

Community associated-methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (SAMR-AC): Comunicación de los primeros cuatro casos pediátricos en el Hospital Roberto del Río Staphylococcus aureus resistente a meticilina asociado a la comunidad (SARM-AC): Comunica

Ávila, Mirta Acuña

Benadof, Dona

Jadue, Carla

Hormazábal, Juan C.

Alarcón, Pedro

Contreras, Julio

Torres, Ramón

Mülchi, Cristóbal

Aguayo, Carolina

Fernández, Jorge

Araya, Pamela

© 2015, Rev Chilena Infectol. All rights reserved. Staphylococcus aureus is a known pathogen in pediatric patients that produces skin infections, cutaneous abscess, cellulitis and osteoarticular infections. Most of these infections are produced by a methicillin susceptible strain. The community associated methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus was published for the first time in 1993, ever since then it has been recognized as a cosmopolitan pathogen. The first report in Latin America was published in 2003, and in Chile in 2008 from adult patients that have reported traveling to other countries. The following series describes four pediatric cases, all school-aged children, diagnosed since 2012 with clinical followups and molecular studies. Two cases presented as osteomyelitis of the lower extremity; and one presented as arm cellulitis. These three cases had Pantón Valentine leukocidine (PV-L) negative strains from the clone complex 8. The last case presented a renal abscess, the strain