

Prevalence and Antibiotic Susceptibility Patterns of Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus- A study in a tertiary care centre of Chhattisgarh of India

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Abstract

Background: Serious endemic and epidemic Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) infections occur globally. Many strains of MRSA exhibit resistance to β - lactams and amino glycosides. Therefore, the knowledge of prevalence of MRSA and their current antimicrobial profile become necessary in the selection of appropriate empirical treatment of these infections. **Material and Methods:** A total of one hundred and fifty samples from surgery, orthopedics, pediatrics, gynecology and obstetrics, medicine, ENT departments, were collected. **Results:** 84.78% resistance was noticed for penicillin-G followed by Co-Trimoxazole (80 %). Majority were multidrug resistant. The resistance to Erythromycin, Clindamycin, Gentamycin and Ciprofloxacin was 65.21%, 65.21%, 52.17% and 56.09% respectively. All the MRSA strains were highly resistant to Nalidixic Acid (85.71%) and Norfloxacin (78.57%) and least resistance was observed for the Nitrofurantoin (7.69%). The MRSA were seen to be highly sensitive to Vancomycin and Rifampicin which showed 100% sensitivity and also for Amoxicillin (82.92%), Amikacin (67.44%). **Conclusion:** Fluoroquinolones have resistance but still drugs like Amoxicillin and Amikacin have sensitivity.