6. **SUMMARY**

- In this study, two hundred and fifty samples were collected {blood(14), burn sepsis(11), conjunctival swab(2), corneal scraping(6), pus swab(20), sputum(13), throat(7), umbilical sepsis(8), urine(45) and wound samples(124)}. Collected samples were screened for *Staphylococci*.

- Two hundred and two samples were positive for the same {nine were blood samples(female – 3 and male-6), six were burnt wound sepsis (female – 2 and male – 4), two were conjunctival swabs (female – 0 and male - 2), four were corneal scrapings (female – 2 and male - 2), seventeen were pus samples (female – 9 and male - 8), three sputum samples(female – 0 and male - 3), two were throat swabs (female – 1 and male - 1), four were umbilical sepsis (female – 4 and male - 0), thirty seven were urine samples(female – 15 and male - 22) and one hundred and eighteen were wound samples (female – 45 and male - 73).

- The wound infection stands first being higher in number (**118**) of samples positive for *Staphylococci* From Two hundred and two samples, **152** were *S. aureus*, **24** were *S. epidermidis*, **11** were *S. saprophyticus* strains, **6** were *S. hominis* strains and **9** were *S. lugdunensis*.

- **75.2%** of incidence was by *S. aureus* and only **24.8%** was the incidence rate of coagulase negative *Staphylococci* species, (CONS).

- Totally there were **153** multidrug resistant *Staphylococci** (**75.7%**) (**106** *Staphylococcus aureus* and **47** CONS).

- As far as the sex group criteria was concerned, the incidence ratio was more in males (**91/121**) than in females (**62/81**) but the prevalence of multi drug resistant *Staphylococci* was more in females (**76.5%**) than in males (**75.2%**).
• As far as the age group criteria were concerned, the age group between 21-40 had the maximum number of multi drug resistant S. aureus MDSA (47).

• In all the CONS species, it was observed that the multidrug resistant strains were present more in the age group of 21-40 followed by 41-60.

• The highest percentage of resistance was towards Penicillin (79.7%), followed by Cotrimoxazole (68.8%) and Ampicillin (67.8%). The minimum level of resistance percentage was towards Chloramphenicol (0.99%), Vancomycin (8.4%) and Novobiocin (6.4%).

• The important feature determined in this study was that all the 202 strains (100%), irrespective of their site of infection, age and sex of the patient, were sensitive to Linezolid.

• Linezolid are oxazolidinones which are the best choice of drug, recommended for infections caused by multidrug resistant Staphylococci.