

Abstract

The present study demonstrates that the nasal carriage rate of *Staphylococcus aureus* was 40% in Jordanian healthy young adult population, and 19% of nasal *S. aureus* and 57% of clinical isolates over the same period were resistant to oxacillin (MRSA), respectively. The *mecA* gene was detected in all MRSA isolates in both groups. Most of MRSA isolates were multiresistant to three antibiotic classes (beta-lactams, aminoglycosides, macrolides-lincosamides). This result suggests a serious problem may be encountered in treatment of staphylococcal infections in Jordan.