



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث
العلمي

جامعة ديالى
كلية العلوم
قسم علوم الحياة

تأثير المعززات الحيوية على عزلات المكورات العنقودية الذهبية المنمطة جينياً

رسالة مقدمة الى

مجلس كلية العلوم - جامعة ديالى

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في علوم الحياة من

قبل الطالبة

هند محمد جاسم

بكالوريوس علوم حياة / كلية العلوم / جامعة ديالى 2006

بإشراف

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Effect of probiotics on genotyped *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates

A thesis

Submitted to the College of Science /Diyala University

In Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the Degree of Master in Biology

By

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B.S.c Biology / College of Science/Diyala University 2006

Supervised by

Prof.Dr. Zainab Muhammed Nsaif

2022 A.D

1444 A.H

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Staphylococcus aureus is a Gram-positive bacterium that is commonly found on the skin and in the nose of humans and animals. It is a facultative anaerobe and is capable of growing in a wide range of environments. *S. aureus* is a major cause of skin infections, such as abscesses, boils, and impetigo. It is also a common cause of food poisoning and is responsible for a variety of other infections, including pneumonia, osteomyelitis, and endocarditis. *S. aureus* is highly resistant to many antibiotics and disinfectants, which makes it a difficult pathogen to treat. *S. aureus* is a member of the genus *Staphylococcus* and the family *Staphylococcaceae*. It is a spherical bacterium that is typically found in clusters. *S. aureus* is a facultative anaerobe and is capable of growing in a wide range of environments. *S. aureus* is a major cause of skin infections, such as abscesses, boils, and impetigo. It is also a common cause of food poisoning and is responsible for a variety of other infections, including pneumonia, osteomyelitis, and endocarditis. *S. aureus* is highly resistant to many antibiotics and disinfectants, which makes it a difficult pathogen to treat. *S. aureus* is a member of the genus *Staphylococcus* and the family *Staphylococcaceae*.

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