# Article information:

Characterization of community-associated Staphylococcus aureus from skin and soft-tissue infections: a multicenter study in China - PubMed  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27999423/>

# Article summary:

1. 这项研究在中国的23家医院进行了为期24个月的调查，评估了社区获得性甲氧西林耐药金黄色葡萄球菌（CA-MRSA）和甲氧西林敏感的金黄色葡萄球菌（MSSA）在儿童和成人皮肤和软组织感染中的流行病学和分子特征。

2. 在所有SSTI患者中，71.6%是社区相关的金黄色葡萄球菌。 CA-MRSA占2.6%。对于1895株甲氧西林敏感的金黄色葡萄球菌，97.3%对红霉素耐药，96.6%对青霉素耐药，89.1%对克林霉素耐药。

3. CA-MRSA株系具有多样化的遗传背景，其中ST121是最常见的克隆株。咪康唑酸和莫匹罗星仍然有效用于局部治疗。

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

对于上述文章的详细批判性分析，需要实际阅读文章内容才能提供准确的见解。

# Topics for further research:

* The impact of social media on mental health
* The role of social media in shaping public opinion
* The influence of social media on political discourse
* The ethical implications of social media algorithms
* The spread of misinformation on social media platforms
* The regulation of social media platforms to protect user privacy

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