



Reinato LAF¹, Pio DPM¹, Lopes LP¹, Pereira FMV¹, Canini SRMS¹, Gir E¹

¹University of São Paulo at Ribeirão Preto College of Nursing (EERP-USP), WHO Collaborating Centre for Nursing Research Development. Ribeirão Preto (SP), Brazil. Correspondence: Gir, Elucir egir@eerp.usp.br

INTRODUCTION

Staphylococcus aureus naturally colonizes the skin and mucous membranes of humans, with the preference of the nostrils. It represents an important pathogen for humans to cause a wide spectrum of diseases, including, skin diseases, soft tissues, bones, urinary tract and opportunistic infections. The production of penicillinase (β -lactamase) by *Staphylococcus aureus* has been associated with resistance that these microorganisms have developed to penicillin, used for the first time in 1941.

OBJECTIVE

The aim of the study was to identify the resistance of *Staphylococcus aureus* to antibiotics in people living with HIV/AIDS.

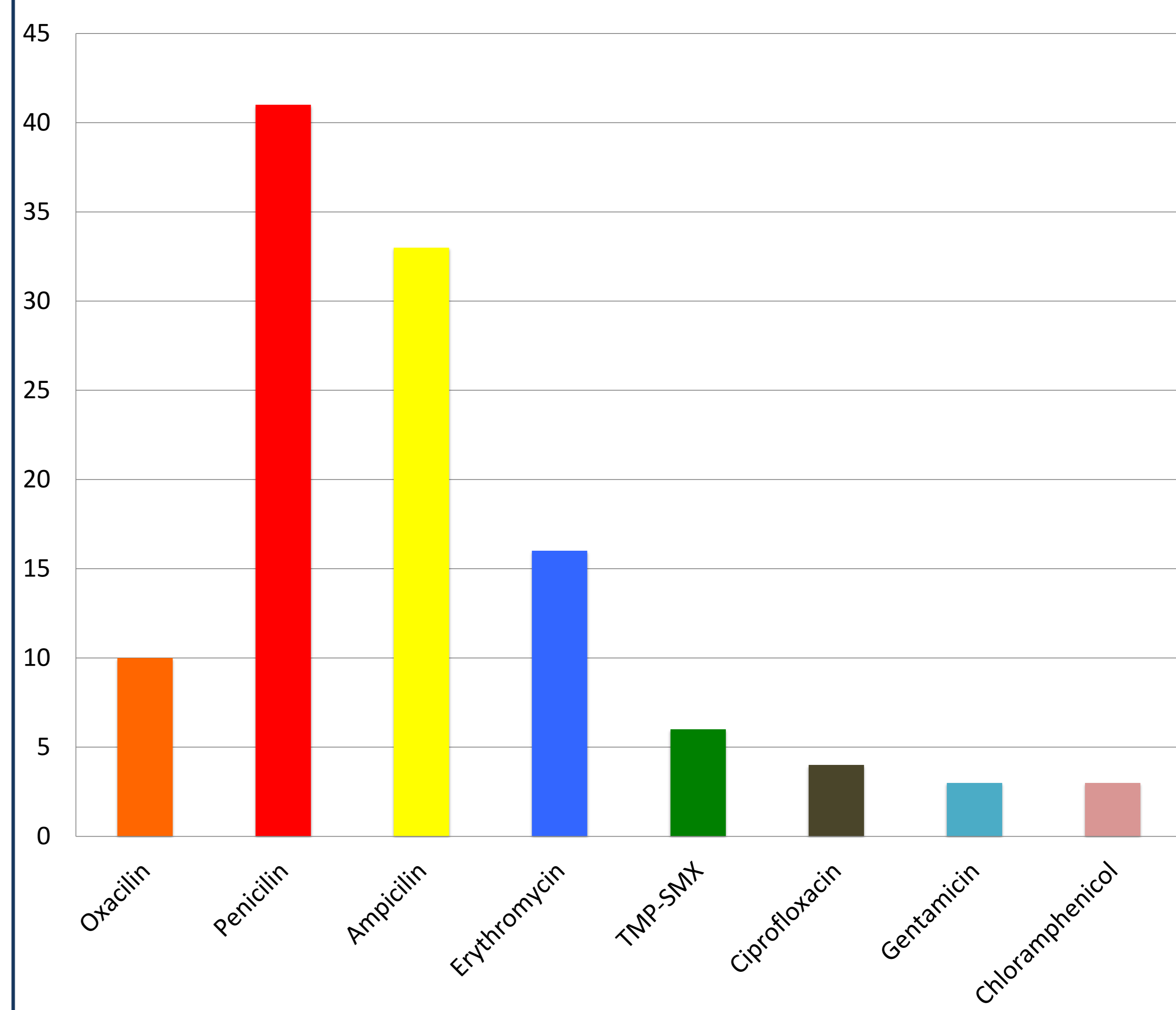
METHODS

A cross-sectional study was performed from August/2011 to July/2012, with people living with HIV/AIDS admitted in a reference institution in São Paulo State, Brazil. A swab Stuart was used to collect the nostril material, in the first day of admission and it was processed at the microbiology laboratory. For descriptive statistics, we used IBM® SPSS version 17.0. Ethical aspects were followed.

RESULTS

Among the 169 participants 57.4% were men; age range from 40-49 years old, in 39.6%; white Ethnicity was predominant (63.9%). There were identified *Staphylococcus aureus* in 46 participants, of which were resistant to the following antibiotics: penicillin (89.1%), ampicillin (86.8%), erythromycin (34.8%) and oxacillin (21.8%).

Table 1: Profile of resistance from *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated (n=46) from people living with HIV/AIDS



CONCLUSION

Staphylococcus aureus is a pathogen of clinical importance, that may cause several infections. Prevention and control measures can be instituted to minimize the spread of this microorganism in the hospital and in the community, such as screening patients, specific actions to colonized or infected people and standard and contact precautions used by health professionals.

DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST STATEMENT

The above authors declare that they do not have any potential conflict of interest in this study.

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