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Prevalence of antibiotic-resistant *Staphylococcus Aureus* among patients who comes to seek treatment in a hospital of Bangladesh

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Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) infections now become a threat and have spread worldwide. This can be very serious and are among the most frequently occurring of all antibiotic-resistant threats. The antibiotic resistance problem has been attributed to the misuse or overuse of these medications, as well as a lack of new drug development by the pharmaceutical company. In this study total 230 outdoor and indoor patients in Bangladesh Medical College and Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh during May 2016 to May 2017 were enrolled to detect MRSA. For this study 8 types of the biological specimen (urine, pus, blood, sputum, swab (ear/throat/high vaginal) and stool) were collected and screened for antibiotic resistance against seven (ampicillin, erythromycin, tetracycline, ciprofloxacin, gentamicin, cephalixin, and penicillin) commonly used locally available antibiotics. Among 230 total 70 samples (30.4%) were found at least resistant to one drug while drug resistance pattern was Amoxicillin, Erythromycin, Ciprofloxacin, Ceftriaxone, Cloxacillin, Cephalixin and Gentamicin.

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