

Bachelor's work summarises the importance and prevention of nosocomial infections (NN) and is focused on MRSA. In theoretical part analysed modes of transmission of NN, single causative agents of NN together with their portals of entry.

MRSA as important nosocomial pathogen constitutes a risk factor of severe infections for hospitalised patients. Its lab diagnostics contains combination of various methods to achieve the maximal (highest) fidelity of detection and following efficient therapy and prevention of farther spread.

In the experimental part are presented results of observation of MRSA cases in 2006, what are favourable while being compared with previous years. It has been indicated that uncompromising interdisciplinary cooperation is the condition of efficient approaches preventing farther spread of MRSA in large hospital facility.