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## **Investigation of Bloodstream Prevalence of Methicillin Resistance Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) in Admitted Patients in 2012-2015**

**Parisa Eslami<sup>1\*</sup>, Anoosh Eghdami<sup>2</sup>**

1- Milad hospital, Department of Microbiology, Milad Hospital, Tehran, Iran, 2- Department of Biochemistry, Medical Faculty Member, Saveh Branch, Islamic Azad University

pm\_eslami@yahoo.com, eghdami49@gmail.com

**Background:** Staphylococcus aureus is a leading cause of Bloodstream infections (BSIs) world wide. Treatment of Bloodstream infections is becoming difficult due to the increasing trend of antibiotic resistance. Rational and correct use of antibiotics requires identifying of microbial pathogens and its drug resistance patterns in a community. This study was carried to identify the microbial profile in the blood culture isolates and their antibiotic susceptibility patterns. **Material & Methods:** study was carried out in Milad hospital at from April 2012 to March 2015. A total of 21945 samples were included in the study. The antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed by Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion method. The isolates were tested for methicillin resistance by using Cefoxitin disk by disk diffusion method and confirmed by agar screen test. The results were interpreted according to CLSI criteria. **Results:** from among the isolates about 124 samples were Staphylococcus aureus and 44 Strains were MRSA, all (100%) were resistant to Penicillin. In view of the high prevalence of MRSA in the hospital environment, there is a need to regularly monitor and implement adequate control measures to reduce the morbidity and mortality of the infection. **Conclusion:** MRSA can enter the normally sterile bloodstream either from a local site of infection. It is a highly contagious strain of the Staphylococcus aureus family of bacteria, which cause a number of infections, some of which are serious. The reason that MRSA is such a problem for hospitals and care homes and why it has become known as a superbug that it is resistant to common antibiotics.

**Keywords:** Bloodstream Infections, MRSA, Antibiotic Resistant

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