

عنوان مقاله:

Prevalence of virulence factors in methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates in healthy students

محل انتشار:

بیستمین کنگره بین المللی میکروب شناسی ایران (سال: 1398)

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خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction and Objectives: *Staphylococcus* (S.) *aureus* is the most common cause of skin and soft tissue infections. Arginine catabolic mobile element (ACME) and Panton–Valentine leukocidin (PVL) are known as survival factors of S. *aureus* on the skin, mucous membrane and soft tissue. The current study is aimed to detect ACME-arcA and PVL genes among nasal methicillin resistant S. *aureus* isolates in the student population. **Materials and Methodes:** A total of 400 nasal samples were obtained from high school students of Tabriz, Iran. The antibiotic resistance profile of S. *aureus* isolates were determined by the disk diffusion method. The presence of mecA and ACME-arcA and PVL genes was examined by PCR reaction. **Results:** Of the 65 positive S. *aureus* isolates, 2.75 % (11/400) cases were MRSA nasal carriage and 27.69% of isolates were multidrug resistance (MDR). Based on PCR results, 20 (30.76%) of isolates were positive for mecA and 28 (43.07%) isolates for ACME-arcA gene and 10 (15.38%) isolates were positive for PVL. There is a significant relationship between the presence of ACME-arcA gene and the frequency of mecA positive strains ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The prevalence of carriage of ACME-arcA/ PVL-positive S. *aureus* .indicate an essential need for monitoring of nasal carriers in healthy community to prevent subsequent infections

کلمات کلیدی:

S. *aureus*, nasal carriage, MRSA, PVL, ACME-arcA

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