Abstract: Background & objectives: Staphylococcus aureus is a major cause of a broad spectrum of infections either hospital acquired or community acquired. Infection with the Staphylococcus aureus is one of the major problems in immuno-compromised and very ill patients in the hospitals and can cause to death. On the other hand the spectrum of antibiotic their resistance of these organisms makes them a threat to hospitals. The aim of this study was to detect the Staphylococcus aureus prevalence and the antibacterial susceptibility of the isolates from patients in different wards of Namazi hospital, Shiraz, Iran.

Methods: From October 2008 to October 2007 all S. aureus, positive samples from various invasive and non invasive infections of hospitalized patients sent to the laboratory of Namazi hospital were considered to detect the antibacterial susceptibilities of those S. aureus isolated by using disk diffusion methods.

Results: Out of 178 different positive samples for S. aureus, mostly which were isolated from wound (28.09%) sputum (23.03%), nose culture (14.04%), dominantly were from patients in adult internal ward. Antibiotic resistance rate to different antibiotics was as follows: vancomycin and ceftizoxime (0.56%), cloxacillin (2.8%). Most isolates were resistant to penicillin and cefexime. Conclusions: Although maximum susceptibility of studied isolates of S. aureus, was observed against vancomycin, in order to prevent the indiscriminate use of such antibiotic routine antibiotic susceptibility test is emphasized.

Infection with the Pseudomonas aeruginosa is one of the major problems in immuno-compromised and very ill patients in the hospitals and can cause to death. The spectrum of Prevalence, antibiotic susceptibility, Staphylococcus aureus, Namazi hospital, Shiraz, Iran

Presentation: Poster