





5. Control and Sterilization of Microorganisms

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هذه المحاضرة كفكرة انو كيف احنا بدنا نحد او نمنغ (نعيق) نمو البكتيريا من خلال المعقمات وهذا هو موضوع المحاضرة Easy

Lecture Outline

- Definitions
- Mechanisms
- Importance
- Conditions Influencing Antimicrobial Activity
- Physical Methods
- Chemical Agents

Definitions

هي not sterile

- Sterilization: A treatment that kills or removes all living cells, including viruses and spores, from a هو شكل من اشكال البكتيريا صعب قتله يتحمل الحرارة حاريًا substance or object
- Disinfection: A treatment that reduces the total number of microbes on an object or surface, but does not necessarily remove or kill all of the microbes



- Antiseptic: A mild disinfectant agent suitable for use
- on skin surfaces

هی antiseptic وهی من مجموعة

لعقمات الاخرى ممكن نستخدمها على السطوح المختلفة

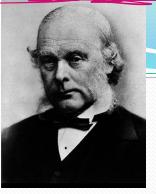
 Sanitization The process whereby pathogenic organisms are reduced to safe levels on inanimate objects لا يقلل

ملخص للحكي يقتل Sterilization **Jimicroorganisms** يقللDisinfection

قدر الامكان microال Biocide A chemical or physical agent, usually broadsanitization يقللها safe لستوى spectrum, that inactivates microorganisms

كان هنالك الكثير من الاشخاص يموتون بعد العملية بسبب بعد العملية بسبب التهابات ناتجة من التهابات ناتجة من المعقمات المتعال يجي سؤال مين هو ther of antideptic







- British physician Joseph Lister (Father of antideptic)
 - "saved more lives by the introduction of his system than all the wars of the 19th century together had sacrificed."
 - Lister revolutionized surgery: introduced methods to prevent infection of wounds
- Until late 19th century, patients undergoing even minor surgeries were at great risk of developing fatal infections
- Modern hospitals use strict procedures to avoid microbial contamination

هل ممكن الان في وقتنا يصير Infection بعد العملية؛ نعم،ولكن نادر جدا ويعود السبب الى عوامل اخرى مثل مناعة المريض وتعامل المريض مع الجرح

Importance

- Daily Life Hand wash
- Water Chlorineتعقيم بال
- Food غسيل الخضار بالملح او الخل
- ب تطبيق (وسائل التعقيم في مصانع الادوية)
 Pharmaceuticals
- التعقيم المستمر في غرفة الجراحة او العيادة او غرف المرضى Hospitals
 حفاظ على سلامة المريض والكادر الطبي ايضا
- Microbiology microorganisms مكان يتم فيه زراعة ال فيجب ان يكون التعقيم موجود Laboratories





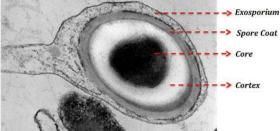












Bacterial Endospore

ال spores بكتيريا الها Thick membrane مقاومتها بتكون عالية

- Bacterial endospores: most resistant, only extreme heat or chemical treatment destroys them
- Protozoan cysts and oocysts: resistant to disinfectants; excreted in feces; causes diarrheal disease if ingested
- <u>Mycobacterium species</u>: waxy cell walls makes resistant to many chemical treatments ^{cell wall over wax/lipid}
- Pseudomonas species: resistant to and can actually الي بميزها انو بس نزرعها بالاب بتعطينا لون اخضر ورائحة مثل رائحة الفواكه ولكن هي خطيرة جدا ومقاومتها عالية لدرجة انها بتقدر تعيش داخل المعقمات
- Non-enveloped viruses: lack lipid envelope; more resistant to disinfectants

Conditions Influencing Antimicrobial Activity

- Several critical factors play key roles in determining the effectiveness of an antimicrobial agent, including:
- (۱) Population size كل ما كان عدد البكتيريا اكبر كل ما كان قتلها اصعب
- (2) Types of organisms non spore مش زي الفايروس وال spore مش زي ال
- Concentration of the antimicrobial agent
 (3) Concentration of the antimicrobial agent
 (4) Duration of oxposure واله Toxicity واله Side effect واله Toxicity اله المحالة المحالة اله المحالة المحالة اله المحالة المحالة
- کل ما کانت الduration of exposure اطول کل ما کانتEfficacy اعلی فل ما کانت فل ما کانت
- (5) Temperature
- (6) pH
- (y Organic matter
- بعض انواع البكتيريا بتكون غشاء هذا ال film بدل ما يكون كل بكتيريا لحال بكون في هذا الـfilm فبصير صعب تعقيمه film و Biofilm formation المحتيريا بتكون غشاء هذا ال

GENERAL MECHANISMS OF **BIOCIDE ACTION**

كيف بتقتل هاي ال microorganisms

- Disruption of the Cell Membrane or Wall
- (2) Protein Denaturation
- Damage to DNA
- (ح) Chemical Antagonism اعكس عمل الخلية

Physical Methods



- . Moist Heat
- 2. Dry Heat
- 3. Low Temperatures
- 4. Filtration
- 5. Radiation

زي ملنجرة الفنفط

1. Moist Heat يجب وجود بخار

- Mechanism of killing is a combinantion of protein/nucleic acid denaturation and membrane disruption
- Effectiveness Heavily dependent on type of cells present as well as environmental conditions (type of medium or substrate)
- Bacterial spores much more difficult to kill than vegetative cells هو غير فعال ضد الspores

Methods of Moist Heat

هذا الجهاز بعمل 3 طرق تعقيم في وقت واحد وهي مدرجة حرارة عالية والبخار والضغط



Boiling at 100°C: Effective against most vegetative cells; ineffective against spores; unsuitable for heat sensitive chemicals & many foods

ت الاسنان وهو جهاز

Autoclaving/pressure canning:

- Temperatures above 100°C achieved by steam pressure
- Most procedures use 121.1°C, achieved at approx. 15 psi pressure, with 15 30 min autoclave time
- Pasteurization: عملية البسترة مهمة في الحليب
 - Used to reduce microbial numbers in milk and other beverages while retaining flavor and food quality
 - Traditional treatment of milk, 63°C for 30 min
 - Flash pasteurization (high-temperature short term pasteurization); quick heating to about 72°C for 15 sec, then rapid cooling

2. Dry Heat بدون بخار

Incineration

- Burner flames
- Electric loop incinerators لاته Burner flames لاته من ال
- Air incinerators مثل مبدا السشوار يخرج هواء ساخن

Oven sterilization

- Used for dry glassware & heat-resistant metal equipment
- Typically 2 hr at 160°C is required to kill bacterial spores by dry heat: this does not include the time for the glass to reach the required temp (penetration time) nor does it include the cooling time





3. Low Temperatures



• Refrigerator:

• around 4°C \longrightarrow

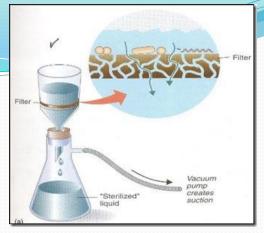
زمي الثلاجت بس أرقى

• inhibits growth of mesophiles or thermophiles; psychrophiles will grow

• Freezer:

- "ordinary" freezer around -10 to -20°C
- "ultracold" laboratory freezer typically -80°C
- بتحفظ العينات في المختبر لفترات طويلة قد تكون ١٠ سنوات
- Generally inhibits all growth; many bacteria and other microbes may survive freezing temperatures

الفلترة بكون في وسط بدخل المادة سواء كان سائل Filtration الفاترة بكون في وسط بدخل المادة سواء كان سائل الوغاز من خلالها بيمنع ممرور الشوائب والميكروبات



- Used for physically removing microbes and dust particles from solutions and gasses; often used to sterilize heat-sensitive solutions or to provide a sterilized air flow
- **Depth filters**: Thick porous filtration material (e.g., cellulose), Larger pores, Electrical charges trap cells
- Membrane filters: Small pore size (0.2 μm) to remove bacteria, Thin, eg. Nitrocellulose, nylon, polyvinylidene difluoride depth ينة سخم في الختبر تفصل بينك وبين الmicroorganisms بحاجز وبكن في

• HEPA filters: High efficiency particulate air filters used in laminar flow biological safety cabinets

5. Radiation

- **Output** Ultraviolet Radiation
 - DNA absorbs ultraviolet radiation at 260 nm wavelength
 - This causes damage to DNA in the form of thymine dimer mutations
 - Useful for continuous disinfection of work surfaces, e.g. in biological safety cabinets
- O Ionizing Radiation
 - Gamma radiation produced by Cobalt-60 source
 - Powerful sterilizing agent; penetrates and damages both DNA and protein; effective against both vegetative cells and spores
 - Often used for sterilizing disposable plastic labware, e.g. petri dishes; as well as antibiotics, hormones, sutures, and other heat-sensitive materials



Chemical Agents

(2)

- Phenolics
- 2. Alcohols
- 3. Halogens
- Heavy metals
- 5. Quaternary Ammonium Compounds
- 6. Aldehydes

1. Phenolics

- Aromatic organic compounds with attached OH
- Denature protein & disrupt membranes
- Commonly used as disinfectants (e.g. "Lysol"); are tuberculocidal, tuberculosis effective in presence of organic matter, remain on surfaces long after application



2. Alcohols

في المستشفى قبل ما تفوت وتطلع من عند المريض بدك تستخد الكحول

- Ethanol; isopropanol; used at concentrations between 70 – 95%
- Denature proteins;
 disrupt membranes
- Kills vegetative cells of bacteria & fungi but not spores
- Used in disinfecting surfaces

يجب ان يكون تركيز الكحول من 70%-95% حتى يعمل بفعالية





3. Halogens

 Act as oxidizing agents; oxidize proteins & other cellular components

Chlorine compounds

- Used in disinfecting municiple water supplies
 - Sodium Hypochlorite (Chlorine Bleach) used at 10 20% dilution as benchtop disinfectant
 - Halazone tablets used by campers to disinfect water for drinking

• Iodine Compounds

Used as antiseptics for cleansing skin surfaces and wounds

4. Heavy Metals

- Mercury, silver, zinc, arsenic, copper ions
- اسخدامها محدود لانها toxic

- Form precipitates with cell proteins
- At one time were frequently used medically as antiseptics but much of their use has been replaced by less toxic alternatives
- Examples: 1% silver nitrate was used as opthalmic drops in newborn infants to prevent gonorrhea; has been replaced by erythromycin or other antibiotics; copper sulfate used as algicide in swimming pools

5. Quaternary نفس مبدأ الكارر Ammonium Compounds

- Quaternary ammonium compounds are cationic detergents
- Denature proteins and disrupt membranes
- <u>Used as disinfectants and skin antiseptics</u>
- Examples: cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride

6. Aldehydes

- Formaldehyde and gluteraldehyde
- React chemically with nucleic acid and protein, inactivating them
- Aqueous solutions can be used as disinfectants

لا تنسوا الشعب الفلسطيني في غزة من دعائكم وكان الله في عوضهم

Thank you...