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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	Pamatojums: Pret meticilīnu rezistentais <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) ir nozīmīgs slimnīcu (nozokomiālais) patogēns, kas bieži izraisa grūti ārstējamas infekcijas. Tas skaidrojams ar faktu, ka šis patogēns parasti ir rezistents arī pret citām bieži lietotām antibiotikām. Pret zālēm rezistenta MRSA klātbūtne pacientiem iepriekš jau ir dokumentēta dažādās Ugandas daļās. Tomēr līdz šim nav reģistrēti ziņojumi par Kampalas Starptautiskās universitātes klīnisko slimnīcu (<i>Kampala International University Teaching Hospital</i>) Ugandas rietumos. Tāpēc šis pētījums tika veikts, lai noteiktu MRSA celmu prevalenci (izplatību) un antibiotiku rezistenci pacientiem, kuri hospitalizēti ķirurģijas nodaļā. Metodes: Brūču uztriepes tika paņemtas no vīriešu un sieviešu kārtas pacientiem, kuri hospitalizēti ķirurģijas nodaļā. Pēc tam paraugi tika kultivēti uz piemērotām barotnēm. Iegūtās <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> kolonijas tika testētas uz oksacilīna rezistenci, lai identificētu MRSA celmus. Turklāt MRSA izolātu antibiotiku rezistence tika noteikta ar disku difūzijas metodi, izmantojot dažādas antibiotikas. Rezultāti: No simt četrpadsmit izolātiem no klīniskajiem paraugiem tikai septiņdesmit pieci izolāti tika skaidri identificēti kā <i>S. aureus</i>, no kuriem 85,3% bija koagulāzes pozitīvi un 13,3% – koagulāzes negatīvi. Pret meticilīnu rezistentā <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> prevalence bija 56,1%. Starp MRSA izolātiem visaugstākā rezistence tika novērota pret ciprofoksacīnu, turpretim viszemākā rezistence tika reģistrēta pret ceftriaksonu. Secinājums: Augstā MRSA prevalence ķirurģijas nodaļas pacientu vidū prasa veikt atbilstošus pasākumus, lai novērstu patogēna tālāku izplatīšanos. Ieteicams noteikt šo pret zālēm rezistentu MRSA celmu avotu, lai izstrādātu piemērotus intervences pasākumus, kas novērstu grūti ārstējamu infekciju rašanos nākotnē.
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