*Staphylococcus aureus***Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus***

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Clinical isolates of *Staphylococcus aureus* with reduced susceptibility to vancomycin (VRSA) have been reported from Japan, the United States and France. Although the isolates are considered intermediately resistant according to the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS), they are already a cause of a serious concern in the ever worsening antibiotic crisis of today, because they are all methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) and they are isolated after prolonged and unsuccessful vancomycin therapy. Furthermore, a study in Japan showed a high prevalence of "hetero-VRSA", MRSA strains that are susceptible to vancomycin according to NCCLS, but contain subpopulation of VRSA at the frequency of 10^{-6} and thus can be converted easily to full-blown VRSA upon exposure to the antibiotic. Recent reports from Seoul showed that hetero-VRSA is also prevalent in Korea.

This review is to examine the epidemiology, clinical significance, mechanisms and laboratory detection of vancomycin resistance in clinical isolates of *S. aureus*; and to summarize infection control guidelines recommended by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and others for this newly emerging nosocomial pathogen.

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Key words : Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (VRSA), hetero-VRSA

1928 penicillin

1990 가 (vancomycin-resistant enterococci, *Acinetobacter baumannii* [2,3],

Vancomycin (immunocompromised)

VRE) [1], imipenem (communitiy-acquired infection) 가 VRSA 가 methicillin (methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, MRSA)

imipenem *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* [4, 5] 가

vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (VRSA) [6-9]. *S. aureus*

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VRSA vancomycin MIC 가 $8 \mu\text{g/mL}$ National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS) (intermediate) (, 4

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µg/mL; , 8-16 µg/mL; 32 µg/mL)
 vancomycin- intermediate *S. aureus*(VISA)
 glycopeptide-intermediate *S. aureus*(GISA)

11 2 1995
 VRSA(MIC, 8 µg/mL)가 1998 [9].
 quinupristin/dalfopristin

VRSA MIC 32 µg/mL
 MIC가 8 µg/mL *S. aureus* VRSA가 MRSA
 [13].

VRSA가 MRSA
 vancomycin
 VRSA가
 41 ( ) [6], 22 (Michigan) [7], 18
 (New Jersey) [8], 12 ( ) [9] vancomycin

VRSA

VRSA

가?

1996 5 順天堂 가 가 4
 MRSA [6].
 Vancomycin(45mg/kg per day)

Vancomycin 1958 1960
 methicillin cephalothin
 1980 MRSA가
 vancomycin
 80 , 90
 MRSA coagulase-negative staphylococci(CNS)
 가

가 12 MRSA arbekacin
 2
 MRSA
 arbekacin ampicillin/sulbactam
 23

MRSA vancomycin CNS[15,16]
 가 [14].
 enterococci (VRE)[1] vancomycin
 VRSA
 가
 VRE
 가 *S. aureus* 가
 [17]
Streptococcus bovis[18] *Bacillus*[19]
S. aureus vancomycin
 vancomycin
 [20]. 1996 5
 VRSA가 4

가 methicillin vancomycin (*S. aureus* (MIC; 8 µg/mL)
 VRSA가
 VRSA 1997 7 Michigan
 [7]. 1996 1 1997 6
 MRSA
 vancomycin . 7

Hetero-VRSA

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention(CDC)
 VRSA
 1997 8 New Jersey [8]. ,
 ,
 66 MRSA
 1997 2 8
 18 vancomycin . 8
 MRSA가
 vancomycin MIC가 8 µg/mL

VRSA가 MRSA 1996 5
 vancomycin
 6 [21]. 3
 64
 MRSA Mu3 vancomycin MIC 가 2 µg/mL( )
 subpopulation MIC가 4 µg/mL
 MIC 8 µg/mL
 VRSA Mu50

subpopulation MIC 8 µg/mL, 16 µg/mL
 vancomycin 16
 ampicillin/sulbactam
 arbekacin 10
 Hiramatsu [13] Mu3 MIC가 8 µg/mL
 subpopulation 10⁻⁶
 hetero-VRSA , MIC가
 8 µg/mL 16 µg/mL 32 µg/mL VRSA
 (precursor) 203
 1,149 MRSA VRSA
 hetero-VRSA 3.0%
 hetero-VRSA 8
 hetero-VRSA 195
 (12.3% vs 1.3%, *P* < .001)[13].
 hetero-VRSA
 [22]. Sieradzki [23]
 methicillin , vancomycin (MIC; 48 µ
 g/mL) *S. epidermidis* 가 MIC
 25-50 µg/mL subpopulation 10⁻⁴-10⁻⁵
 2 MRSA
 88 144 vancomycin
 VRSA hetero-VRSA
 17% 9.7% [24,25]
 VRSA 가
S. aureus vancomycin
vanV vancomycin 가
Enterococcus faecalis *S. aureus*
 가 vancomycin *S.*
aureus [17].
 vancomycin(teicoplanin)
vanA, vanB, vanC
 [9,10,26].
 VRSA vancomycin VRE
 가
 , VRE MIC가 *vanA*
 128 µg/mL, *vanB* 16 µg/mL VRSA 8 µ
 g/mL [27]. , *van*
 vancomycin peptidoglycan D-alanyl-D-alanine
 (precursor) (terminus)
 D-alanyl-D-lactate [28] VRSA
 peptidoglycan HPLC
 D-alanyl-D-lactate가 [25].
 Hiramatsu [13] Mu50 Mu3
 , pulsed field gel electrophoresis

Table 1. The amount of vancomycin bound to purified peptidoglycan of Mu50, Mu3 and control strains of *S. aureus*

Test organism	Vancomycin MIC (µg/mL)	Amount of* vancomycin bound
FDA209P	1	0.99
H1	1	1.53
Mu3	3	1.74
Mu50	8	2.42

*Number of vancomycin molecules bound(×10¹⁷) per mg of peptidoglycan From Hanaki et al[35].

. Mu3 vancomycin
 MIC가 8 µg/mL 10⁻⁶
 (selection) . *S. aureus* 5 ×10¹⁰ colony
 forming unit vancomycin
 [29] vancomycin *S.*
aureus [29,30] CNS[31] vancomycin
 가 vancomycin
 , Mu3 Mu50 1
 VRSA vancomycin
 VRSA 가 가
 1. Penicillin-binding protein 2 (PBP2) 가
 Teicoplanin [32] vancomycin [26] *S.*
aureus PBP2 가
 PBP2 가 vancomycin
 가 [26,33].
 PBP2가 peptidoglycan vancomycin
 PBP2 가
 vancomycin
 2. 가
 vancomycin
 VRSA[34] VRSA(Mu50)[26]
 (cell wall) 가 가
 . Daum [34]
 vancomycin 가 가
 . Hanaki [26] VRSA
 Mu50 hetero-VRSA Mu3
 hetero-VRSA가
 VRSA
 3. Peptidoglycan

Table 2. Guidelines proposed for prevention and control of vancomycin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

Guideline	Edmond et al[42]	CDC[37]
Private room	Yes	Yes
Gloves	Yes	Yes
Gowns	Yes	In some cases
Record of HCWs entering room	Yes	Yes
Mask/eye protection from aerosols	Yes	Yes
Mupirocin for nasal colonization	Yes	No
Limit number of HCWs caring for patient	Yes	Yes
HCWs at high risk for staphylococcal colonization should not care for patient	Yes	No
Isolation for duration of hospital stay	Yes	No
If nosocomial transmission occurs close unit to new admissions	Yes	No
Specimens should be carried to laboratory(no use of pneumatic tube)	Yes	No

HCWs: health care workers From Wenzel and Edmond[39]

Hanaki [35] Mu50, Mu3 peptidoglycan cross-linking , glutamine-non-amidated mucopeptide 가 glycopeptide가

1) Mu50 peptidoglycan vancomycin glycopeptide가 glycopeptide (Table 1) 가

2) Mu50 peptidoglycan cross-linking 가 VRSA

3) Mu50 peptidoglycan glutamine-non-amidated mucopeptide VRSA가 [6] CDC , cross-linking 가 vancomycin VRSA , vancomycin [37]. mucopeptide D-alanyl-D-alanine vancomycin VRSA VRSA

peptidoglycan vancomycin VRSA vancomycin (target) (cytoplasmic vancomycin VRSA aminoglycoside [6], quinupristin/dalfopristin[9] 가 가 S. aureus vancomycin [35]. VRSA [38]. peptidoglycan cross-linking 가 , MIC가 8µg/mL VRSA NCCLS glutamine-amidated mucopeptide vancomycin E-test MIC [10]. glutamine-non-amidated mucopeptide vancomycin MIC 가 MicroScan(conventional panel) 가 [35]. ”(false target) , Vitek MIC 가 8µg glycopeptide /mL 4µg/mL MicroScan rapid panel glycopeptide 16µg/mL 2µg/mL Tenover [10] vancomycin PBP2 가, , Vancomycin 6µg/mL brain heart infusion(BHI)

(McFarland 0.5) 10 μ l 24 “hetero-VRSA”가
 VRSA VRSA VRSA
 MIC VRSA enterococci van
 24
 Vancomycin MIC가 4 μ g/mL
 teicoplanin MIC 8 μ g/mL glycopeptide vancomycin
 VRSA
 (control strains)
 Enterococci vanC 가 , *E. faecalis*
 ATCC 29212(MIC, 1-4 μ g/mL) *S. aureus* ATCC
 29213(MIC, 0.5-2 μ g/mL)
 VRSA
 VRSA 가 ,
 가 [7] CDC
 VRSA [36].
 Vancomycin , VRSA
 , VRSA
 Wenzel Edmond[39] hetero-VRSA
 PFGE
 [13]
 MRSA[40] VRE[41]가
 VRSA가
 가 VRSA가
 Edmond [42] VRSA
 CDC[36]
 Edmond [42] (Table 2), Edmond
 VRSA VRSA가
 1988 VRE가 van
 가 *S. aureus*
 VRSA 1996
 vancomycin *S. aureus*가
 MIC가 8 μ g
 /mL vancomycin
 , vancomycin
 가
 VRSA MIC가 4 μ g
 /mL MIC 8 μ g/mL subpopulation 가

가
 VRSA
 vancomycin
 vancomycin
 가
 VRSA
 E-test MIC
 MicroScan
 , BHI
 vancomycin
 MIC
 VRSA
 VRSA , vancomycin
 ,
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