

ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY CHANGES OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Abstract: Antibiotherapy resistance is an emerging health care issue due to the extended usage of antibiotics.

The aim of the study was to determine the changes in antibiotherapy resistance of *Staphylococcus aureus* over a 5 years period between 2003 to 2007. Patients and method: retrospective study over a 5 years period that analyzed the resistance trends of *Staphylococcus aureus* in the cultures of newborns, that were taken at the Newborn Department of the Children' Hospital of the Transilvania University. Results: 116 strains were studied, strains from skin lesions, umbilical secretion, blood culture, eye secretion, nasal and pharyngeal swab. From these 94 were resistant to penicillin, 74.1% sensible to meticillin, 9.48% resistant to gentamicin, 72% sensible to ciprofloxacin and 72% sensible to clindamicin. Conclusions: there was in our study a slight predominance of boys. We observe a constant trend towards metcillin resistance. Most of the meticillin resistant strains were isolated from skin lesions. Still active antibiotics are clindamicin, gentamicin and rifampicin.

Key words: *Staphylococcus aureus*, newborn, antibiotic resistance.

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