

Prevalence of *Staphylococcus* species among school going children and their antimicrobial susceptibility testing

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Staphylococcus species are the normal microbial flora of animal and human. However, they can get involved in some kinds of human and animal diseases. Present study will be carried out to detect the prevalence of methicillin resistance *Staphylococcus aureus* and methicillin resistance *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (MR-SE). Nasopharynx, hand and ear specimen will be collected by standard protocol. 150 samples will be taken and isolates will be identified following the procedure as described by American Society for Microbiology and antimicrobial susceptibility testing will be performed by Kirby-Bauer's disc diffusion method on Muller-Hinton agar medium as recommended by Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). The organism will be identified as *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* by colony morphology, gram staining reaction, catalase test, phosphatase test and tube & slide coagulase test. The isolates will be screened for methicillin resistance using oxacillin (1µg) disc and ceftoxitin (30µg) disc. The outcome of the study will give a clear picture on the burden of carriage of MRSA in school children.

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