

## Staphylococcus aureus - Spherical Bacterium



### This is the output for patients and doctors

The bacterium *Staphylococcus aureus* is the most dangerous of the many types of staphylococci.

This **gram-positive** spherical bacterium (see **How Bacteria Develops Figure**) often causes skin infections, but can also cause pneumonia, heart valve infections, and bone infections.

- The bacteria are transmitted through direct contact with infected people, through use of contaminated ones Objects or from droplet infections when sneezing or coughing.
- Skin infections are common, but the bacteria can also enter the bloodstream and entfernte Organe befallen.
- Skin infections can cause blisters, abscesses, redness, and swelling in the infected areas hervorrufen.
- The diagnosis is based on the appearance of the skin or the identification of a sample infected tissue found bacteria.
- Careful hand washing can prevent the infection from spreading. Antibiotics are chosen for which an effect against this bacterial strain is likely.
- **Staphylococcus aureus** comes in the nose in about 30 percent of healthy adults (usually intermittently) and about 20 percent on the skin. For hospital patients or employees in the hospital these numbers are higher.
- The bacteria can be transmitted through direct contact from person to person, by touching them contaminated objects (such as **Sports equipment, Telephones, Door handles, Remote controls** or **Elevator buttons**) or less often from droplet infection when sneezing or coughing.
- People who carry the bacteria but have no symptoms wants to be **referred** to as a carrier. From the nose of the wearer, the bacteria can get to other parts of the body, for example via the hands, which can sometimes lead to infection. Hospital patients or people who work in hospitals are more likely to be carriers.

### types of Staphylokokken- Infections

- By **Staphylococcus aureus** the infections caused range from mild to life-threatening Diseases.
- Skin infections that often cause abscesses



The bacteria can also get into the bloodstream (so-called bacteremia) and affect almost every other area of the body, especially heart valves (**endocarditis**) and bones (**osteomyelitis**).

The bacteria also tend to accumulate on implants in the body, such as artificial ones Heart valves or joints, on pacemakers and catheters, that are inserted through the skin into blood vessels.

In certain situations, certain occur Staphylokokken- Infections increased:

- **Bloodstream infections:** When a catheters is left in a vein for a long time
  - **Endocarditis:** If illegal drugs are injected, an artificial heart valve is present or one an infected catheter is placed in a vein **Osteomyelitis (Inflammation of the bone marrow):** If **Staphylococcus-aureus-Bacteria** affect the bones from an infection of the bloodstream or nearby soft tissue may be the case with pressure ulcers or foot ulcers due to diabetes **Lung infection (Pneumoni):** Kick (in particular) after the flu or a bloodstream infection, if you are taking corticosteroids or medication
- Suppression of the immune system (immunosuppressants) or in hospitalized patients who have a Tracheal intubation and artificial respiration (so-called nosocomial pneumonia).

