Surveillance Study and Typing of Staph Organisms in Burn Unit

M.D. Thesis in
Medical Microbiology and Immunology

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Abstract

*Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*) and methicillin resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) are one of the leading causes of infections among burn patients.

**Methods:** Burn sites of 400 patients were swabbed and cultured on conventional culture media. MRSA isolates were identified using ORSAB and RT-PCR.

**Results:** *S.aureus* (40%) and MRSA (26%) are the most organisms infect burn wound.

**Conclusion:** every burn institution should determine the specific pattern of burn wound microbial colonization, and the antimicrobial sensitivity profiles, improving the overall infection-related morbidity and mortality.

**Key words:** burn infections, *S.aureus*, MRSA, ORSAB media, RT-PCR.