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## Distribution and Characteristics of Enterotoxigenic and Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* in the Nares of Humans and Animals

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## **Abstract**

Nasal samples of humans and animals were examined for the presence of *Staphylococcus aureus*, and subsequently the incidence of enterotoxigenic and methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*. Additionally, characteristics of the isolates were studied. The carrier rate of *S. aureus* was 42.7% (38/89) for humans, 86.4% (57/66) for pigs, 19.8% (20/101) for cows, and 9.5%(4/42) for chickens. By using a commercial SET-RPLA kit, 22 isolates from humans produced staphylococcal enterotoxin (SE) A (*n*=8), SEB (*n*=9), and SEC (*n*=5). *S. aureus* isolates were subjected to genotyping analysis for detection of *se* genes (*sea* to *see*, *seg*, *seh* and *sei*). The *se* genes were detected in 25 (65.8%) of 38 human, 34 (59.6%) of 57 pig, and 4 (100%) of 4 chicken isolates. Twenty-five human isolates possessed the *sea* (*n*=8), *seb* (*n*=4), *seb-seg-sei* (*n*=5), *sec-sei* (*n*=4), *sec-seg-sei* (*n*=1) or *seg-sei* (*n*=3) genes. Thirty-four isolates from pigs and 4 isolates from chickens possessed *seg-sei* genes.

MRSA was detected from only 5 food handlers. Phenotypic and genotypic characteristics of 3 MRSA isolates from the 3 food handlers in the same facility were identical except for two phenotypic characteristics. Therefore, the results may suggest that the horizontal transmission of MRSA occurred in the facility.

## **Key words:**

MRSA, Nasal carriage, se genes, Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcal enterotoxins

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