

β -lactamase Producing *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Recovered From Disinfectants Frequently Used in Tertiary Care Hospitals in Khartoum

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Introduction

Disinfectants are an important tool for infection control in hospitals. However, some bacteria are resistant to these disinfectants and/or can indeed be found in them as contaminants. The purpose of this study is to examine the presence of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (*P. aeruginosa*) as a possible contaminant in disinfectants used in a sample of hospitals in Khartoum, Sudan.

Method

• Study design and study period

Cross sectional study, November 2020 to October 2021, Nine Khartoum tertiary hospitals.

• Sample collection

45 disinfectant samples.

• Isolation of *P. aeruginosa*

Selective ceftrimide agar plates.

• Phenotypic identification of *P. aeruginosa*

Pigment production, Gram staining, Oxidase, Catalase and Motility test.

• DNA extraction and genotypic identification *P. aeruginosa*

Boiling method.

PCR targeting oprL gene.

• Antibiotic susceptibility testing

Standard disc diffusion method.

Ampicillin (AM) 10 μ g, Ceftriaxone (CRO) 30 μ g, Cephalexin (CL) 30 μ g, Cefotaxime (CAZ) 30 μ g. Ceftazidime (CAZ) 30 μ g and Aztreonam (ATM) 30 μ g.

• Molecular detection of β -lactamase resistant genes

Five primers (blaTEM-1, blaCTXM, blaSHV, blaVEB and blaOXA-1).

Results

- Of the 45 disinfectant samples that were collected, seven samples successfully showed bacterial growth (**Table 1**).
- Based on either conventional methods (Gram staining, biochemical tests and culture) (**Figure 1**) and molecular methods (**Figure 2**), all isolates were *P. aeruginosa*.
- Antimicrobial susceptibility testing showed a high resistance rate to ampicillin and cephalexin (100%), followed by cefotaxime (85%) and ceftriaxone (57%), and high susceptibility to ceftazidime (100%) followed by aztreonam (71.5%) (**Figure 3**).
- Molecular detection of β -lactamase genes showed that all isolates carried TEM-1 gene, while CTX-M, SHV, VEB, and OXA-1 were not detected in any of the isolates

NO	Type of disinfectants.	Frequency	Samples positive for <i>P. aeruginosa</i> .
1.	Chloroxylenol	9	5
2.	Sodium hypochlorite	7	0
3.	Hydrogen peroxide	2	0
4.	Formaldehyde	1	0
5.	Alcohol	6	0
6.	Chlorohexidine gluconate and cetremide	1	1
7.	povidone iodine	2	0
8.	Quaternary ammonium chloride	16	0
9.	Chlorine tab	1	0
	Total	45	7 (15.5%)

Table (1)

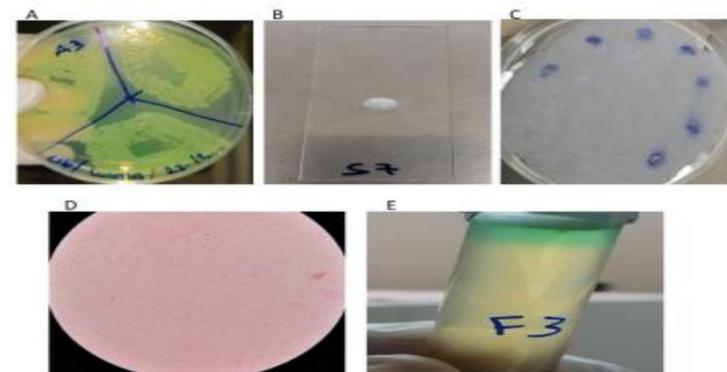


Figure (1)

- (A) Pigment production.
(B) Catalase test.
(C) Oxidase test
(D) Gram staining.
(E) Motility test.

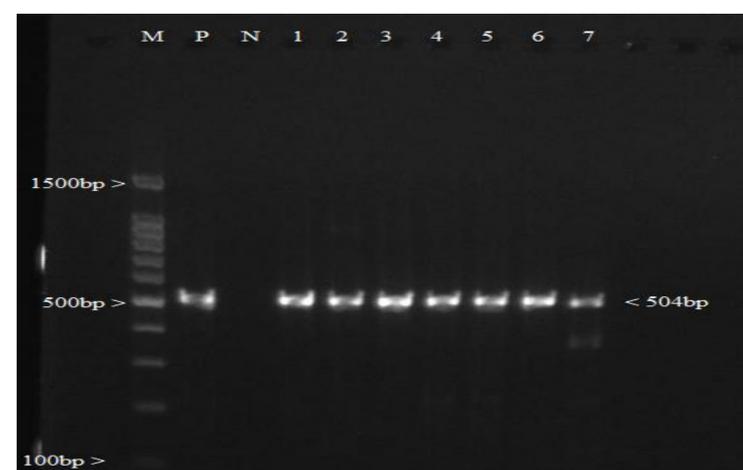


Figure (2)

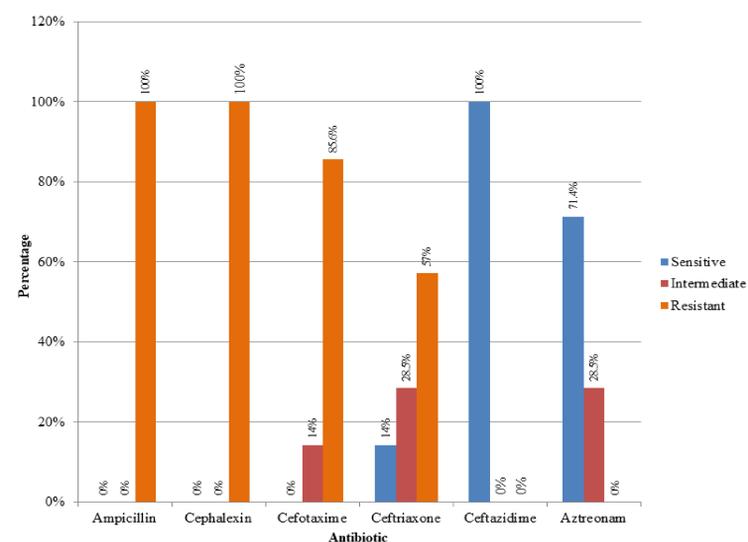


Figure (3)

Conclusion

- The investigation showed a considerable amount of contamination with *P. aeruginosa*.
- Resistance to both penicillins and cephalosporins is present in all *P. aeruginosa*.
- 30% of the isolates have shown intermediate sensitivity to Aztreonam.
- TEM-1 β -lactamase was found in all *P. aeruginosa* isolates

References



Acknowledgment

We thank Dr. Dina N. Abdelrahman for providing us with some of the reagents used in this study. We also thank Central Laboratory and Alneelin Stem Cell Center for allowing us to conduct the research.