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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	Bakgrund: Meticillinresistent <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) är en allvarlig sjukhusinfekterande (nosokomial) patogen som ofta orsakar infektioner som är svårbehandlade. Detta beror på att patogenen vanligtvis är resistent även mot andra allmänt använda antibiotika. Förekomsten av läkemedelsresistent MRSA bland patienter har tidigare dokumenterats i olika delar av Uganda. Det har dock inte funnits några rapporterade data från Kampala International Universitys universitetssjukhus (<i>Kampala International University Teaching Hospital</i>) i västra Uganda. Denna studie genomfördes därför för att fastställa prevalensen och antibiotikaresistensen hos MRSA-stammar hos inlagda patienter på kirurgavdelningen. Metoder: Sårprover (pinnprover) samlades in från både manliga och kvinnliga patienter som var inlagda på kirurgavdelningen. Proverna odlades därefter i lämpliga odlingsmedier. De erhållna kolonierna av <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> testades för resistens mot oxacillin för att identifiera vilka stammar som var MRSA. Vidare bestämdes antibiotikaresistensen hos MRSA-isolaten med diskdiffusionsmetoden (lapptest) mot olika antibiotika. Resultat: Av de 114 isolat som erhöles från de kliniska proverna kunde endast 75 isolat tydligt identifieras som <i>S. aureus</i>, varav 85,3 % var koagulaspositiva och 13,3 % koagulasnegativa. Meticillinresistent <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> uppvisade en prevalens på 56,1 %. Bland MRSA-isolaten observerades den högsta resistensen mot ciprofloxacin, medan resistensen mot ceftriaxon var lägst. Slutsats: Den höga prevalensen av MRSA bland patienterna på kirurgavdelningen kräver att adekvata åtgärder vidtas för att förhindra ytterligare spridning av patogenen. Det rekommenderas att källan till dessa läkemedelsresistenta MRSA-stammar fastställs, så att lämpliga åtgärder kan utformas för att förebygga framtida uppkomst av infektioner som är svåra att behandla.
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