# **Titre d’article**: *Emerging of antimicrobial resistance in staphylococci isolated from clinical and food samples in Algeria*

**Abstract :**

Objective: The antimicrobial resistance of staphylococci rose worldwide. In total, 96 Staphylococcus isolates from food and clinical samples were collected from two provinces in Algeria. The antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed and resistanceassociated genes were detected. Results: Fiftyone strains were isolated from food samples and diferentiated into 33 Staphylococcus aureus and 18 coagulasenegative staphylococci. Fortyfve staphylococci were collected from hospital and communityacquired infection cases. All S. aureus isolated from food were resistant to penicillin and 45.5% were resistant to tetracycline. The resistance rates of 45 clinical Staphylococcus isolates were 86.7%, 48.9%, 37.8% and 20.0% to penicillin, tetracycline, erythromycin and kanamycin, respectively. Nine isolates were confrmed as MRSA from food and clinical isolates. One S. aureus originated from food was confrmed as vancomycinresistant. Multidrugresistance was observed among 25.5% and 53.3% of food and clinical staphylococci, respectively. The tetM/K, blaZ, aacAaphD, ermC and mecA genes were detected in food and clinical isolates. ermA gene was not found. This study provided insight into the status of antimicrobial resistance of staphylococci isolated from food and clinical samples in Algeria. Further investigations and surveillance programmes are mandatory