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**In vitro Susceptibilities of Ocular Coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* to Fluoroquinolones in São Paulo - Brazil Adália Dias Dourado Oliveira, Ana Luisa Hofling-Lima, Rubens Befort, Maria de Fátima Azevedo Gayoso**

**Purpose:** To evaluate the fluoroquinolone susceptibilities of forty three ocular isolates coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* (CNS), identified at the Microbiology Laboratory – UNIFESP. **Design:** Experimental laboratory investigation. **Methods:** The Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations of 21 strains of methicillin-resistant coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* and 22 methicillin-sensitive coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* were determined to ciprofloxacin, ofloxacin, gatifloxacin and moxifloxacin, using E-test method standardized by the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS). **Results:** The MICs<sub>90</sub> (mg/ml) for 43 CNS Isolates to ciprofloxacin, ofloxacin, gatifloxacin and moxifloxacin were:

	Total Strain	MIC90 Cipro	MIC90 Oflox	MIC90 Gati	MIC90 Moxi
MR SCN	<b>21</b>	32	32	2,0	3,0
MS SCN	<b>22</b>	0,25	1,0	0,125	0,125
SCN	<b>43</b>				

MR SCN = methicillin-resistant coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus*; MS SCN = methicillin-sensitive coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus*; SCN = coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus*. **Conclusion:** Our results indicated that methicillin-sensitive CNS were more susceptible to quinolones than methicillin resistant CNS and that fourth generation fluorquinolones appear to be more potent covering bacterial resistance to second generation for the coagulase-negative *Staphylococcal* strains. **Key words:** coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus*, antimicrobial susceptibility, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus*.