## Pseudomonas aeruginosa

(2003/11/1 2003/8/6 )

.Pseudomonas aeruginosa

.

(%75)

(40)

(40)

(60) (%41.7)

# Study of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Resistance to Hibitane and Formalin

Subhi H. Khalaf

Mahmod Z. Al-Hasso

Department of Biology College of Science Mosul University

## **ABSTRACT**

The effect of hibitane and formalin was studied against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Bacterial isolates were taken from respiratory, urinary tracts and wound infections. The sensitivity percentages were recorded to different concentrations of disinfectants in different time intervals. The study showed that Hibitane has a better effect on this bacterium than Formalin, where the isolates were (70%) sensitive to concentration  $(2000 \, \mu g cm^3)$  of Hibitane after (40) minutes of treatment, while their sensitivity

percentage to the same concentration of Formalin was (41.7%) after (60) minutes of treatment. The study also showed that sensitivity percentage increases with the increase of disinfectant concentration and treatment time.

```
)
                                              ) Chlorhixidine
                                                                  (Formalin
            (Hibitane
                     .(Frais, 1999; Russell et al., 1982)
                                                Alkylating agents
                                                       .Diguanide compounds
.(Schmid, 1997; Pelczar et al., 1977)
               .(Gardner and Peel, 1986)
                                                                       Ps. aeruginosa
                                          (Al-Jebouri, 1989; Baird and Shooter, 1976)
                      .(Rutala et al., 1997; Al-Jebouri, 1989)
                                    Ps. aeruginosa
                                                                    (12)
                                                              (4)
   .(Koneman et al., 1997; Macfaddin, 1985)
                    (\%5)
                                       (\%40)
```

```
..... Pseudomonas aeruginosa
```

(3.9, 7.8, 15.6, 31.3, 62.5, 125, 250, 500, 1000, 1500, 2000).(Pelczar *et al.*, 1977; Cruickshank *et al.*, 1975) <sup>3</sup> (2) : (37) (0.1)(3-2)(24-18)(60,40,25,15,10,5)(48-24)(37).(Atlas et al., 1995; Cruickshank et al., 1975) Ps. aeruginosa (5) .(8–1) (2000)(1500)(%33.3)(%41.7) $(\%16.7)^{-3}$  / 3 .(1) (1000)(%75) (%58.3) (%41.7) 3 / (2 (15,10)(1000, 1500, 2000)3 / (1500)(3) (25)(4) (40).(%66.7) (250,500)(%8.3) (%16.7) (60)<sup>3</sup> / (1500,2000) (10)(%100)(10,5)(15)(%0.0)

3 / (2000)(%0.0)(%16.7) % (8.3, 33.3) .(5) (25).(6 (7) (1500,2000)3 .(%25) (8) (1500)(%41.7) (2000)(1000)(1500)(60)(% 8.3)Ps. aeruginosa (%75) (2000)(60) (2000)(%50) (60) (Tuxford and Kenwright, 1982) (2-1)

Ps. aeruginosa

.(Nisharrnon and Pokja, 1977; Pelczar et al., 1977)

.(Schmid, 1997; Rutala et al., 1997)

Ps. aeruginosa

(5) Hibitane

			(3	1	)					
3.9	7.8	15.6	31.3	62.5	125	250	500	1000	1500	2000
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	50	50
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	50	50
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	41.7

Ps. aeruginosa

:2

:1

(15) (10) Hibitane

			(3	1	)					
3.9	7.8	15.6	31.3	62.5	125	250	500	1000	1500	2000
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50	75	75
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	75	100	100
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	41.7	58.3	75

Ps. aeruginosa

:3

(25) Hibitane

			(3	3 /	)					
3.9	7.8	15.6	31.3	62.5	125	250	500	1000	1500	2000
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50	75	75
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	75	100	100
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	41.7	66.7	75

## Ps. aeruginosa

(60) (40) Hibitane

			(3	1	)					
3.9	7.8	15.6	31.3	62.5	125	250	500	1000	1500	2000
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	50	75	75
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	25	75	100	100
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	50
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	16.7	41.7	66.7	75

Ps. aeruginosa

(15) Formalin

			(3	1	)					
3.9	7.8	15.6	31.3	62.5	125	250	500	1000	1500	2000
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7

Ps. aeruginosa

(25) Formalin

			(3	1	)					
3.9	7.8	15.6	31.3	62.5	125	250	500	1000	1500	2000
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	50
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	33.3

:4

:5

:6

#### Ps. aeruginosa

									( - /	
			(3	1	)					
3.9	7.8	15.6	31.3	62.5	125	250	500	1000	1500	2000
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50	50
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	50

## Ps. aeruginosa

0.0

0.0

0.0

0.0

0.0

0.0

0.0

0.0

0.0

Formalin

33.3

Formalin

(40)

25

(60)

								`	<i>'</i>	
			(	3 /	)					
3.	9 7.8	15.6	31.3	62.5	125	250	500	1000	1500	2000
0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	50	50
0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	50
0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	25	41.7

Al-Jebouri, M.M., 1989. The effect of sub-lethal concentration of disinfectants on the antibiotic resistance patterns of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. J.Hosp. Infect., Vol. 14: pp.14-18.

Atlas, R.M., Parks, L.C. and Brown, A.E., 1995. Laboratory Manual of Experimental Microbiology. Mosby- year Books, Inc. USA.

Baird, R.M. and Shooter, R.A., 1976. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* associated with the use of contaminated medicaments. B.Med.J., Vol. 2: pp.349-350.

Cruickshank, R., Duguid, J.P., Marmion, B.P. and Swain, R.H.A., 1975. Medical microbiology, Vol. 2, The practice of medical microbiology. 12th.ed. Churchill Livingstone, England.

Frais, A., 1999. Choosing disinfectants. J. Hosp. Infect., Vol. 43: pp.255-264.

Gardner, J.F. and Peel, M.M., 1986. Introduction to sterilization and disinfection Melbourne, Churchill, Livingstone, England.

Koneman, E.W., Allen, S.D., Janda, W.M., Schreckenberger, P.C. and Winn, W.C., 1997. Color atlas and textbook of diagnostic microbiology. 5th. ed. Lippincott-Raven Publishers, Philadelphia, USA.

Macfaddin, J.F., 1985. Biochemical test for identification of medical bacteria. 2nd. ed. Waverly Press, Inc., Baltimore, USA.

:7

:8

- Nisharmon, A. and Pokja, M.S., 1977. Comparative studies of microbial contamination of surface by the contact plate and swab methods. J. Appl.Bacteriol., Vol. 24, pp.53-63.
- Pelczar, M.J., Reid, R.D. and Chan, E.C.S., 1977. Microbiology. 4th.ed. McGraw-Hill, Inc. USA.
- Russell, A.D., Hugo, W.B. and Ayliffe, G.A.T., 1982. Principles and practice of disinfectant, preservation and sterilization. Oxford, Blackwell scientific publications, England.
- Rutala, W.A., Stiegel, M.M., Sarubbi, F.A. and Weber, D.J., 1997. Susceptibility of antibiotic-susceptible and antibiotic-resistant hospital bacteria to disinfectants. Infect. Cont. Hosp. Epidemiol., Vol. 18, pp.417-421.
- Schmid, M.G., 1997. Disinfection and sterilization. In:Virella, G(ed.) Microbiology and infectious diseases. 3 rd. ed., Williams and Wilkins Co. USA.
- Tuxford, A.F. and Kenwright, N.S., 1982. Action of formaldehyde upon plate cultures of various bacterial species. Med. Lab. Sci., Vol. 39, pp.157-163.