

قال تعالى:

﴿وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الرُّوحِ قُلِ الرُّوحُ مِنْ أَمْرِ رَبِّي وَمَا أُوتِيتُمْ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا﴾

صدق الله العظيم

سورة الإسراء ﴿85﴾

Dedication

To my lovely parents.....

Who haven't spared me any time and efforts to encourage me, help me and provide me with their fruitful advice, I pray to Allah to enable me to repay them for their kind act.

To my source of Joy, my brothers and sweet sister.

To my dearest friends,

And

To whom I love.

Acknowledgment

First and foremost, praise to Almighty Allah, who gave me the strength and patience to achieve this work.

Gratefully, I respect and thankfully I acknowledge the generous support of my supervisor **Dr. Wafa Ibrahim Elhaj** and appreciate her great true efforts.

I appreciate greatly the time, patience, effort, critical comments, invaluable advice, and discussion the concerning my study, offered which inspired, motivated me, and contributed the mendously to the progress of this research.

My thanks are extended to the director and all members of Khartoum Teaching Hospital and microbiology lab department in Sudan University of Science and Technology.

I would like to express my deepest sincere appreciation to **Prof. Humodi Ahmed Saeed** Dean of faculty of graduated studies and scientific research.

My sincere thanks to **Prof. Osman Taha Ahmed** (The head master of Sudanese Medical Specialties Council).

Also I would like to thanks **Prof. Elhaj Abdalmhmod Mansour** who stood beside me, offering me their help and providing me with their fruitful advice.

Special thanks to the staff of medical microbiology in public health laboratory and **Ustaz Kalid Abdalla Anan**.

My unlimited thanks to all subjects who have been the back bone of this study.

Lastly, offer my regard and appreciation to all those who supported me to achieve this work.

Abstract

During the period from April to October 2012, two hundred participants from Khartoum Teaching Hospital (KTH), (medical and non-medical staff) were enrolled in this study to detect the presence of Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) nasal carriage and to detect Methicillin resistant gene (*mecA*), out of them 10(58.8%) were male and 7(41.1%) female, their age range from 21-66 years with mean 1.35.

Two hundred nasal swabs were collected and investigated by standard cultural, and molecular methods, Standard Kirby Bauer method was used to detect methicillin resistant.

Out of the total, *S. aureus* was isolated from 43(21.5%) medical staff only among them 17(39.5%) were methicillin resistant.

Most of the isolates were from age group 21-36 years and more frequent in male {10(58.8%)}, there were insignificant relation between the sexes ($p=.732$), age ($p=.060$) with regard to the MRSA nasal carriage.

Molecular characterization with PCR revealed that among total (17) isolates of MRSA only 2(11.7%) possess *mecA* gene.

الخلاصة

خلال الفترة من ابريل الى اكتوبر 2012م، شارك 200 من الطاقم الطبي والغير طبي في مستشفى الخرطوم التعليمي، في هذه الدراسة للكشف عن وجود المكورات العنقودية الذهبية المقاومة للميثيسيلين المحمولة في الأنف والكشف عن جين مقاومة الميثيسيلين (أ).

شملت هذه الدراسة 10(58.8%) من الذكور و 7(41.1%) من الإناث تتراوح أعمارهم بين 21 الي 66

عاما ومتوسطهم 1.35.

تم جمع 200 مسحة من الأنف ، وتم فحصها عن طريق التزريع القياسي، الكشف الجزيئي ومعيار كيري باور للكشف عن مقاومة الميثيسيلين.

من المجموع الكلي تم عزل 43 (21.5%) من البكتريا العنقودية الذهبية والتي عزلت من الطاقم الطبي فقط، من بينهم 17(39.5%) كانت مقاومة للميثيسيلين. وقد لوحظ ان معظم العزلات كانت في الذكور 10(58.8%) بين الفئة العمرية 21 الي 36 عاما، كما بين عدم وجود علاقة ذات دلالة احصائية بين الجنس (p=.732)، العمر (p=.060) والمكورات العنقودية الذهبية المقاومة للميثيسيلين.

الكشف الجزيئي بواسطه التفاعل البلمري المتسلسل لل 17 مكورات عنقودية ذهبية مقاومة للميثيسيلين 2(11.7%) فقط حاملين جين مقاومة الميثيسيلين (أ).

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