Our study applied on 160 collected samples, from poultry and human patients. Infection percent of human skin, poultry bumble foot and human nasal swab and Diabetic foot swab were 66%, 10%, 67.5%, 37.5% respectively. Methicillin resistant Staph aureus (MRSA) were 83.3% and 50% from poultry and human patient respectively, mec A gene is detected by 100% on samples of poultry and human origin. Whereas blaZ and spa gene and also, 83.3% and 50% respectively either from human or poultry samples respectively. Methicillin Resistance S. aureus (MRSA) strains isolated from human nasal swabs was 80%. PCR technique was used for mec A, blaZ, and Spa gene detection. PCR results were identical to disc diffusion method in 11 isolates out of 15 (73%) isolates from poultry and human samples.

Keywords: Methicillin resistant, S. aureus, Human, Poultry, mec A gene, blaZ gene, spa gene.
Giza and Cairo Governorate beside detection antimicrobial susceptibility pattern for these isolates.

Material and Methods

Samples collection

A total of 160 poultry and human were examined in Cairo and Giza Governorate for bacteriological examination. Samples were collected on 5 ml nutrient broth in screw capped tubes in an ice box and transferred to laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Bacteriological examination

Human and poultry samples were inoculated to pre-enriched non selective medium (buffered peptone water) then incubated at 37°C for 24 hours under aerobic condition. A loopful from incubated nutrient broth was streaked into: 7% salted nutrient agar; Baird parker agar; Mannitol salt agar and Blood agar. All plates were incubated for 24-48 hours at 37°C. The developed colonies were picked up and subcultured for purification. The purified colonies were morphologically identified by Gram stain and biochemical tests [8].

Anti-microbial sensitivity test

Isolated S. aureus strains were subjected to the sensitivity test against different antibiotics, using the disc and agar diffusion method [9] & vitek2.

Detection of resistance genes of isolated S. aureus strain

MecA, blaZ, Spa gene PCR was applied by using 8 sets of primers for detection of 8 resistance genes that may play a role in resistance of S. aureus. These genes were protein (spa), beta lactamase (blaZ), mecithicillin (mecA). It was applied on 8 random isolated S.aureus following QIAamp® DNA Mini Kit instructions (Catalogue no. M501DP100) [10].

Results

Total incidence of S. aureus from poultry and human

Staph. aureus isolated from poultry skin, poultry bumble foot, human nasal swab and human diabetic foot were, 66%, 10%, 67.5% and 37.5% respectively as shown in Table (1).

Staph. aureus conformation by using VITEK2 technique

Out of 78 Staph. aureus isolated (human and poultry origin) there were 30 isolates (15 isolates from poultry and 15 isolates from human) confirmed by VITEK2 technique (very good identification) in photo (1).

Antibiotic sensitivity test

Data showed in Table (3) stated that oxacillin, vancomycin, tetracycline, clindamycin, Doxycycline, Rifampicin, Erythromycin, Gentamicin, Ciprofloxacin and Moxifloxacin were the most resistance antibiotics against the isolated staphylococcus aureus from human sample, on the other hand, Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole and Nitrofurantoin antibiotics were the most sensitive whereas oxacillin, vancomycin, tetracycline, clindamycin, Doxycycline, Rifampicin and Erythromycin, were the most resistance antibiotics against the isolated staphylococcus aureus from poultry sample, on the other hand, Trimethoprim/Sulfamethoxazole, Moxifloxacin, Levofloxacin, Ciprofloxacin, Gentamicin, Nitrofurantoin, Tigecycline and Linezolid were the most sensitive.

Incidence of MRSA among S. aureus isolated from human and poultry samples.

In Table (2) MRSA isolates were higher in poultry samples than in human samples. 2/3 samples (66.6%) of total 3 S. aureus from Poultry Bumble foot whereas 9/27 (33.3%) S. aureus from human nasal swabs.

TABLE 1. Incidence of S. aureus from Poultry and human sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Type of sample</th>
<th>Total no.of samples</th>
<th>Suspected S. aureus NO.</th>
<th>Suspected S. aureus %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Skin swab</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pumple foot</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nasal swab</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>67.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human</td>
<td>Diabetic foot swab</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>48.75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incidence of mecA and blaZ gene from MRSA isolates of poultry and human samples by PCR.

In Table (3) shows that mecA gene of MRSA isolates either from human sample were 5 positive, 1 negative and poultry sample were 1 positive, 1 negative by PCR. The highest percent of (mecA) gene PCR positive results were represented in MRSA isolates of poultry origin 83.3%. and MRSA isolates of human origin positive (mecA) gene were 83.3% while, the percent of MRSA isolates of poultry was 50%.

In Table (4) shows that blaZ gene of MRSA isolates either from all human sample were positive and all poultry sample were positive by PCR, and MRSA isolates of human origin positive (blaZ) gene were 100% while, the percent of MRSA isolates of poultry was 100%.

Detection of (mecA) and (blaZ) gene in MRSA isolates from poultry and human S. aureus

Photo (2): illustrated a molecular weight 310bp for (mecA) gene and 173bp for (blaZ) gene in positive samples from human and poultry Sample. In lane 1-5 were positive for (mecA) gene by PCR, Lane 6 and 7 were negative for (mecA) gene by PCR. Lane 8 (poultry MRSA isolate) were positive for (mecA) gene, Lane 9 (human MRSA isolate) were negative for (mecA) gene. Lane 7-8 (poultry MRSA isolate) was positive for (blaZ) gene.

 agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR products after amplification of mecA gene at 310bp amplified product. Lane (L): 100-600bp DNA Ladder “Marker” (100 Pharmacia). lanes (1-3, 5-6, 8) positive isolates at 310 bp. and lanes (4, 7): negative isolates at 310 bp. Lane Pos: Positive control, Lane Neg: Negative control and amplification of blaZ gene at 173bp amplified product. Lane (L): 100-600bp DNA Ladder “Marker” lanes (1, 8) positive isolates.

Incidence of (spa) gene in MRSA isolates among poultry and human samples by PCR.

Table (5) shows that Spa gene of MRSA isolates either from human sample were 5 positive, 1 negative and poultry sample were 1 positive, 1 negative by PCR. and Table (6) showed that MRSA isolates of human origin positive (spa) gene was 83.3% while, the percent of isolates of poultry was 50%.

Detection of (spa) gene in MRSA isolates from animal and human samples.

Photo (3) illustrates a 226bp for (spa) gene in MRSA strains from poultry and human. Positive samples for (spa) gene were from MRSA isolated from human lane 1-5 and from poultry lane 8 and Negative sample for (spa) gene were from MRSA isolated from human lane 6 and from poultry lane 7.
TABLE 3. The result obtained by using VITEK2 system for detection antibiotic sensitivity of Staph aureus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antimicrobial</th>
<th>Poultry MIC</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
<th>Human MIC</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxacillin</td>
<td>&gt;=4</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>&gt;=4</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gentamicin</td>
<td>&lt;=0.5</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>&gt;=16</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciprofloxacin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levofloxacin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moxifloxacin</td>
<td>&lt;=0.25</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>&gt;=8</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythromycin</td>
<td>&gt;=8</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>&gt;=8</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clindamycin</td>
<td>&gt;=4</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>&gt;=4</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancomycin</td>
<td>&gt;=32</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>&gt;=32</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doxycycline</td>
<td>&gt;=16</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>&gt;=16</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetracycline</td>
<td>&gt;=16</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>&gt;=16</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrofurantoin</td>
<td>&gt;=16</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifampicin</td>
<td>&gt;=32</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>&gt;=32</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimethoprim</td>
<td>&lt;=10</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>&lt;=10</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 4. Incidence of mecA gene from MRSA isolates of poultry and human isolates by PCR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of isolate</th>
<th>Total No. of examined isolates</th>
<th>Positive mecA No.</th>
<th>Negative PCR No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human nasal Swabs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5 83.3</td>
<td>1.0 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry Bumble foot</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 50</td>
<td>1.0 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photo 2. In the Electrophoretic pattern of (mecA) and (blaZ) gene in MRSA strains isolated from human and poultry samples.
TABLE 5. Incidence of blaZ gene from MRS4 isolates of poultry and human isolates by PCR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of isolate</th>
<th>Total No. of examined isolates</th>
<th>Positive blaZ No.</th>
<th>Negative PCR No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human nasal Swabs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry Bumble foot</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 6. Incidence of (spa) gene in MRSA isolates among animal and human samples by PCR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of isolate</th>
<th>Total No. of examined isolates</th>
<th>Positive Spa No.</th>
<th>Negative PCR No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human nasal swabs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry Bumble foot</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photo 3. Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR products after amplification of spa (IgG-binding protein) gene at 226 bp amplified product. Lane (L): 100-600bp DNA Ladder “Marker” (100 Pharmacia). All lanes (1-5): positive isolates at 226 bp. Lane Pos: Positive control (reference strain deposited to gene bank with accession no. P38507). Lane Neg : Negative control and Lane 6-7: Negative isolate.

Discussion

*S. aureus* infection has become an increasingly grave problem in industrialized poultry farming and of zoonotic importance. Staphylococcal infections including, synovitis with arthritis, osteomyelitis, dermatitis, endocarditis, septicemia, wound infection and omphalitis. [11].

This result was Slightly higher than that obtained by [12] *Staphylococcus aureus* in food is a consequence of inadequate hygienic handling and processing, posing a potential risk to public health. The current study aimed to identify and characterize some virulence genes, as well as detection of antimicrobial resistance of *Staphylococcus aureus* and methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) isolated from retail chicken products and hand swabs from vendors in Egypt. In addition, genetic relatedness of the isolates from chicken and humans was evaluated by polymerase chain reaction–restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) using...
protein A as a target. A total of 110 samples were collected from chicken products \((n=80)\) and vendors \((n=30)\). Overall, 30 (37.5\%) chicken products samples were positive for \textit{S. aureus}, whereas hand swabs from meat handlers revealed that 18 (60\%) were positive. Ten \textit{MRSA} strains were characterized by the presence of the \textit{mecA} gene, comprising seven isolates from chicken and three from humans. Virulence-associated factors were evaluated by PCR, revealing that 31.3\% of \textit{S. aureus} isolates harbored the Panton–Valentine leukocidin (PVL) gene.

These results disagreed with [13] who proved that 90 (18.4\%) out of 489 (18.4\%) of the students were found to be colonized by \textit{S. aureus}. Only 10 (2.04\%) of the students were found to be \textit{MRSA} carrier. All \textit{MRSA} isolates were sensitive to Vancomycin. PLV gene was detected in one \textit{MRSA} strain. These results agreed with [14] A total of 409 samples were investigated bacteriologically to detect the occurrence of staphylococci among the diseased animals and human, the highest isolation rate was observed in human samples (36\%) followed by chicken (12\%) samples. A total of 78 \textit{S. aureus} isolates secured from different animals and human origins were characterized and identified using the most important conventional biochemical tests as anaerobic glucose fermentation, catalase, coagulase, acetone production, novobiocin sensitivity and mannitol fermentation. SpA was extracted from 17 \textit{S. aureus} isolates (6 human and 2 chicken isolates). Concerning the human samples included in this study, 78 sample isolates \textit{Staphylococcus} isolates out of 160 Total sample isolate, while only 11 (36.6\%) isolates were \textit{MRSA}. whether \textit{MRSA} is present in poultry from (2) sampled isolated out of (3) \textit{Staphylococcus} isolates were \textit{S. aureus} while only 2 (66.6\%) isolates were \textit{MRSA}.

\textit{Staph. aureus} isolated from human samples were higher than in poultry samples. That’s to say, 66\% of Poultry Skin swab, 10\% of Poultry bumble foot and 67.5\% of the human nasal swabs, 37.5\% of the human Diabetic foot swab were positive for \textit{S.aureus}.

Our result of \textit{MRSA} from total isolates of poultry samples than in human samples.2 samples (66.6\%) of total 3 \textit{S.aureus} from Poultry Bumble foot and 9 (33.3\%) of total 27 \textit{S.aureus} from human nasal swabs. staphylococci aures out (11) \textit{MRSA} (36.6\%) this result can detected by antibiotic sensitivity Vitek 2 [15].

Status of the \textit{MRSA} isolates and hence may have an impact on therapeutic approaches conducted to control infections due to such isolates. It is also possible that such additional genetic material increases the virulence of \textit{MRSA} isolates[16].

Added nosocomial pneumonia as an additional type of infection. Nosocomial infections with methicillin resistant \textit{Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)} became an infection control problem worldwide during the past 20 years. They are mainly associated with hospital associated, clonal lineages (HA-MRSA) which have a pronounced capacity for spread in and among hospitals [17].

**Conclusion**

Data presented in this study showed abroad distribution of identical related \textit{S. aureus} clones are responsible for the resistance of antimicrobial situations in Egypt with highly prevalence rate of methicillin resistance among the obtained isolates which represent an alarm for a great hazard to public health.

\textit{MRSA} isolates detected in poultry staphylococci have most been assumed to originate from human sources. In nature, genes on plasmids often encode proteins that protect the bacterium from one or more antibiotics. As bright as the future looks for new diagnostic tools, prospects concerning new developments of anti-staphylococcal drugs for use in poultry & human seem less encouraging.

**Acknowledgment**

I thank microbiology stuff members of animal health research institute Dokki Giza ARC and stuff members department of microbiology Faculty of medicine Zagazig university for their expertise and assistance in our search and writing of our manuscript.

**Conflict of Interest**

There is no one conflict of interest.

**Funding Statement**

Personal fund.

**Ethical Consideration**

We apply all ethical guidelines for use of animals in research according to international committee for research ethics.
References


تم إجراء هذه الدراسة على عدد 160 عينة من دجاج ومرضى بالمستشفيات في محافظتي الجيزة والقاهرة لعزل وتصنيف بكتريا الأستاف أوريس المقاومة للميثلين.

وكانت نسبة المعزولات من عينات مصدرها إصابة جلد الإنسان وأرجل الطيور ومن مسحات أنفية للمرضى %37.5، %67.5، %10، %77.5، %66، %37.5 على الترتيب.

وكانت نسبة وجود بكتريا ستاف أوريس المقاومة للميثلين 3.3% و 50% في كل عينات مصدرها الطيور والأنسان على الترتيب.

ووجد أن الجين mecA كان موجود بنسبة 100% في عينات الأخذة من الطيور والأنسان بينما الجين spa وجد أن الجين والأنسان متوفر في معظم معزولات ميكروب نسبتهم %40، %83.3، %66، %100، %83.3، %10 على الترتيب.

ووجد أن نسبة معزولات ميكروب بكتريا ستاف أوريس المقاومة للميثلين المعزولة (تجويف الأنف) وصلت إلى 50% من إجمالي العينات المجمعة من الأنف في حال الإصابات البشرية.

ويشمل اختبار تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل المتعدد (PCR) لتحديد تفاعل البلمرة والأنسان وجد أن 11 عينة إيجابية بتفاعل تفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل المتعدد المستقل المتعدد من 15 عينة إيجابية بتفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل المتعدد المستقل المتعدد من 11 عينة إيجابية بتفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل المتعدد المستقل المتعدد من 15 عينة إيجابية بتفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل المتعدد المستقل المتعدد من 11 عينة إيجابية بتفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل المتعدد المستقل المتعدد من 15 عينة إيجابية بتفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل المتعدد المستقل المتعدد من 11 عينة إيجابية بتفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل المتعدد المستقل المتعدد من 15 عينة إيجابية بتفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل المتعدد المستقل المتعدد من 11 عينة إيجابية بتفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل المتعدد المستقل المتعدد من 15 عينة إيجابية بتفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل المتعدد المستقل المتعدد من 11 عينة إيجابية بتفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل المتعدد المستقل المتعدد من 15 عينة إيجابية بتفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل المتعدد المستقل المتعدد من 11 عينة إيجابية بتفاعل البلمرة المتسلسل المتعدد المستقل المتعدد من 15 عينة إيجابية بفاعلية.

وقد اقترح أن بكتريا ستاف أوريس المقاومة للميثلين المنزملة النقاطية التي استخدمت في هذه الدراسة تساهم في انتشار المتصاعدات الحيوية في المجتمع وتفادي إصابة الإنسان.

وقد أشارت هذه الدراسة إلى وجود نسبة عالية من المصابين بمرض ستاف أوريس المقاومة للميثلين في عينات الدجاج والأنسان، مما يشير إلى الانتشار الواسع لبكتريا ستاف أوريس المقاومة للميثلين.

**التوصيف الجيني لبكتريا الميكروبيون العنقودي الذبي الهِيْ مِعْزَلَة من النَّدَاج والأنسان المقاومة للميثلين**

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قسم الميكروبيولوجي كلية الطب البيشري – جامعة الزقازيق – مصر.

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