IJARSCT
ISSN (Online) 2581-9429
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)
Volume 3, Issue 1, February 2023
Impact Factor: 7.301

Comparative Antibacterial Effect of Different Sanitizer

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Abstract: *Hand cleanliness especially hand disinfecting is fundamental in diminishing irresistible infection transmission Concerning the acknowledge that hand cleanliness is an essential for the counteraction of sickness, the traditional technique for washing hand with cleanser has turned out to be very non well known. Rather it is the utilization and hand sanitizer, which has progressively turned into the technique for decision because of its different benefits, in the current review the invitro bacterial movement of two notable brands of hand sanitizer accessible in research facility was directed by agar defenselessness test least inhibitory fixation test and in-vitro decrease of reasonable microscopic organism depends on hands of subjects methods Reference bacterial strains like Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Bacillus substiles were treated with various centralization of every sanitizer showed great outcome: Antibacterial movement of these sanitizer unique in relation to one another Expanded fixation (25ul 50ul 75ul and 1000) of Purell showed great outcomes, where as lesser focuses (0.5ul 10ul 15ul 20ul) haven't showed the antibacterial movement. On account of the Purell all the fixation (from lower to higher) snowed great outcomes the Purell lot more grounded then Purell in the antibacterial movement having deep rooted restraint zones against both gram positive and gram negative microscopic organism.*

Keywords: Hand sanitizer, antimicrobial agent. Purell Valley inhibitory concentration, suspectability test

I. INTRODUCTION

Hands are viewed as transmitting a significant sources contamination. It has been assessed that there are at least 10000 organic entities for each cm2 of typical skin. This incorporates both nonpathogenic-resident verdure as well as pathogenic transient vegetation (Carteretal.,2000). As skin is the principle line of safeguard, so the vast majority of the microscopic organism like Pseudomonas aureginosa and Staphylococcus aureus live on skin and in the significant recent for skin diseases. Hand washing with antibacterial is of more significant as per the well being care associates as they might be primary driver of bacterial contamination either sharp or microorganism.

The human hands are the parts of the human body that are for the most part in touch with the rest of the world. Individual utilize their hands for an assortment of exercise consistently. It is incredibly simple to meet various microorganism and move on them to different articles like door handles, pen, pencil, situates and even individual. Shockingly finger nails harbour the most microscopic organism found on the human hands. Understudies can pollute their own food by playing with sand, eating with hand unwashed, poor sterile articles like sucking finger, not washing hands in the wake of utilizing the latrines. The hand of an individual might get polluted with staphylococcus aureus either by contact with genital region, nose, laterine entry ways, playing with sand and so forth, additionally long nails of under studies will quite often hold on to a greater number of microorganism that short nails. Counter bauks more note worthy amount of pathogenic organic entities on its surface than the outer layer of local nails.

Hand cleanliness of not able as one of the most critical of exercise fundamental for the decrease of transmission of irresistible sickness, especially in emergency clinics. Hand cleanliness for the most part allows to various strategic for dispensing with or killing microorganism which might be available on hands, by either hand washing or disinfecting. Hand sanitizer have been accounted for to cause a diminishing in diseases rates and are by large especially valuable in circumstances where admittance to water is restricted. As well as being valuable without water, different benefit of the utilization of hand sanitizer incorporate ,high antimicrobial movement in a more limited time, absence of necessity for drying (which could act as one more wellspring of tainting).

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The utilization liquor-based hand sanitizer has been accounted for as one of the generally suggested methods for hand cleanliness for flare-up of the Ebola-Virus disease especially for hands that are not grimy.

This hand sanitizer has been demonstrated to be powerful in different circumstances like the decreases of gastrointestinal disease diminishing contamination in university inns and lessening non-attendance in grade school. Also, has been recently answered to give over hand washing. Microorganism are prokaryotic heterogonous gathering of unicellular organic entities that have an inflexible cell that decides their shape as coccoid (circular) bacillary (pole moulded) helical or normal formed they are founded wherever in the climate like air, stool, water, sewage, human body, wounds and other strong surfaces. Some are advantageous in the body and other might create issues. The motivation behind the study ways to assess the antimicrobial movements of 2 distinct brands of hand sanitizer accessible in the neighbourhood market of the Belthangadutaluk the Karnataka state against day today experienced microscopic organism present on the skin. Exercise of the sanitizer were contemplated against the choose strain of microscopic organism to know their antibacterial impact.

II. STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

2.1 Classification

Domain: Bacteria
Phylum: Bacillota
Class: Bacilli
Order: Bacillales
Family: Staphylococcaceae
Genus: Staphylcoccus
Species: Staphylococcusaureus

In 1880, Alexander Ogston, a Scottish surgeon, discovered that Staphylococcus can cause wound infection after noticing groups of bacteria in pus from a surgical abscess during a procedure he was performing.

Staphylococcus aureus is a gram positive and appear in spherical shape about 0.5- 1.0um in diameter. They grow in cluster resembling bunch of grapes pairs when observed under light microscope after gram staining. The cluster arise because staphylococci divide in two planes. Staphylococcus aureus has fairly yellow or white in colour.

Staphylococcus aureus from the Bacillota, individual from the microbiota of the body, as often as possible found in the upper respiratory parcel and on the skin. It is much of the time positive for catalase and nitrate decrease and in a facultative anaerobe that can develop without then respiratory for oxygen. Although Staphylococcus aureus generally goes about as a commensal of the human microbiota it can likewise turn into an entrepreneurial microorganism, being a typical reason for skin contaminations including abscesses, respiratory disease like sinusitis and food contamination. Pathogen strains frequently advance contamination by delivering destructiveness factor like powerful protein poison, and the declaration of z phone surface protein that ties and inactive antibodies. Staphylococcus aureus one of the man microorganism for passing related with antimicrobial obstruction and development of anti-microbial safe strain like methicillin-safe Staphylococcus aureus [MRSA] is an overall issue in clinical medication not with standing much innovative work no immunization for Staphylococcus aureus has been supported.

III. PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA

3.1 Classification

Domain: Bacteria
Phylum: Pseudomonadota
Class: Gammaproteobacteria
Order: Pseudomonadales
Family: Pseudomonadaceae
Genus: Pseudomonas
Species: Pseudomonasaeruginosa

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In 1882 Carle Gessard a chemist and bacteriologist from Paris, France, discovered Pseudomonas aeruginosa through an experiment that identified this microbe by its watersoluble pigments that turned a blue-green when exposed to ultra-violet light.Pseudomonasaeruginosaisaheterophilic,motilegramnegativerodshapedbacteria. Size of the bacteria has 1-5 um long and 0.5-1.0 um wide. Pseudomonasaerugiosa has blue green in colour.

Pseudomonas aeruginosa is a common encapsulated ,strict aerobic (in spite of the fact that can fill aerobically within the sight of nitrate) Rod shape bacterium cause infection in plant and animal, counting human. A type of significant clinical significance.

Pseudomonaaeruginosa is a multi microbial obstruction instrument and its relationship with significant sickness-emergency clinic procured contaminations, for example Ventilatorrelated pneumonia and different species condition.

It is citrate, catalyse and oxidase positive. It is found in soil, water,skinflora, and most man –made conditions all through the world.

IV. STRUCTURE

It is consist of three layer : The inner layer or cytoplasmic membrane ,the peptidoglycan layer, and the outer membrane.

ESCHERICHIACOLI

Classification

Domain: Bacteria
Phylum: Pseudomonadota
Class: Gammaproteobacteria
Order: Enterobacterales
Family: Enteobacteriaceae
Genus: Escherichia
Species: Escherichiacoli

The first discovered by Theodor Escherich, in 1885 Escherichia that is ordinarily found in the lower digestive system of warm-blooded entities.

Escherichia coli is a gram negative rod shaped facultative anaerobic bacterium. Most Escherichia coli strain are innocuous however some serotype (EPEC, ETEC and so forth) can cause genuine food contamination in their host.

V. MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

5.1 Sample Collection

Three previously characterized clinical 3 isolates obtained from the bacteriology culture collection of Department in Arunai Medical College, Tiruvannamalai. They are Staphylococcus, Pseudomonas, Escherichia coli.

Isolation and Identification of Bacteria

Microbial identification was based on the following methods such as Gram staining, Biochemical methods.

Gram's Staining

- A thin smear was made from the colonies of agar plate and heat fixed.
- The smear was covered with2-3drops of crystal violet for one minute.
- The slide was washed with water and then covered with gram's iodine for one minute.
- Again the smear was washed to decolourize the slide gently by adding acetone/alcohol tillitde stains the gram's iodine.
- Then the slide was counter stained withsafraninfor30seconds.
- Once again the slide was washed with water blot dried with tissue paper and viewed under the oil immersion microscope.

Biochemical Test

Oxidase Test

- Some bacteria possess the enzymes oxidase that forms the part of electron Transport systems.

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- The enzymes oxidase the reagentN-Ntetramethyl paraphenylenediamine
- Hydrochlorides coloured product indophenols.
- When the growth of the organism was rubbed over the filter paper contaminating
- This reagent purple colour developed. Oxidase disc was placed on the clean slide and 24 hours growth of culture wasp laced over the disc.
- The result were observed within 10seconds.

Catalase Test

- Prepared Simmons citrate medium and poured in test tubes.
- Sterilized the medium at121°C for 15minutes.
- A well-isolated colony was picked from the surface of primary isolation
- Medium and inoculated as a single streak on the slant surface of the citrate agar tubes.
- Incubated the medium 37°C for 24 hours. Observed colour change after incubation Period.

Indole Test

- Tryptophan broth was prepared, sterilized and dispensed into sterile test tubes.
- Inoculate the tubes of tryptone broth with the test organisms and inoculate at 37°C for 24hours
- After incubation, add 0.2ml of kovac's reagent and shake. Allow to stand for few minutes and read the results.

Methyl Red Test

- MR-VP broth was prepared, sterilized and dispensed into sterile test tubes. Inoculate
- the tubes with the test organisms and incubate at 37°C for 24 hours.
- After incubations, add 5-6 drops of methyl red solution and shake.
- Allow to stand for few minutes and read results.

Voges Proskauer Test

- MR-VP broth was prepared, sterilized dispersed into sterile test tubes. Inoculate the tubes with test organisms and incubate 37-C for24hours.
- After incubation, add 0.2ml of VP reagent A and 0.2ml of VP reagent Band shake.
- Allow to stand for stand for few minutes to read results.

Citrate Test

- Pour1-2ml of hydrogen peroxide solution in to a test tube.
- Using sterile wooden stick or a glass rod, take several colonies of the 18 to 24 hours test organism and immersion the hydrogen peroxide solution.
- Observe for immediate bubbling.

Colony Morphology

The samples were placed on a selective or non selective media and incubated for 24 hours at 37C each colony was isolated in a pure form by sub culturing for further studies and identification of bacteria.

ORGANISM	NUTRIENTAGAR	SELECTIVE MEDIA
Staphylococcusaureus	Golden yellow	MSA-Yellow
Pseudomonasaeruginosa	Bright green	Cetrimide-Brightgreen
Escherichiacoli	Mucoid	EMB- Blue-black

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VI. INOCULAM PREPARATION

The supplement stock arrangement is done around150mlintwoseparate flagons and the circle brimming with inoculam is added to it individually. It is then brooded for 24hrs.

HAND SANITIZER

Two well known brands of Hand Sanitizer item generally sold and utilized in Belt hangady were picked for the review. The item was chosen inview of our communication with purchaser and our perception at various retail outlets. Every one of the items was put a way as suggested by its producer and they were utilised well before their terminationdates.

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF HANDSANITIZERS

The antibacterial activity of different hand sanitizer against selected bacteria by performing Agar well diffusion test, Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and Minimum bacteriodal concentration (MBC).

AGAR WELL DIFFUSION TEST

- The agar well dissemination test was completed as a fundamental screen to survey the antimicrobial excercises of the different items.
- This elaborate the utilization of an inoculumsrelatingto0.5McFarland.
- The test inoculums was swab immunized to a Muller Hinton agar plate and permitted to remain at room temperature for 15 minutes.
- This 4 well were made on the plates utilizing a 6mm plug drill and 0.2mlof contrasting focuses (100 percent, half and 25%) of the test substances added to individual wells.
- After 24 hours of incubation at 37 C the zones of hindrance were then estimated.

MIMUM INHIBITORY CONCENTRATION (MIC)

- Testing was completed to decide the base centralization of test substance which could cause a hindrance of the development of the test disconnects.
- This elaborate the immunization of 5*10CFU of organic entities of multiplying weakings of the test substances.
- Following a 24 hours hatching at 37 C the not entirely set in stones as the most minimal centralization of test substances which caused a hindrance of the development of the test organism entities.

MINIMUM BACTERIODAL CONCENTRATION (MBC)

To determine the MBC of each test substrate, against each test disconnect, the three mostminimal fixations which brought about restraints of the target organic entity were sub cultured unto supplement agar plastes, hatched at 37C for 24 hours and noticed for the developement.

The MBC was taken as the least fixation which didn't bring about development of the organicentity.

VII. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the present investigation was made to prove the antibacterial effect of hand sanitizer against hand infectious organism.

Biochemical characters were shows Indole-Negative, Methyl red - Positive, Voges Proskauer - Negative, Citrate - Positive, Catalase - Positive, Oxidase - Negative.(Figure4)

Each one of the hand wash items displayed inhibitory movements against the test (Table1),with zones of inhibiton (Figure 5) ranging from 15mm to 50mm at centralization of 100 percent.

This inhibitory movement fluctuated with item fixation. An overall decrease in inhibitory movement was related with a decrese in item fixation, and inhibition was as yet seen at focuses as low as 25%, now and again. For the most part, all items showed fundamentally higher movement against the gram negative klebsiella pneumonia than any remaining organic entities.(Figure1).

Purell showed no movement by any stretch of the imagination against the Gram negative Escherichiacoli(Figure 2) and Pseudomonasaeruginosa(Figure 3) had a MIC of 25% (Table2).

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Valley appeared to be the more compelling hand wash as it showed a MIC an under half in75% of cases. For the most part however, MIC values were comparative, falling inside a 2 fold difference of each other.

Further testing of the items to decide the MIC and MBC values, showed that greater part of items had a MIC of 25% (Table 2). Valley gave off an impression of being the more successful hand wash as it showed a MIC under half in 75% cases rather than the other2 items which showed a MIC of >50% just in half of cases. For the most part however, MIC values were comparative, falling inside a 2 fold difference of each other.

Every one of the two items showed bacteriocidal movement against the test disconnects, with MBC upside of half and more.

Table1: Agar well diffusion test (Zone of inhibition)

Antibacterial Agent	***Staphylococcusaureus***	***Escherichiacoli***	***Pseudomonas*aeruginosa**
Purell			
100%	48mm	6mm	6mm
50%	38mm	6mm	6mm
25%	6mm	6mm	6mm
NC	6mm	6mm	6mm
Valley			
100%	25mm	15mm	25mm
50%	20mm	6mm	6mm
25%	14mm	6mm	6mm
NC	8mm	6mm	6mm

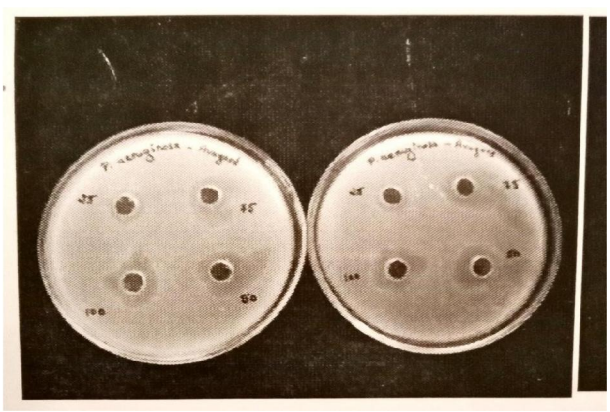
Table 2 (A): MIC of Hand Sanitizers Against Test Isolates

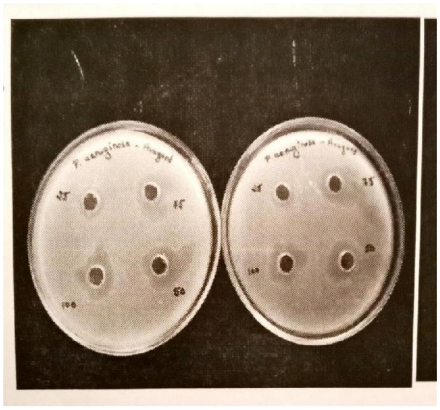
	Staphylococcusaureus	***Escherichiacoli***	***Pseudomonasaeruginosa***
	MIC	MIC	MIC
Purell	25%	50%	50%
Valley	25%	25%	25%

Table 2 (B): MBC of Hand Sanitizers Against Test Isolates

	Staphylococcusaureus	***Escherichiacoli***	***PseudomonasAeruginosa***
	MBC	MBC	MBC
Purell	100%	100%	100%
Valley	50%	50%	50%

Figure: Zone of inhibition





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VIII. CONCLUSION

This examination assessed the antibacterial viability of well known brands of hands sanitizer. This items showed fluctuating degree of hindrance against the test organic entities. Hand sanitizer performed best with regards to inhibitory activity against the test entities and in diminishing mean log counts of microorganism on the hands of subjects. Despite the fact that the items showed bacteriocidal impact the hand sanitizer neglected to accomplish 99.9%killing to microscopic organism as was guaranted on their names. Antibacterial movement of these sanitizer unique in relation to one another.

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