kwa lengo la kubaini maambukizi (prevalence) na usugu wa dawa za antibiotiki wa aina mbalimbali za MRSA (strains) miongoni mwa wagonjwa waliolazwa katika wodi ya upasuaji. Mbinu (Methods): Sampuli za vidonda (swabs) zilikusanywa kutoka kwa wagonjwa wa kiume na wa kike waliolazwa katika wodi ya upasuaji. Baada ya hapo, sampuli hizo zilipandikizwa (cultured) kwenye maabara kwa kutumia vichocheo sahihi. Makundi ya bakteria wa <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> waliopatikana walifanyiwa vipimo vya usugu wa oxacillin ili kutambua ni vimelea gani vilivyokuwa MRSA. Zaidi ya hayo, usugu wa antibiotiki wa vimelea hivyo vya MRSA (isolates) ulibainishwa kupitia mbinu ya upenyezaji wa diski (disc diffusion method) kwa kutumia antibiotiki mbalimbali. Matokeo (Results): Kati ya vimelea 114 vilivyopatikana kutoka kwenye sampuli za kliniki, vimelea 75 tu ndivyo vilivyotambulika wazi kuwa ni <i>S. aureus</i>, ambapo 85.3% vilikuwa "coagulase-positive" na 13.3% vilikuwa "coagulase-negative". Kiwango cha maambukizi ya <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> sugu wa methicillin kilikuwa 56.1%. Miongoni mwa vimelea vya MRSA, usugu wa juu zaidi ulionekana dhidi ya ciprofloxacin, wakati usugu dhidi ya ceftriaxone ukiwa wa chini zaidi. Hitimisho (Conclusion): Kiwango kikubwa cha maambukizi ya MRSA miongoni mwa wagonjwa katika wodi ya upasuaji kinahitaji hatua madhubuti kuchukuliwa ili kuzuia kuenea zaidi kwa vimelea hivi. Inapendekezwa kubaini chanzo cha vimelea hivi vya MRSA sugu wa dawa ili kuweka mikakati sahihi itakayozuia kutokea kwa maambukizi yaliyo sugu na magumu kutibu katika siku zijazo.
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