



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

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Microbiological Studies on Nosocomial Infections and its Control

A THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of
Master of Science in Microbiology

By

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(2021)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



صدق الله العظيم

(سورة طه آية ١١٤)

Declaration

I declare that the thesis titled “Microbiological Studies on Nosocomial Infections and its Control” is my own work and has not previously been submitted to any other university. The references were being checked whenever possible; show the extent to which I have availed myself of the work of other authors.

Hagar Mohamed Abdelrahman

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First and foremost, All the praise and thanks to Allah for assisting me to finish this work.

I would like to express my thanks to my supervisor Dr. Fawkia Mohamed El-Beih, Professor of Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, Ain Shams University, for her care, help and continuous advice.

A great thanks to Dr. Saadia M.Hassanein Easa, Professor of Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, Ain Shams University, for her help, encouragement and continuous advice.

A deep thank to Dr. Samar Samir Mohamed, Associate Professor of Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, Ain Shams University, for her supervision, support, encouragement, valuable advices and constant help.

I wish to express my thanks to Microbiology Department and all my Colleagues for their assistance, support and for providing a suitable environment during my work.

Finally, I want express my deepest thanks to my mother, my father, my brother and my sisters for their love, help and support over the years, special thaks to Mohamed El-Deweek my husband for his continuous support and help.

Abstract

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Nosocomial infections (hospital-acquired infections) are considered a major public health challenge. They cause severe financial problems and sometimes deaths in hospital settings especially in developing countries. A total of 350 samples were collected from different sites located in three governmental hospitals in Cairo. Handwashing sink was the most contaminated site followed by computer keyboards and ultrasonic machines. According to viteck, bacterial isolates were identified as *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumonia*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*. Fungal isolates were identified by macro and micro morphological characteristics as *Aspergillus flavus*, *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus terreus*, *Cladosporium herbarum*, *Fusarium dimerum*, *Fusarium nivale*, *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Fusarium proliferatum*, *Penicillium carneum*, *Penicillium flavigenum*, *Penicillium melanoconidium*, *Penicillium sclerotigenum*, *Penicillium viridiactum* and *Rhizopus stolonifer*.

Staphylococcus aureus and *Klebsiella pneumonia* were the most common isolated bacteria while *Aspergillus niger* was the most common fungus isolated from all studied sites. Synthetic

Antimicrobial agents are widely used to fight microbial infections with some limitations and toxicity, consequently, many researches focused on new antimicrobial substances from natural plants sources. Antimicrobial activity of both natural (*Eucalyptus* leaves extract and Garlic extract), synthetic antimicrobial agents (Chloramphenicol, Amoxicillin and Amphotericin B) and their mixtures were tested against pathogenic microbial species using agar well diffusion method.

Bacillus cereus was the most sensitive bacterial species to garlic extract while *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus cereus* were the most sensitive bacterial species to *Eucalyptus* leaves extract. Obviously, mixtures of synthetic and natural antibacterial agents showed synergetic effect whereas an antagonistic effect was observed with mixtures of both natural extracts against bacterial pathogens. On the contrary, both natural extracts possess very weak activity against isolated fungal pathogens, in addition the mixtures of natural and synthetic antifungal agents showed antagonistic activity.

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