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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	Kontext (Background): Meticilín-rezistentný <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) je významný nozokomiálny (nemocničný) patogén, ktorý často spôsobuje ťažko liečiteľné infekcie. Je to dané skutočnosťou, že tento patogén býva zvyčajne rezistentný aj voči iným bežne používaným antibiotikám. Výskyt liekovo rezistentného MRSA u pacientov bol už predtým dokumentovaný v rôznych častiach Ugandy. Doteraz však neboli zaznamenané žiadne správy z Fakultnej nemocnice Medzinárodnej univerzity v Kampale (<i>Kampala International University Teaching Hospital</i>) v západnej Ugande. Táto štúdia bola preto vykonaná s cieľom určiť prevalenciu a antibiotickú rezistenciu kmeňov MRSA u pacientov hospitalizovaných na chirurgickom oddelení. Metódy: Stery z rán boli odobraté pacientom oboch pohlaví hospitalizovaným na chirurgickom oddelení. Vzorky boli následne kultivované na vhodných pôdach. Získané kolónie <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> boli testované na rezistenciu voči oxacilínu, aby sa identifikovali kmene MRSA. Ďalej bola diskovou difúznou metódou stanovená antibiotická rezistencia izolátov MRSA voči rôznym antibiotikám. Výsledky: Zo sto štrnástich izolátov z klinických vzoriek bolo iba sedemdesiatpäť jasne identifikovaných ako <i>S. aureus</i>, z čoho 85,3 % bolo koaguláza-pozitívnych a 13,3 % koaguláza-negatívnych. Prevalencia meticilín-rezistentného <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> predstavovala 56,1 %. Medzi izolátmi MRSA bola najvyššia rezistencia pozorovaná voči ciprofloxacínu, zatiaľ čo rezistencia voči ceftriaxónu bola najnižšia. Záver: Vysoká prevalencia MRSA medzi pacientmi chirurgického oddelenia si vyžaduje prijatie vhodných opatrení na zamedzenie ďalšieho šírenia tohto patogénu. Odporúča sa zistiť zdroj týchto liekovo rezistentných kmeňov MRSA, aby bolo možné navrhnúť ciele opatrenia, ktoré zabránia budúcemu výskytu ťažko liečiteľných infekcií.
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