Stellingen

Behorend bij het proefschrift

Molecular Epidemiology of *Staphylococcus aureus*
Nasal Carriage and Wound Colonization in a Burn Centre

Moleculaire epidemiologie van *Staphylococcus aureus*
neusdragerschap en wondkolonisatie op een Brandwondencentrum

Anna Maria Dominica Kooistra-Smid
Rotterdam, 29 januari 2009
1. Treatment with nasal mupirocin of patients with burns at admission results in a decrease of the risk on S. aureus burn wound colonization. This thesis.

2. In patients on admission, S. aureus carriage is a predictor of subsequent S. aureus burn wound colonization during hospital stay. This thesis.

3. Health care workers can serve not only as a vector but also as an important reservoir in the dynamics of S. aureus transmissions. This thesis.

4. A burn centre could represent a special ecological setting for S. aureus in which some clones may flourish over others and become enriched. This thesis.

5. A single course of nasal mupirocin in health care workers can cause a temporary significant shift in sources and genotypes of S. aureus colonizing the patients’ burn wounds. This thesis.


11. Een wijde blik verruimt het denken.