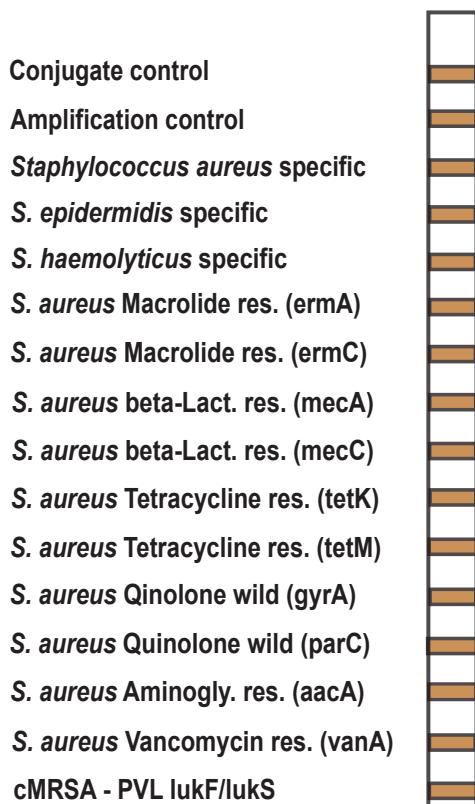


MRSA combi Assay (RDB2147)

PCR-Test for detection of *Staphylococcus aureus* and its antibiotic resistance genes



The most important antibiotic resistances to Methicillin-sensitive *S. aureus* strains (MSSA) are:

Penicillin	75 %
Quinolone	20 %
Macrolide	25 %
Lincosamide	15 %
Aminoglycoside	7 %
Tetracycline	< 5 %

Multiresistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

= Multiresistances against different other antibiotic groups in MRSA

- Most common in Europe is the Quinolone resistance (Ciprofloxacin). About 90% of MRSA strains have in addition a Quinolone resistance.
- The combined resistance of Macrolides and Lincosamides (Erythromycin and Clindamycin) is present in 70% and 65% of the MRSA isolates.
- The resistance of Aminoglycosides (Gentamycin) is common in 13% of the MRSA cases.
- About 7% of the MRSA strains have a Tetracycline resistance. (Oxytetracyclin)

Therefore it is important to check not only the *mecA* resistance but also the possible resistances to other used antibiotic groups.

