

INTRODUCTION

Infection caused by *Staphylococcus epidermidis* occurs frequently in catheterized patients as well as with use of other prosthetic devices (*Archer, 1984*).

An important virulence factor noticed in some strains of this organism is the production of an extracellular slime like substance, predominantly made of polysaccharides rich in glucose and galactose, which facilitates the adherence of the organism to the surface of various medical polymers (*Hussain et al., 1991*).

It was noticed that NSAIDs have variable degrees of inhibition of the production of extracellular slime by *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (*Farber and Wolff, 1992*).