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Abstract

The Solid-Phase MicroExtraction as an Antibiotic Resistance Detector in *Staphylococcus aureus* Strains †

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Bloodstream infections, which result from introducing contaminated implants or prosthesis to the patient's body are commonly caused by *Staphylococcus aureus strains*. The occurrence of staphylococcal-related bloodstream infection correlates with elevated risk of sepsis, which poses a threat to a patient's health and life. The microbiological diagnostic procedure of bloodstream infection takes from 3 days to 7 days, during which the patient receives broad-spectrum antibiotics that contribute to drug resistance. The application of Solid-Phase Microextraction method (SPME) in sepsis diagnosis may reduce diagnostics time up to 2 hours. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the suitability of the Solid-Phase Microextraction method in the differentiation of methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA) from methicillin-resistant (MRSA) strains based on the volatile compounds secreted by these bacteria. For this purpose, 5 MSSA and 5 MRSA strains were tested. Volatile compounds were isolated using a headspace-SPME modification and distributed and analyzed employing combined gas chromatography with mass spectrometry. Comparing the profiles of secreted volatile metabolites, we found significant differences between the compositions of MRSA and MSSA metabolomes. The results may serve as proof of the concept for further research aiming to create a new analytical method. Shortening the time of diagnosis of sepsis to 2 hours will significantly reduce the patient's risk of death.

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