Staphylococcus aureus is a common pathogen that colonizes and produces disease in a variety of hosts. Present study was conducted to identify the presence of pathogenic Staphylococcus aureus collected from pus samples of pimples from 18-25 yrs aged students from Medinipur-West, India and to characterize in respect of hydrolyzing property of protein, hemolytic activity, antibiotic susceptibility and biofilm forming ability. In the present study 35 bacterial isolates were identified as Staphylococcus aureus. All of them were found to hydrolyze protein and 94.28% of them were hemolytic. Furthermore, all Staphylococcus aureus isolates were found resistant to Ciprofloxacin, Tetracycline, Erythromycin, Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, Clindamycin. On the other hand, 62.85% of them were resistant to Ampicillin, Penicillin, Gentamicin, Streptomycin, Chloramphenicol, Rifampicin. 25.71% were resistant to Methicillin and also possessed mecA as well as lukS/F-PV. But 77.78% of the methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus isolates were found to be resistant to Vancomycin and 82.85% of Staphylococcus aureus isolates can produce moderate amount of biofilm. Hence, Staphylococcus aureus isolates who were MRSA, VRSA and also harbored lukS/F-PV may be appeared as the potential threat to the community health and also treatment plan in future (Ref: Smritikana Biswas, Amit Karmakar, Chandradipa Ghosh. Multidrug Resistant Pathogenic Staphylococcus aureus in the Pimples. Medical Science, 2015, 16(66), 41-50), (Image: http://www.ehagroup.com).
CASE STUDY

OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

An unusual lower segment deeply invading partial ‘Mole Previa Percreta’ necessitating hysterectomy
Shalini Mahana Valecha, Akanksha Sood, Priyanka Singh

The incidence of vesicular mole in Asia is 1:80 and in India is 1:400\(^1\). Approximately 3.5\% of these cases are partial molar pregnancies. Partial moles are usually (90\%) triploids in origin, remaining are tetraploid or mosaic conceptions. The classic features of molar pregnancy are irregular vaginal bleeding, hyperemesis, excessive uterine enlargement and early failed pregnancy. According to RCOG guidelines, suction curettage is the method of choice of evacuation for partial molar pregnancies except when the size of the fetal parts deters the use of suction curettage and then medical evacuation can be used. The need for chemotherapy following a complete mole is 15\% and 0.5 \% after a partial mole.

*Medical Science*, 2015, 16(6), 38-40

RESEARCH

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY

Multidrug Resistant Pathogenic *Staphylococcus aureus* in the Pimples
Smritikana Biswas, Amit Karmakar, Chandradipa Ghosh

*Staphylococcus aureus* is a common pathogen that colonizes and produces disease in a variety of hosts. Present study was conducted to identify the presence of pathogenic *Staphylococcus aureus* collected from pus samples of pimples from 18-25 yrs aged students from Medinipur-West, India and to characterize in respect of hydrolyzing property of protein, hemolytic activity, antibiotic susceptibility and biofilm forming ability. In the present study 35 bacterial isolates were identified as *Staphylococcus aureus*. All of them were found to hydrolyze protein and 94.28\% of them were hemolytic. Furthermore, all *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates were found resistant to Ciprofloxacin, Tetracycline, Erythromycin, Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, Clindamycin. On the other hand, 62.85\% of them were resistant to Ampicillin, Penicillin, Gentamicin, Streptomycin, Chloramphenicol, Rifampicin. 25.71\% were resistant to Methicillin and also possessed mecA as well as *lukS/PV*. But 77.78\% of the methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates were found to be resistant to Vancomycin and 82.85\% of *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates can produce moderate amount of biofilm. Hence, *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates who were MRSA, VRSA and also harbored *lukS/PV* may be appeared as the potential threat to the community health and also treatment plan in future.

*Medical Science*, 2015, 16(6), 41-50