**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

**SUPPLEMENTARY** **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

**Sample processing, and MRSA detection and characterization**

They were cultured onto a chromogenic MRSA-Brilliance agar (Oxoid-PO5196A, UK), and suspected colonies (green) were plated onto blood agar (Oxoid-CM0055). Organism identification was performed using an automated system (biomerieuxVitek 2). For the confirmation of MRSA isolates, susceptibility to cefoxitin was determined by a disk diffusion test (CLSI, 2015), and the presence of the Penicillin-Binding-Protein-2a (PBP2a) was analyzed by a latex agglutination test (Slidex® MRSA detection- Biomerieux). All MRSA strains were included in this study (one strain/person).

Susceptibility testing for 14 antibiotics was carried out in MRSA isolates by the disk-diffusion method (penicillin, cefoxitin, erythromycin, clindamycin, gentamicin, tobramycin, rifampicin, tetracycline, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, ciprofloxacin, linezolid, and mupirocin) and broth microdilution method (vancomycin and daptomycin)1

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

1. CLSI, 2015. *Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing*; *Twenty-Fifth Informational Supplement.* CLSI document M100-S25. Wayne, PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute.