

قسم علم النبات - كلية العلوم - جامعة تشرين - اللاذقية

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73

: (MIC)

/

133

. / 3.8 / 0.1

:

Accompany of residual chlorine resistance with antibiotic resistance among heterotrophic bacteria isolated from drinking water systems

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ABSTRACT

A total of 73 drinking water samples were collected from distribution system in Lattakia city, the aim was to search for heterotrophic bacteria and investigate their resistance to chlorine and antibiotics. The antibiotic susceptibility tests were: carried out by using agar dilution method (MIC) and the antibiotics tested were: Ampicillin, Chloramphenicol, tetracycline, Amikacin, Ciprofloxacin, Cefotaxim, Gentamicin, Erythromycin Piperacilin/Tazobactam, and cephalothin.

A sum of 133 bacterial strains were isolated and included by five genera: pseudomonas, acinetobacter, flavobacter, chromobacter, and methylobacter. The samples content of residual chlorine were ranged between 0.1 to 3.8 mg/l.

The majority of bacterial strains isolated were resistance to chlorine. The multiple antibiotic resistances were common amongst isolated bacterial strains.

Key words: Heterotrophic bacteria, Chlorine, Antibiotics, resistance, Drinking water.

(tap water)

Bacteria

Heterotrophic microorganisms

(Prescott et al 1993)

° 22

100

° 37

(EEC 1980) ° 37

10 ° 22

(*E.coli*) indicators

100

gastroenteritis

Grobe et al) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

(King et al 1988) Coliform bacilli

(2001

Actinomycetes

(Ridgway and Olson 1982) Micrococci

biofilm

(Sutcliffe 1997)

Armstrong et al 1981, papapertropoulou et al)

1994, Kuchta et al 1983, Papandreou et al 2000)

.(Morozzi et al 1988)

immunocompressed

2003

73 :

.(Mackereth et al 1989)

) 0.45 µm

Reasoner and Geldreich)R2A medium

(Millipore

° 37 ° 22

(1985

Murray et al)

.(1999

,Ampicillin AM : (Oxoid Ltd)

Tetracycline TE Chloramphenicol CH

Cefotaxim CT Ciprofloxacin CP Amikacin AK

/ Erythromycin ER Gentamicin GN

Cephalothin CF Piperacilin/Tazobactam PT

Agar dilution method

MIC (NCLLS 1997,2000)

(µg/ml) / (minimum inhibitory concentration)

MIC₉₀

:

Hiraishi)

(*et al* 1995
(buffered)

(pH=7)

/ 0.1 ' 300

Trypticase Soy Agar
510 (Amersham Ltd)

° 30 /

° 30 7 ° 30
TSA

%10

73

/ 3.8 0.1

30 / 0.1-0.5 32 :

(/ 1-3.8) 11 (/ 0.5-1)

.(pH=8)

(1) 133

Aeromonas ,*Pseudomonas* :

Chromobacter *Flavobacter* *Acinetobacter*

.*Methylobacter*

pigmented

.(Reasoner *et al* 1989)

73

(1)

. 2003

(/)				/
1-3.8	0.5-1	0.1-0.5		
9	11	17	37	Pseudomonas
6	6	8	20	Aeromonas
0	6	20	26	Flavobacterium
0	7	13	20	Chromobacterium
3	5	10	18	Acinetobacterium
2	3	7	12	Methylobacterium

145 - 0

faecal

100
coliform

(2)

.()

73

(2)

.2003

26	24	23	20	18	15	()
130	105	35	14	8	12	100/

MIC₉₀ MIC 3

4

5

MIC90 MIC (3)

(MIC ₉₀) MIC				
GN	ER	TE	PT	AM

2-8 (4)	1->16 (16)	4-32 (>16)	32/4->128/4 (64/4)	4->128 (>64)	Pseudomonas
1-128 (4)	0.5->16 (>8)	2-128 (16)	16/4->64/4 (64/4)	4->256 (>256)	Aeromonas
4-128 (>64)	6->128 (>64)	4-64 (32)	8/4->32/4 (16/4)	16->64 (>32)	Flavobacterium
2-8 (4)	1->16 (>8)	2->8 (4)	16/4->128/4 (64/4)	8->64 (16)	Chromobacterium
2-32 (8)	0.5->16 (>1)	4->16 (>4)	16/4->128/4 (32/4)	4->32 (16)	Acinetobacterium
2-16 (4)	0.25->16 (1)	4-16 (4)	16/4->128/4 (32/4)	8->32 (16)	Methylobacterium

(Grabow et al 1974)

%86

Psd.aeruginosa

Psd.putida Psd.flurescence

(oligocarbo-tolerant)

() ER,TE,CH,KA

.(Papapertropoulou et al1994)

(alginate polysaccharides)

Virulence

(Grobe et al 2001)

CH

%8

AK (MIC₉₀=8)

.%100

(MIC₉₀=32)

MIC₉₀ MIC (3)

(MIC ₉₀)		MIC			
AK	CT	CP	CF	CH	
4-16 (8)	2->16 (8)	0.2-2 (1)	32->128 (>64)	16->64 (32)	Pseudomonas
0.5-128 (8)	4->64 (8)	0.25-4 (1)	6->64 (64)	8->64 (>32)	Aeromonas
4-16 (8)	16->128 (>128)	1-16 (2)	32->128 (>64)	8->64 (>32)	Flavobacterium
16-128 (>32)	4->32 (8)	0.5-4 (1)	16->128 (>128)	4->32 (8)	Chromobacterium
16-128 (>64)	8->64 (>32)	2-16 (8)	16->64 (>32)	4->64 (>8)	Acinetobacterium
16-128 (64)	8->64 (>32)	1-8 (1)	8->64 (>32)	8->64 (>16)	Methylobacterium

Aeromonas

Deodhar et al 1991, Ko and

.(Chuang 1995

(HMSO 1999)

(/ 3.8-1)

15

(Brooks et al 1998) TE,CF

%30

(Le Chevallier et al 1980)

%5

CP (MIC₉₀=1)

%95

PT (MIC₉₀=64/4)

enterotoxin

(Brooks et al 1998)

cytotoxins

(4)

GN					Total (%)	Genus
GN	ER	TE	PT	AM		
20 (54)	34 (92)	32 (86)	6 (16)	36 (97)	37	Pseudomonas
2 (10)	12 (60)	11 (55)	19 (95)	18 (90)	20	Aeromonas
25 (96)	25 (96)	20 (77)	4 (15)	21 (81)	26	Flavobacterium
2 (10)	18 (90)	3 (15)	7 (35)	17 (85)	20	Chromobacterium
4 (22)	8 (44)	2 (11)	9 (50)	6 (33)	18	Acinetobacterium
2 (17)	4 (33)	1 (8)	3 (25)	6 (50)	12	Methylobacterium

Vancanneyt et al)

(1996, Vandamme et al 1994

Bucei and Holland 1991, Lee et)

(al 1976, Sundia et al 1991

(1)

Braun 1987, Aber et al 1978, Fass and)

(Barnishan 1980

GN

%15

PT(MIC=16/4)

ER (MIC₉₀=64) CT (MIC₉₀=128) (MIC₉₀=64)

.%96

(4)

GN					Total (%)	Genus
AK	CT	CP	CF	CH		
3 (8)	3 (8)	4 (11)	34 (92)	37 (100)	37	Pseudomonas

2 (10)	3 (15)	1 (5)	6 (30)	17 (85)	20	Aeromonas
13 (50)	25 (96)	12 (46)	24 (92)	19 (73)	26	Flavobacterium
11 (55)	3 (15)	2 (10)	19 (95)	6 (30)	20	Chromobacterium
16 (89)	15 (83)	16 (89)	16 (89)	5 (28)	18	Acinetobacterium
10 (83)	11 (92)	5 (42)	10 (83)	9 (75)	12	Methylobacterium

Ubiquitous

(Baumann 1968, Bifulco et al 1989, Brooks et al 1998)

Bergogne-Berezin) GN,AK,CF

(1995, Towner 1997

AK

%11

TE (MIC₉₀>4)

%89

CF (MIC₉₀>32) (MIC₉₀>64)

(5)

0.5 (%)						
30≤	20-15	15-10	10-5	5≥		
100	100	100	100	100	37	Pseudomonas
0	0	80	90	100	20	Aeromonas
100	100	100	100	100	26	Flavobacterium
0	0	0	100	100	20	Chromobacterium
83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	18	Acinetobacterium
75	75	100	100	100	12	Methylobacterium

(Holmes et al 1995, Silvendra et al 1975, Suarez et al 1986)

(Brooks et al 1998) CH,TE,GN

CP (MIC=1) GN (MIC=4)

CF (MIC₉₀=128)

%10

. %95

:

*M.organophilum**Patt et al 1976, Furuhata and)**(Matsumoto 1992**Furuhata)**(Kaneko and Hiraishi 1991, and Koike 1993**Furuhata and)**(Koike 1990*

20

*(Furuhata and Koike 1993)**Hiraishi et) GN,KA,TE**(al 1995*

%8

TE(MIC₉₀=4).CT (MIC₉₀>32)

:

-1

-2

-3

CF

.CP

. AM

Armstrong et al 1881,)

(Ridgway et al 1982.

pH

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