ABSTRACT BOOK ABSTRACTS



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

IDENTIFICATION OF GRAM-POSITIVE COCCI IN SMARTPHONES ADAPTERS FOR DERMOSCOPES BY MALDI-TOF MASS SPECTOMETRY: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY.

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Background: Microorganisms, with or without pathogenic potential, can be transferred from person to person through objects (stethoscopes, pens, medical files, computer keyboards, cell phones) to the hands and vice versa. Like these objects, the dermatoscopes and smartphones adapters can also serve as vehicles for the transmission of microorganisms.

Objective: There are few studies evaluating bacterial contamination in dermoscopes and there are no studies evaluating on smartphone adapters. In this sense, the objective of this study was to evaluate the presence of gram-positive cocci in smartphone adapters of dermatologists in Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Materials and Methods: dermatologists attending in a hospital environment and in private practices participated in this study, as well as residente doctors in dermatology from the city of Porto Alegre between September 2017 and July 2018. The project was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Santa Casa of Porto Alegre. The doctors provided their devices for bacteriological analysis through the swab technique. The collection was performed on the outside of the adapter. Samples were inoculated into brain heart infusion (BHI) and incubated at 35-37 ° C for 24 hours. Positive samples (cloudy broth) were seeded on blood agar and incubated at 35-37 ° C for 24 hours. The identification of the microorganisms was performed by MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry. The data was entered into the Excel program and then exported to the SPSS version 20.0 for statistical analysis.

Results: 118 dermatologists were evaluated. Of these, 27 (22.8%) used smartphone adapters. Ten of the twenty-seven adapters were contaminated by gram-positive cocci (37%): S. epidermidis (63.6%), S. hominis (27.3%) and S. warneri (9.1%).

Conclusions: smartphone adapters for dermoscopes used by dermatologists have grampositive cocci that are part of the resident microbiota but occasionally can cause nosocomial infections.





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