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# emerging drug resistant staphylococcus aureus

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Staphylococcus aureus is a major pathogen affecting patients of all ages even apparently healthy people, it is an important cause of infection in hospitals and community. S.aureus responsible for many of the suppurative infection encountered in clinical practice and it exhibits extraordinary adaptive capabilities and is able to overcome a variety of ecological and environmental adversities. Rapid development of antibiotic resistance specially to methicillin soon after a drugs become available, is a well known feature of this species. This organism is found in different sites of the body, skin is frequently inhabited by this organism, the umbilicus, axilla, perineum, face, hands, hair are heavily populated by this organism. The nares are also frequent sites of colonization by S. aureus. Because of easily spread of S. aureus from patient to patient or even from hand of staff after become colonized while performing patient care activities, so control of transmission by several methods is very essential to prevent high morbidity and mortality rates associated with S.aureus infection. Three hundreds samples obtained in this study by swabs from different suppurative infections of patients from different departments, also, doctors and nurses were swabed from nose and hands. from all these samples, 83 S. aureus strains were isolated and further susceptibility tests performed to them.