

ÖZET

BOĞAZDAN İZOLE EDİLEN STAPHYLOCOCCUS TÜRLERİNİN BİYOTİPLENDİRİLMESİ VE EPİDEMİYOLOJİK ÖNEMİ

ERELLİ, SERAP Niğde Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Biyoloji Anabilim Dalı

Danışman: Yrd. Doç. Dr. ÖZKALP Birol

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Bu çalışmada Niğde Devlet Hastanesi ve bir özel tıbbi tahlil laboratuvarında Mart 1997- Haziran 1997 tarihleri arasında yapılan boğaz kültürlerinden izole edilen 298 Staphylococcus susu kullanıldı. İzole edilen bütün Staphylococcus suşları biyokimyasal ve morfolojik yapılarına göre tiplendirildiğinde; Sonuç olarak, Staphylococcus aureus 'un diğer Staphylococcus türlerine göre bulunma oranı daha fazla bulunmuştur (%67,8).

Anahtar sözcükler: Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus saprophytics, Staphylococcus capitis, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Staphylococcus simulans, Staphylococcus haemolyticus, Staphylococcus warneri, Staphylococcus cohnii, Staphylococcus hominis, Staphylococcus capitis, Staphylococcus intermedius, Biyotiplendirme.

SUMMARY

THE BIOTYPING AND EPIDEMIOLOGIC IMPORTANCE OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS SPECIES WHICH ISOLATE FROM THROAT

ERELLİ, SERAP Niğde University Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences Department of Biology

Supervisor : Asist. Prof. ÖZKALP Birol

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In this study, 298 Staphylococcus strains were isolated from throat culture, which this study were carried out between March 1997 and June 1997 in the state Hospital of Niğde and in a special medical analysis laboratory. The isolated Staphylococcus strains were classified according to their biochemical and morphological properties. As a result, the following species of Staphylococcus were determined as number of isolated species and the ratio of species in 298 strains. In this study, it was found that the percentage of Staphylococcus aureus were higher than other Staphylococcus species (67,8%).

Key words : Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus saprophyticus, Staphylococcus capitis, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Staphylococcus simulans, Staphylococcus haemolyticus, Staphylococcus warneri, Staphylococcus cohnii, Staphylococcus hominis, Staphylococcus capitis, Staphylococcus intermedius, Biotyping.