

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (BACTERIAL, FUNGAL, VIRAL, PARASITIC, INFESTATIONS)

A COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GLASS BEAD STERILIZER COMPARED TO THE AUTOCLAVE IN ERADICATING ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANT ESCHERICHIA COLI, METHICILLIN RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS, AND CANDIDA

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Introduction: Dermatologists conduct different aesthetic and surgical procedures, with risk of infective complications. There is a need for sterilization equipment that is robust, affordable, reliable, safe, expedient, and simple to use in the chair-side setting.

Objectives: The aim of this trial was to determine if the glass bead sterilizer can eradicate microorganisms as effectively as the autoclave

Material and Methods: Forty-five comedone extractors were contaminated with 3 organisms: antibiotic-resistant Escherichia coli, Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), and Candida albicans. They were randomly assigned into 5 groups: Group A (contaminated extractors subjected to autoclave), Group B (contaminated extractors subjected to glass bead sterilization), Group C (positive control), Group D (negative controlA), and Group E (negative controlB). Presence of organisms was then assessed through appearance of turbidity and growth of organisms on agar plates.

Results: No growth was observed for each type of organism: Antibiotic-resistant Escherichia coli, Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), and Candida albicans after autoclave sterilization and glass-bead sterilization.

Conclusion: In this study, the glass bead sterilizers, after 15 minutes of being activated, were already able to reach a temperature as high as 191°C, and 221°C after another 20 minutes, effectively destroying Candida albicans, ESBL E. coli, and MRSA from the artificially contaminated comedone extractors.





