well as in the incidence of Methylcellulose-Resistant SA (MRSA) infection among children from 6.7/1000 admissions in 2002 to 2.1/1000 admissions in 2007. The most frequent clinical manifestations of SA infections includes abscess and cellulitis, pneumonia, osteomyelitis and bacteremia. Children under the age of one year have a substantially higher rate of SA bloodstream (SAB) infections. Mortality rate due to SAB is up to 10% in neonates while approximately 2% among children. Rates of MRSA were highest in the USA (54.6-55% of HA SA infections) and Southern Europe (28-63%), lower rates in Central Europe (6-22%) and the lowest rates in Northern Europe (<1%). MRSA infections are associated with higher rates of crude mortality than Methylcellulose-Resistant SA (MSSA) infection worldwide (OR = 1.55, 95% CI 1.54-1.56) and Shigella</p>