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Relationship between overcrowding, poverty and community acquired methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

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Ongoing infections with CA-MRSA in deprived and overcrowded areas of London was described. There was continued arrival of this strains to the hospital setting. Disparities in CA-MRSA was not explained by racial causes but was associated with overcrowding. We diagnose sporadic cases of wound infection caused by CA-MRSA post cesarean interventions and frequent cases of SSTI (skin and soft tissue infections). We studied familial SSTI at community level and found association of it with overcrowding and location of the home at the poorer neighborhoods. We found 41.3% of the homes had history of SSTI. 22,3% of households had extreme overcrowding. In the poorer neighborhoods 66 of 129 households (51.2%) had a history of SSTI. In the richer neighborhoods the history of SSTI appeared in 37 of 119 (31.1%) ($p=0.0019$). Presence of CA-MRSA should always be suspected in infections associated with overcrowding and

living in poor neighborhoods. A history of SSTI can be easily correlated with the presence of CA-MRSA. We suggest: SSTI should be treated with non beta-lactamic antibiotics, investigate and treat familial dissemination of the infection, explain measures of hygiene and control to block the reentry of the organism. Community sepsis should be treated with antibiotics that cover CA-MRSA, especially in front of personal or family history of SSTI or an overcrowded home or placed in disadvantaged socioeconomic zones. Restrict caesarean births. In the event of a family history of SSTI, extreme overcrowding or living in an area of disadvantaged socioeconomic zone, contemplate adding vancomycin to antibiotic prophylaxis. This recommendation should be evaluated in depth in each programmatic area.

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