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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	Kontekstas (Background): Meticilinui atsparus <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) yra svarbus hospitalinis (ligoninėse įgyjamas) patogenas, dažnai sukeliantis sunkiai gydomas infekcijas. Taip yra todėl, kad šis patogenas paprastai būna atsparus ir kitiems dažnai vartojamiems antibiotikams. Vaistams atsparaus MRSA paplitimas tarp pacientų jau anksčiau buvo užfiksuotas įvairiose Ugandos dalyse. Tačiau iki šiol nebuvo jokių duomenų apie Kampalos tarptautinio universiteto mokomąją ligoninę (<i>Kampala International University Teaching Hospital</i>), esančią vakarų Ugandoje. Todėl šis tyrimas buvo atliktas siekiant nustatyti MRSA padermių paplitimą (prevalenciją) ir atsparumą antibiotikams tarp chirurginiame skyriuje gydomų pacientų. Metodai (Methods): Žaizdų tepinėliai buvo paimti iš chirurginiame skyriuje gulintiems vyrų ir moterų. Vėliau mėginiai buvo kultivuojami tinkamose terpėse. Gautos <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> kolonijos buvo tiriamos dėl atsparumo oksacilinui, siekiant identifikuoti MRSA padermes. Be to, MRSA izoliatų atsparumas antibiotikams buvo nustatytas diskų difuzijos metodu, naudojant įvairius antibiotikus. Rezultatai (Results): Iš 114 klinikinėse dalyse gautų izoliatų tik 75 buvo aiškiai identifikuoti kaip <i>S. aureus</i>, iš kurių 85,3 % buvo koaguliacijai teigiami (koagulazės teigiami), o 13,3 % – koaguliacijai neigiami (koagulazės neigiami). Meticilinui atsparaus <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> paplitimas siekė 56,1 %. Tarp MRSA izoliatų didžiausias atsparumas pastebėtas ciprofloksacinui, o mažiausias – ceftriaksonui. Išvada (Conclusion): Didelis MRSA paplitimas tarp chirurginio skyriaus pacientų reikalauja imtis atitinkamų priemonių, kad būtų užkirstas kelias tolimesniam šio patogeno plitimui. Rekomenduojama nustatyti šių vaistams atsparių MRSA padermių šaltinį, kad būtų galima parengti tinkamas intervencines priemones, užkertančias kelią sunkiai gydomų infekcijų atsiradimui ateityje.
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