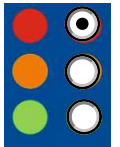


Promotionsprojekt (ID = 5194_1)



| | |
|---|--|
| Thema/Titel des Projekts (max. 200 Zeichen) | |
| Topography of S. epidermidis populations on the human skin | |
| Art des Projekts / des Vorhabens | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> experimentell <input type="checkbox"/> experimentell- grundlagenwissenschaftlich <input type="checkbox"/> experimentell-tierexperimentell <input type="checkbox"/> klinisch <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> klinisch – experimentell | <input type="checkbox"/> patientenorientiert <input type="checkbox"/> statistisch <input type="checkbox"/> statistisch-theoretisch <input type="checkbox"/> theoretisch <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Fachgebiet | |
| Mikrobiologie, Virologie und Infektionsepidemiologie Wirbelsäulenchirurgie | Fachgebiet 3 |
| Forschungsschwerpunkt | |
| DZIF | Forschungsschwerpunkt |
| Graduiertenkolleg / School | |
| Graduiertenkolleg / School | Graduiertenkolleg / School |
| Durchführungsort (Zentrum, Institut/Klinik) | |
| Institut für Medizinische Mikrobiologie, Virologie und Hygiene | |
| Beschreibung und Zielsetzung des Forschungsprojekts | |
| <p>S. epidermidis is a common skin commensal that plays a key role in local homeostasis but can also cause serious infections, particularly in patients with implants. Hospital-acquired infections are often caused by cutaneous bacterial consortia, with high-risk S. epidermidis clones (ST2 and ST5) carrying antibiotic resistance, such as methicillin resistance. The human skin microbiome contains different S. epidermidis lineages, the distribution of which varies by anatomical site and is influenced by environmental factors. While high-risk clones are rarely found in the noses of healthy individuals, hospitalised patients show significant colonisation with these strains. However, the exact distribution of high- and low-risk clones in anatomical niches and their dynamics during hospitalisation remain unclear. This study aims to analyse S. epidermidis populations in five nasal commensal microbiota niches from admission to discharge. In addition, it will determine whether high-risk, antibiotic-resistant S. epidermidis are already present in the cutaneous microbiome on admission to hospital.</p> | |

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| Aufgaben und Methoden | |
| <p>This prospective, non-interventional, monocentric observational study (ethics approval: 2021-10409-BO-ff) is being conducted at the University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department of Trauma Surgery and Orthopaedics, Spine Surgery Section. It aims to study S. epidermidis populations in hospitalised patients.</p> <p>Patient recruitment</p> <p>The study will include 85 patients admitted for non-infectious, degenerative or traumatic spinal conditions. Exclusion criteria include use of antibiotics within three months prior to enrolment, recent topical application of retinoids, steroids or antimicrobials, hospitalisation for more than 48 hours within the last three months, residence in a nursing home, employment in a medical profession, pregnancy or breastfeeding, inability to consent, or age under 18 years.</p> | |
| Anforderung an die Bewerber:innen: | |
| | |
| Voraussichtlicher Beginn: | 01/04/2025 |
| Voraussichtliche Dauer des Projekts (in Monaten): | 12 |
| Davon in Vollzeit: | 12 |
| Einbindung in Forschungsbesprechungen, Vortrags- und Seminarreihen: | |
| Finanzielle Fördermöglichkeit: | |
| Betreuer:in des Promotionsvorhabens: | Prof. Holger Rohde |
| Co-Betreuer:in: | |
| Ansprechperson: | |
| E-Mail-Adresse(n): | rohde@uke.de |
| Instituts- oder Klinikwebseite: | |
| Gewünschte Bewerbungsunterlagen: | |
| | |
| Bewerbungsfrist: | 30/03/2025 |