# NASAL COLONIZATION WITH *STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS* IN PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS AFTER SEVEN DAYS OF HOSPITALIZATION

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## INTRODUCTION

*Staphylococcus aureus* has been appointed as one of the most important agent responsible for cause nosocomial infection. There are evidences showing that many infections are preceded by one or more sites colonized by microorganisms.

In the era of HAART, people living with HIV/aids require less hospitalization processes. However, in many cases hospitalization is required and hospital environment can be a further injury for their condition, because of their greater vulnerability to nosocomial microorganisms.

## OBJECTIVE

The study aims to identify the presence of nasal colonization by *Staphylococcus aureus* in people living with HIV/AIDS after seven days of hospitalization.

## METHODS

It´s a cross-sectional study undertaken in two units specialized in attending people living with HIV/AIDS, from August 2011 until October 2012 in a Brazilian hospital institution. Socio-demographic and clinical data were collected through individual interviews and from the medical records. Samples of nasal secretion were collected with Stuart swabs in the moment of hospital admission and seven days after hospitalization. These samples were sown, the isolation and the phenotypic identification strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* were performed by automated laboratory method. All ethical aspects were respected.

## RESULTS

From the 227 people living with HIV/AIDS that were hospitalized in the period studied, 64 (28%) were identified with nasal colonization with *Staphylococcus aureus,* on the first day. Of these, 130 (57,2%) also showed samples of nasal secretion collected on the seventh day of hospitalization, that were identified 32 (24,6%) with nasal colonization with *Staphylococcus aureus* (Table 1). There was the persistence of nasal colonization by *Staphylococcus aureus* in 22 patients after seven days compared to samples taken in hospital first.

**Table 1** – Comparative nasal colonization with *Staphylococcus aureus* in people living with HIV/AIDS on the first and seventh days of hospitalization. Ribeirão Preto - SP, Brazil, 2011-2012.

| | First day n=227 (%) | Seventh day n=130 (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **Nasal colonization with *Staphylococcus aureus*** | **64 (28)** | **32 (24,6)** |
| ***Staphylococcus aureus*** | 47 (20,7) | 15 (11,5) |
| **Oxacillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*** | 17 (7,4) | 17 (13) |
| | | |
| **No nasal colonization** | **164 (72)** | **98 (75,3)** |

## CONCLUSION

Thirty two people living with HIV/AIDS were identified with nasal colonization with *Staphylococcus aureus* after seven days of hospitalization. These results allow contribution to more investigations and implementation of measures to prevent and control this pathogen in this population.

## REFERENCES

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