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## Meticillin-resistance spread by horizontal gene transfer

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Meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) bacteria owe their resistance to a penicillin-binding protein with low affinity for antibiotics, encoded by the *mec*A gene. In a research letter in the May 26 Lancet, Camiel Wielders and colleagues from University Hospital Utrecht, The Netherlands, provide evidence that a new MRSA genotype can emerge *in vivo* by transfer of the meticillin-resistance gene from one staphylococcal species to another.

Wielders *et al.* isolated a successive pair of *mec*A- and *mec*A+ *S. aureus* strains from a baby whose initial meticillin-susceptible infection had been treated with β-lactam antibiotics, and who then subsequently developed an MRSA infection. Although the two *S. aureus* genotypes were almost indistinguishable, the *mec*A DNA from the MRSA sample was identical to that in a *S. epidermidis* strain isolated from the same baby (*Lancet* 2001, **357**:1674-1675).

Because this *mec*A+ genotype was isolated from an infant younger than 2 months who was neither transferred from a different hospital nor in contact with an MRSA carrier, the authors conclude that resistance was acquired by the horizontal transfer of *mec*A DNA from the *S. epidermidis* strain.

Further evidence from similar cases will be needed to exclude the possibility that the second infection was not picked up from an unknown third person or from the hospital itself.

## References

1. Wielders CLC, Vriens MR, Brisse S, de Graaf-Miltenburg, Troelstra A, Fleer A, Schmitz FJ, Verhoef J, Fluit AC: Evidence for in-vivo transfer of *mec*A DNA between strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Lancet* 2001, 357:1674-1675., [http://www.thelancet.com]