

Mashhad-Iran 2-4 October, 2012



The List of E-Posters



Study of Biofilm Formation by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Using Microtitre Plate in Mueller Hinton Broth and Luria Bertani

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Introduction&Objectives: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is an important opportunistic pathogen, causing a wide range of infections. Biofilm formation contributes to pathogenesis of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* lung infections in patients with cystic fibrosis. Cells in the biofilm show higher degree of resistance to antimicrobial therapy and host immune responses compared with planktonic cells. In this study the biofilm forming ability of clinical isolates of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was evaluated in vitro in two Mueller Hinton Broth (MHB) and Luria Bertani (LB) mediums.

Materials&Methods: In this study 75 clinical isolates of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and standard 8821M strain were included. The isolates were identified by tests. All the bacteria were screened for their ability to form biofilm using the microtitre plate method. Bacterial biofilms were stained with 0.2% safranin. Dye was solubilized using alcohol-Aceton as solvent and the optical density (OD) was measured at 492nm wavelength. The extent of biofilm formation was determined (OD of sample well-OD of control well). Each assay was performed in triplicate and repeated two times.

Results: The result of biofilm screening revealed that all examined strains were able to form biofilm. In LB medium the ability of strains to form biofilm in 1.3% of strain was ≥ 1 , in 37% of strains was between 1- 0.5, and in 62% of strains was ≤ 0.5 . In MHB, biofilm forming ability in 20% of strains were between 1-0.5 and in 80% of strains was ≤ 0.5 .

Conclusion: Most of studied *Pseudomonas* strains were highly biofilm producer. Overall, *P. aeruginosa* produces more biofilm in LB medium compared with MHB.

Key words: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, Biofilm, Mueller Hinton Broth, Luria Bertani