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MNI and AA contributed to the drafting of the article and/or critical revision and final approval of the manuscript.

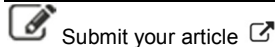
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Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* from Infection Sites as Precursor for Serious Health Problems

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Abstract:

Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) is a major human pathogen that causes severe morbidity and mortality worldwide. MRSA has the ability to acquire resistance to most antibiotics, augmented by constant emergence of new clones, making *S. aureus* a “superbug.” The new clones can invade community settings and infect people without predisposing risk factors. *S. aureus* is one of the major causes of hospital and community-acquired infections, resulting in serious consequences. In this issue, Al-Khawlany et al. (2021) report the overall prevalence rate of MRSA infection was 9.3% isolated from the nose and infected sites. All MRSA isolates were sensitive to vancomycin and resistant to oxacillin. The incidence of MRSA infections in the community setting has been growing consistently. MRSA colonization is an important risk factor for the development of infection serving as a precursor for serious health problems. In addition, resistance to the many current antibiotics used to treat these infections is also growing, further complicating management. Basic infection control practices are integral to the prevention and control of hospital-associated MRSA along with proper drug therapy.