

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL, CLINICAL, BACTERIOLOGICAL AND THERAPEUTICAL ASPECTS IN STAPHYLOCOCCAL SKIN INFECTIONS FOLLOWED IN IASSY DERMATOLOGICAL CLINIC IN 2004

ZENAIDA PETRESCU , D. VÂȚĂ, DACIANA BRĂNIȘTEANU, GABRIELA PETRESCU,
LAURA GHEUCĂ SOLOVĂSTRU, LAURA STĂTESCU, AURORA AMBĂRUȘ, A. ENACHE,
AIDA BĂDESCU

Summary

Cutaneous infections, due to S. aureus, have variable clinical manifestations, sometimes with severe evolution.

The study was made on 53 patients, with staphylococcal skin infections, 32 males and 21 females, 26 from rural and 27 from urban community, with ages between 8 month and 85 years followed in Iassy Dermatological Clinic in 2004. The staphylococcal infections represented 2,26% from all the patients admitted and 43% from the primitive pyoderma.

The most frequent clinical forms were furuncles (13 cases), bullous impetigo (11 cases), superficial folliculitis (10 cases), pyogenic granuloma (10 cases). Other more rare manifestation were sycosis (2 cases), peri onyxia (2 cases), hidradenitis (1 case) and foot abscess (1 case).

The etiological therapy were oxacillin in 39,6% of cases, amoxicillin in 30,1%, cephalosporins in 9,4%, 14% received ciprofloxacin and 7,5 % fucidin. The topical therapy associated in some cases included: fucidin cream, gentamicin ointment, cloramfenicol ointment etc.

Key words: *staphylococcal skin infections.*