سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الحامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



-Caro-

سامية محمد مصطفي



شبكة العلومات الحامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم





سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسو

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة يعيدا عن الغيار



سامية محمد مصطفي



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



المسلمة عين شعور المسلمة عين شعور المسلمة عين شعور المسلمة عين شعور المسلمة ا

سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الحامعية



بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



Comparative Microbiological Study of some Chlorhexidine containing Disinfectants

Submitted in partial fulfillment for the Master Degree In

Medical Microbiology and Immunology

os (liepro fulgillaso By Charles Produced Single Command State of the Mona Gamal El Din M. Nada Single State of the (M.B., B.Ch) Cus Single State of the Charles of

Supervisors, 3 mill Up Cio,

Prof. Dr. Youssef Abd Allah Abou Hamed

Prof. of Medical Microbiology and Immunology Faculty of Medicine-Cairo University

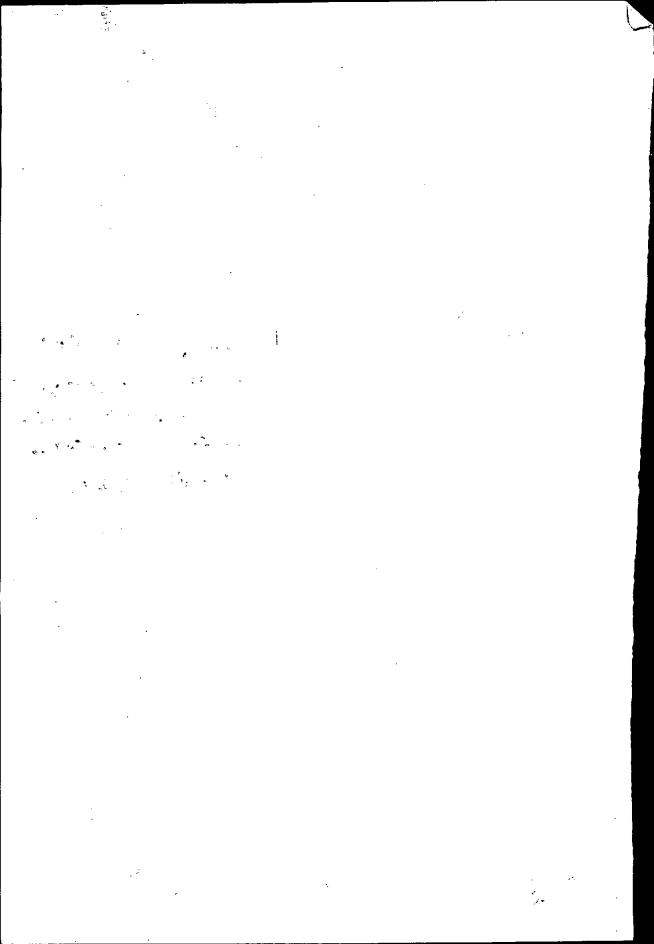
Prof. Dr. Hamida A. Gohar

Prof. of Medical Microbiology & Immunology Faculty of Medicine- Cairo University

Prof. Dr. Amal Shafik Balbaa

Prof. of Medical Microbiology and Immunology Faculty of Medicine-Cairo University

> Faculty of Medicine Cairo University 1998



بسم الله الرحمن الوحيم

سبحانك لا علم لنا الا ما علمتنا انك أنت العليم الحكيم

صدق الله العظيم البقرة (٣٢) A AUGUSTINES

. 5. . .

.

- 4...

J. 18 ...

يا . . ل

، قائيلال

15-21

23.22.13

Service Service

÷ :

أجتماع لجنة الحكم على الرسالة القدمة مسن الطهيم من من الطهيم من المال المريم كرد الديكم والما توطئة للجمول على درجة الماجستير / الديكم والما في المركز المر

Comparative Microbiological Study: 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
of some Chlorhexidine Containing Disinfectants
U
(1,60,00) . Le p J = 1 to te : i
I de le plante : illie le de la comme : illie e de la comme de la
بنا على موافقة الجامعة بتاريخ ١ / ١ / ١٠٠ كا تم تشكيل لجنة الفحص والمناقشة للرسسالة كوة أعسلاه على النحسو التالي :
ا المرام المرا المر المر
د فعص الرسالة بمواسطة كل عضو منفردا وكتابة تقارير منفردة لكل منهم المنسدة اللجنة مجتمعة فيسسس
- 11 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
ية الطب ب جامعة القاهرة وذلك لمناتشة الطالب في جلسة علنية في موضوع الرسالة والنتائج التي توسيك
ها وكذلك الأسس الملدية التي قام عليها البحث م
واللمنية: قُوامِنَ اللَّامِثُ يَفَارِحَ كَالْمُ نَعِمَ الْمُرْاعَ عِلَى الوَاعِ مِمَاعَتُ
jevel igt for Old jevel ingel et et de fort
Jo w/ 002 /21/00 / 1/2 /
مقامت عظرية نتا يجر بالتالي الن عصل علي أنبا عنوم واع وطارج المنظ
- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
CN 1827 Fight les squel hat held y
تونيمات أغنا اللجنسة :_
,
- 1 - 1

· .

. .

.

.

Abstract:

In the present study, twenty- four strains (MSSA, MRSA, Pseudomonas and E.coli) were isolated from patients suffering from nosocomial infection. Each strain was subjected to three disinfectants including Hibisol (Zeneca pharmaceuticals), Alkanol (Alkan Pharma S.A.E) and Cyteal (product of Pierre Fabre Laboratories), each containing the substance chlorhexidine as the active ingredient.

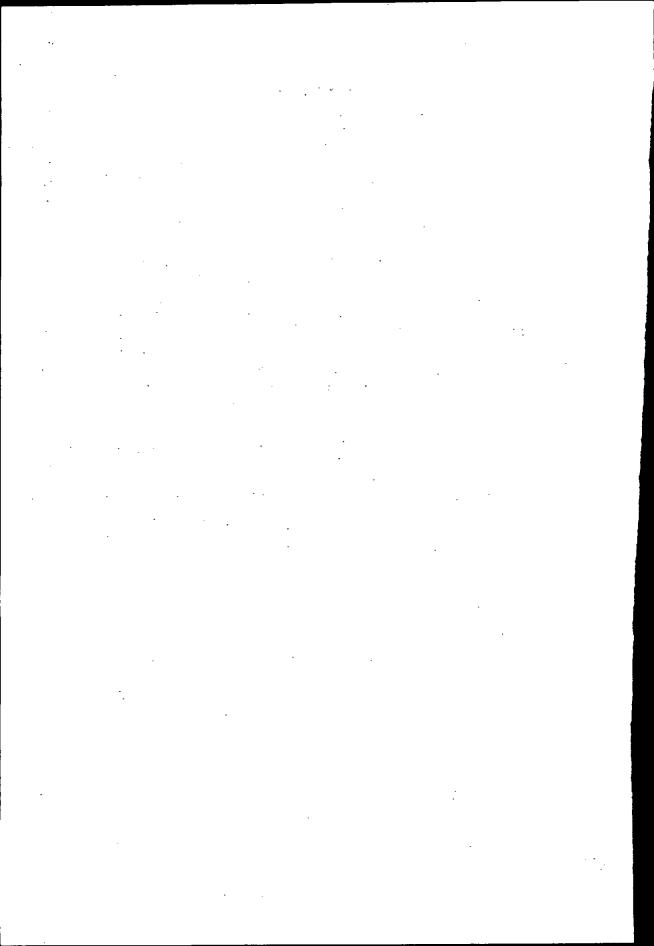
The study was conducted over a period of seven months, from January 1999 till June 1999 at the Microbiology and Immunology Laboratory.

Each strain was subjected to each disinfectant for different periods of time starting from 15 seconds, gradually increasing to 240 seconds. The action of disinfectant was then stopped by adding a neutralizer (Tween 80), then colony count was done to detect the number of the remaining living organism after each exposure time. The activity of the disinfectant was compared as regards percentage of decrease in colony count for each organism at each time interval and time needed to reach complete eradication of the tested organism in order to choose the best one for practical use.

In the study, it was found that Gram-positive bacteria (MSSA and MRSA) are more resistant to chlorhexidine than Gram-negative bacteria (Pseudomonas and E.coli).

Hibisol proved to be the most efficient disinfectant used in the study as regards its effect on the twenty four strains tested, then Cyteal and Alkanol comes in the second position as they share nearly the same results.

Key Words: Chemical disinfection, Chlorhexidine gluconate.



Acknowledgment

In the beginning, I would like to express my sincerest gratitude to Prof. Dr. Youssef Abd Allah Abou-Hamed, Professor of Medical Microbiology & Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University. His continuous guidance, valuable advice and fruitful criticism were of great help to me in pursuing my goal.

I would also like to thank Prof. Dr. Hamida A. Gohar, Professor of Medical Microbiology & Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, for her constructive suggestions, precious advice and guidance through this work.

I owe special thanks to Prof. Dr. Amal S.Balbaa Professor of Medical Microbiology & Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, for her close supervision, unfailing tender advice and enthusiastic encouragement throughout the study.

I would also like to thank the members of the department of Medical Microbiology & Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, for helping me, advising me and providing me with whatever was possible to complete this work.

Last, but by no means the least, I would like to express my love and everlasting gratitude to my husband, my son and parents, for their love, support, continuous encouragement and patience.

Thank you Mona Nada.

