

## Dissemination of Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus

Huang MP\*

School of Medicine, Chang Gung University, Taiwan Department of Paediatrics, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital at Linkou, Gueishan, Taoyuan, Taiwan

### Abstract

Unlike hospitals or the community, nursing homes provide a unique healthcare environment for patients. There have been no reports regarding methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) carriage among nursing home residents and staff in Taiwan. From May to November 2012, a total of 523 subjects, including 360 residents and 163 staff, in 14 nursing homes in Taiwan were surveyed for nasal MRSA carriage. Overall, the nasal MRSA carriage rate was 20.1%, with 20.3% for residents and 19.6% for staff. For residents, age >60 years were the significant risk factors for MRSA carriage in multivariate models. Among the 105 MRSA isolates, 11 pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) patterns were identified, except for five isolates untenable by Samir digestion, with one major pattern; nine isolates (8.6%) possessed staphylococcal cassette chromosome (SCCmec) type II or III, 66 isolates type IV or V, and 21 isolates unidentified types. The clone characterized as PFGE pattern BM sequence type 45 was the most common clone, accounting for 50% of the isolates, and was multiresistant, including to ciprofloxacin. Intra-institutional and inter-institutional transmission of MRSA was documented by molecular methods. It was shown conclusively that one-fifth of residents and staff in nursing homes in Taiwan harbored MRSA, mostly ST45 strains, in their nares. Intra-institutional and inter-institutional transmission of MRSA was documented.

**Keywords:** Colonization; Methicillin-Resistant; Staphylococcus aureus; Nursing Home; Sequence Type 45

### Introduction

Staphylococcus aureus could be a common explanation for clinically necessary infections, each within the community and in hospitals. Nasal carriage of *S. aureus* is related to later infections. Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) strains are classified as community-associated MRSA and healthcare-associated MRSA, per medicine or molecular characteristics [1]. Unlike hospitals or the community, nursing homes give a singular health care setting for patients, characterised by long care of patients with advanced age, chronic wellness, etc. The MRSA carriage rates among nursing homes show nice variability, starting from one.1% to 58.6%, and infrequently exceed those in acute treatment settings. Though the MRSA burden in nursing homes seems to be for the most part thanks to importation from hospitals, the genetic diversity is heterogeneous between nursing homes, and even considerably over the variety in hospitals. As nursing homes play a selected role in treatment, understanding the prevalence and molecular characteristics is essential for MRSA medical specialty in society and patient health in nursing homes. On the opposite hand, there are few studies concerning MRSA carriage among rest home employees. It's terribly doable that transmission between residents and employees is that the explanation for unfold of MRSA in nursing homes. However, there are no reports concerning MRSA carriage in nursing homes in Taiwan. We have a tendency to therefore conduct a study to gauge the nasal carriage rates, risk factors, molecular characteristics and antibiotic status of MRSA among rest home residents and employees in Taiwan [2]. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Yangtze River Gung Memorial Hospital. Written consent was obtained from residents or their families (when residents couldn't sign the consent form) and every employee registered within the study. All information is reportable anonymously. This study was conducted in fourteen nursing homes in Taiwan, settled in southern (n=8) and northern (n=6) elements of Taiwan. From might to Nov 2012, a complete of 523 nasal specimens was collected from 360 residents and 163 employees in fourteen nursing homes. Just one specimen was collected from every subject at one time-point [3]. The participation rates were forty eighth for residents and eighty two for workers. Swab samples were collected from the anterior nares with

sterile cotton-top swabs for the residents and also the employees when written consent has been obtained and a form had been completed. Every nasal swab was circled in each of the participant's nasal vestibules. The swabs was placed into the transport medium instantly, and sent to the laboratory of Yangtze River Gung Memorial Hospital inside three days. To spot the potential risk factors for MRSA establishment, clinical data was collected from every participant. For the residents, with or while not the help of their families, we have a tendency to collected the demographic information, personal history, length of your time living during a rest home, underlying diseases, quality standing, chemical analysis standing, chronic wounds, and insertion of medical devices [4]. Antibiotic use, hospitalization, surgery and infection events within the previous three months were conjointly collected. For the employees, personal history, underlying diseases and work data were collected. Swab samples were inoculated onto trypticase soy agar with five-hitter sheep blood plates by the streak plate methodology. These plates were incubated at 37°C nightlong. *S. aureus* was known by morphology, Gram stain, and enzyme tests [5]. MRSA identification by cefoxitin status with the disk diffusion methodology was confirmed per the recommendations of the CLSI. The antimicrobial susceptibilities of the isolates to 10 antibiotics, together with penicillinase-resistant antibiotic, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, penicillin, teicoplanin, linezolid, clindamycin, antibiotic drug, fusidic acid, vancomycin, and Pediamycin, were determined with the disk diffusion methodology, per the rules of the CLSI [6]. Body DNAs were extracted from all MRSA isolates for molecular characterization. All of them were characterised by pulsed-field gel ionophoresis (PFGE), coccus container body

\*Corresponding author: Huang MP, School of Medicine, Chang Gung University, Taiwan Department of Paediatrics, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital at Linkou, Gueishan, Taoyuan, Taiwan, E-mail: mpuhuang@adm.cgmh.org.tw

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(SCCmec) writing, and detection of the presence of Pantone–Valentine leukocidin (PVL) genes. Some selected isolates were any typewritten by multilocus sequence writing and spa factor writing. The procedures for PFGE with SmaI digestion were represented in our previous studies. The genotypes were selected in alphabetical order, and any known new genotype was selected consecutively. The SCCmec sort was firm with a multiplex PCR strategy, as represented antecedently. Management strains for SCCmec varieties I, II, III and swamp plant were as follows: sort I, NCTC10442; sort II, N315; sort III, 85/2082; and sort swamp plant, JCSC4744. SCC writing for sort American state was performed with a selected primer represented elsewhere, and also the strain TSGH-17 was used as management [7]. The presence of PVL genes was firm with antecedently represented PCR strategy. Multilocus sequence writing was performed for selected strains with representative PFGE patterns. Star was used for analysis of variation in MRSA carriage in fourteen nursing homes. To gauge risk factors related to MRSA establishment, we have a tendency to compared individuals with MRSA establishment and people while not MRSA establishment. For continuous variables, Student's t-test was used. For categorical variables, the chi-square check or Fisher's actual check was used, as acceptable. We have a tendency to conjointly calculated ORs and ninety fifth CIs [8]. Overall, the nasal methicillin-susceptible *S. aureus* (MSSA) and MRSA carriage rates of these 523 subjects were 11.3% and 20.1%, respectively. The MSSA and MRSA carriage rates were 10.3% and 20.3%, respectively, for the residents, and were 13.5% and 19.6%, respectively, for the staff. Details of MRSA carriage rates for both groups in each of the 14 nursing homes studied. MRSA carriage rates in each nursing home ranged from 0% to 48.3% for the residents, and from 0% to 33.3% for the staff [9]. Only one nursing home was free from MRSA colonization. The prevalence of MRSA colonization in the residents was significantly different among the nursing homes ( $p < 0.014$ ), but the difference was not significant for the staff. These 14 nursing homes were then separated into a northern group ( $n=6$ ) and a southern group ( $n=8$ ) according to their geographical locations. However, there was no statistically significant difference between these two geographical groups [10]. In this study, the prevalence of MRSA among home residents in Taiwan was twenty.3% that was kind of like that within the Britain (17–22%) and Ireland (17–23.3%). The carriage rate was under that in Hawaii (58.6%) and American state (31%). However, it absolutely was over that in Turkey (5%) and European countries like FRG (1.1–7.6%), Italy (7.8–19%), and Spain (15.5%). In distinction to previous studies, within which most of the colonizing *S. aureus* isolates were MSSA, the present study showed that MRSA surpassed MSSA in prevalence, for each residents and employees. This discrepancy could also be thanks to totally different [the various prevailing MRSA clones within the nursing homes and therefore the different 'culture' of antimicrobial usage in several countries. MRSA organisation among home employees has been less well addressed antecedent. The MRSA carriage rate among home employees was 4.8% in European nation and 7.5%. Each rat was abundant under those for residents within the same nursing homes. The results from this study unconcealed that the MRSA prevalence among home employees was nineteen.6%, that was kind of like that for residents however was considerably over that for healthy adults (3.8% of 3098 adults) and health care employees in Taiwan. These findings recommend transmission of MRSA between residents and employees in nursing homes in Taiwan [11]. It was according that the MRSA prevalence in nursing homes was even over in hospitals and intensive-care units. In Taiwan, the MRSA nasal carriage rate for residents in nursing homes within the gift study (20.3%) was over that for adult patients visiting emergency departments (3.8%), however reminiscent of that for adult patients hospitalized in intensive-care units (15–32%). Nursing homes

give a special medical atmosphere that's totally different from that in hospitals and therefore the community. The residents square measure largely senior, have frequent antibiotic use, and have chronic healthiness, invasive devices, or catheterization. The patents sometimes have intensive contact with hospitals and folks from the community. However, nursing homes sometimes have fewer employees with specific health care coaching than hospitals, no formal clean-up or group action devices, and an absence of isolation rooms for transmission management. Thus, they supply a speculative atmosphere for MRSA organisation, even in healthy employees. We incontestible that age  $>60$  years and therefore the presence of chronic wounds were risk factors for home residents carrying MRSA within the variable model. The finding of chronic wounds as a risk issue was in line with a previous report. Several of the new home residents came from hospitals when associate degree acute medical event, associate degree this might lead to an accrued organisation rate for brand spanking new residents in home. This finding was more confirmed by molecular proof that MRSA isolates from these new residents were healthcare-associated, particularly ST239. This means that transmission of MRSA between hospitals and nursing homes would possibly occur through patient organisation and screening of latest home residents might thus be cheap for infection management [12]. For home employees, the presence of foreign nursing employees and chronic wounds were important risk factors for MRSA carriage. However, neither of those risk factors was important in statistical procedure. Within the gift study, nearly 1/2 the health care employees were foreign employees, largely from Southeast Asian countries, and therefore the investigation showed that the presence of foreign nursing employees was a possible risk issue for MRSA carriage. The problem of whether or not foreign health care employees ought to be screened for MRSA organisation ought to be evaluated [13].

## Conclusion

The results from this study additionally unconcealed high variability of MRSA prevalence in every home, with just one being free from MRSA organisation. The results were kind of like those of previous studies. Molecular characterization within the gift study unconcealed eleven PFGE patterns, and therefore the clone characterised as PFGE kind BM ST45 was the foremost common clone, accounting for five hundredth of the isolates. However, this clone was neither among the prevailing healthcare-associated MRSA clones (mainly ST239 and ST5 within the past decade) nor among the community-associated MRSA clones (mainly ST59) in Taiwan. In Taiwan, MRSA ST45 was 1st according in 2011 in an exceedingly respiratory-care ward, colonizing a proportion of infected patients and health care employees. The clinical implications and impact of the emergency and unfold of ST45 among nursing homes in Taiwan desires more investigation. The MRSA ST45 strain was additionally known as 'Berlin epidemic MRSA', as a result of it absolutely was 1st ascertained in Berlin in 1993 [14]. Later, it unfolds to several European countries. MRSA ST45 was additionally concerned in outbreaks in Asia, as well as China, Hong Kong, and Singapore, in recent years. Further as in hospital settings, MRSA ST45 emerged have become prevailing in nursing homes or long-term-care facilities in several countries, as well as FRG, Hong Kong, and China. There square measure many limitations of this study. First, sixty years and therefore the presence of chronic wounds were risk factors for home residents carrying MRSA. MRSA ST45 accounted for 1/2 the colonizing isolates, and therefore the intra-institutional and inter-institutional transmission of MRSA was documented with molecular ways. In Taiwan, effective infection management measures ought to be enforced to interrupt intra-institutional and inter-institutional transmission of MRSA as presently.

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