

Experiment 5

استخدمنا الsterilization كخطوة من خطوات التجارب العملية من قبل
مثل التعقيم بالبنزن بيرنر . اليوم بدنا نتعرف على الطرق الي بنعمل
فيها sterilization وانواعها

Sterilization Methods and Principles

➤ Introduction

لما بحكي اني عملت sterilization معناها اني عقت الاشئ من الtransmissible agents يعني عوامل منتقلة زي فطريات بكتيريا
فيروسات سواء كان هذا الاشئ سطح او طعام او دوا او حتى culture يدي ازرع عليها (بنعقم الculture من اي Mo عشان نزرع
عليها الMo الي احنا بدنا ياه فقط) وعنا نوعين من هذا التعقيم اما باستخدام physical agent او chemical agent لوقت محدد

الsterilization
يعني ١٠٠٪ فري
من الMo

- **Sterilization:** can be defined as any process that effectively kills or eliminates transmissible agents (such as fungi, bacteria, viruses and prions) from a surface, equipment, foods, medications, or biological culture medium. In practice sterility is achieved by exposure of the object to be sterilized to chemical or physical agent for a specified time.
- **Decontamination:** is the process of cleansing an object or substance to remove contaminants such as micro-organisms or hazardous materials, including chemicals, radioactive substances, and infectious diseases. مواد خطيرة امراض معدية
- **Survivor curves:** They are plots of the logarithm of the fraction of survivors (microorganisms which retain viability following a sterilization process) against the exposure time or dose. عملية الdecontamination باستخدامها للcleansing بتشيل التلوث ويقتل الMo لكن مش بالضرورة ١٠٠٪ تكون قتلت الmo يعني يقتل جزء كبير بس مش كامل مثل الsterilization ويتشيل المواد السامة

➤ Methods of Sterilization are:

الSurvivor curves عبارة عن كيرف بوضلي العلاقة بين كم عدد ال
Mo الي ضل عايش بعد ما عملتله ستيريللايشن مع كم الوقت الي عرضته فيه للتعقيم او كم الجرعة

A. Physical Method

1. Thermal (Heat) Sterilization methods

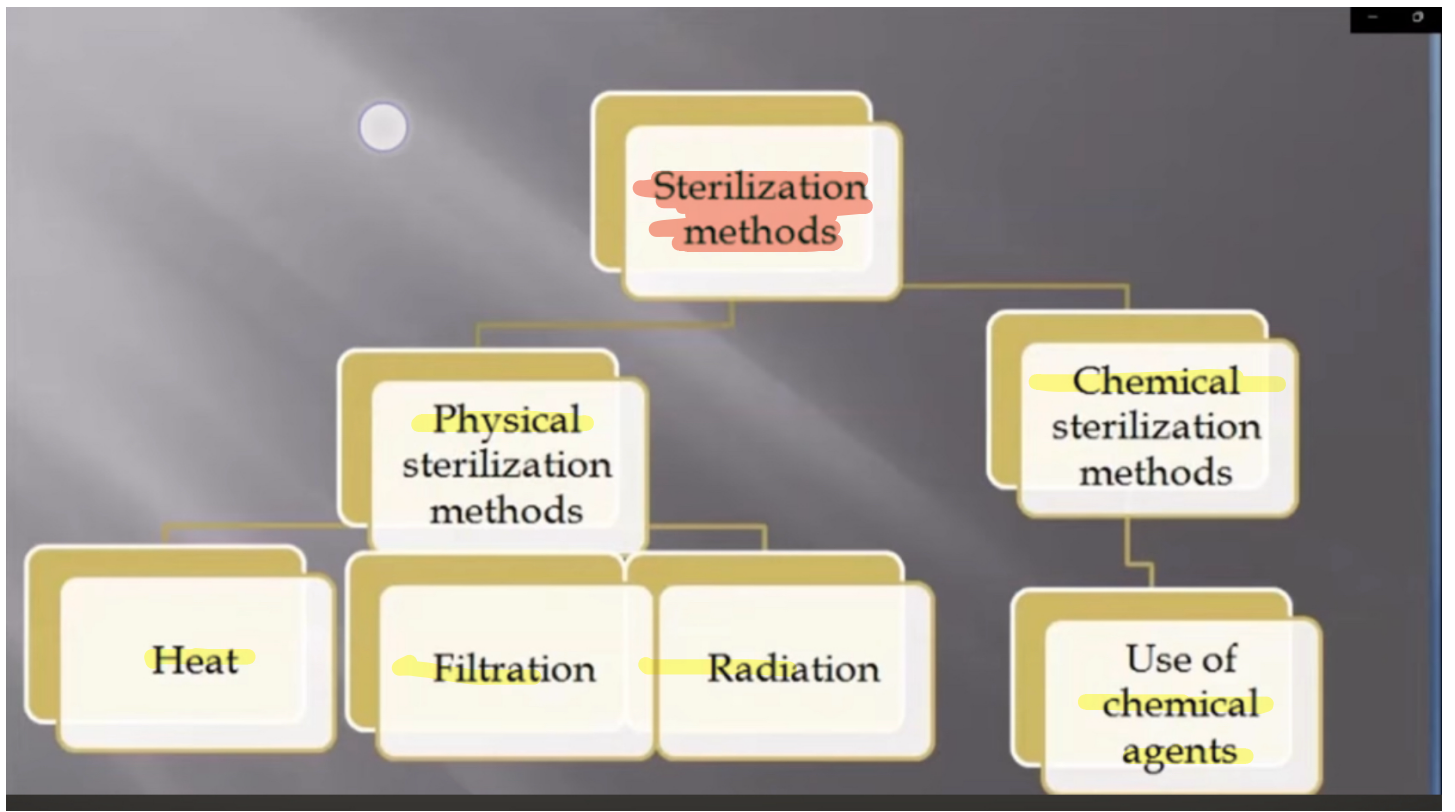
Heat Sterilization: is the most widely used and reliable method of sterilization, involving destruction of enzymes and other essential cell constituents. In these processes both dry and moist heat are used for sterilization. The process is more effective in hydrated state. This method of sterilization can be applied only to the thermostable products

حكينا عنا نوعين للsterilization اول نوع physical واول طريقة منه هي الthermal يعني تعقيم بالحرارة وهي اكثر طريقة مستخدمة وعملية ويتضمن
تدمير (destruction) مكونات الخلايا والانزيمات وينستخدم فيها الحرارة سواء كانت dry او moist ويتكون اكثر effective بالhydrate state
ومعلومة مهمة : هذه الطريقة تستخدم فقط للمواد الthermostable يعني المواد الي بتتحمل الحرارة وما بتتأثر فيها عشان ما اخرب الproduct كله من
الحرارة وانا بس هدفي اقصي ع الmo الي فيه

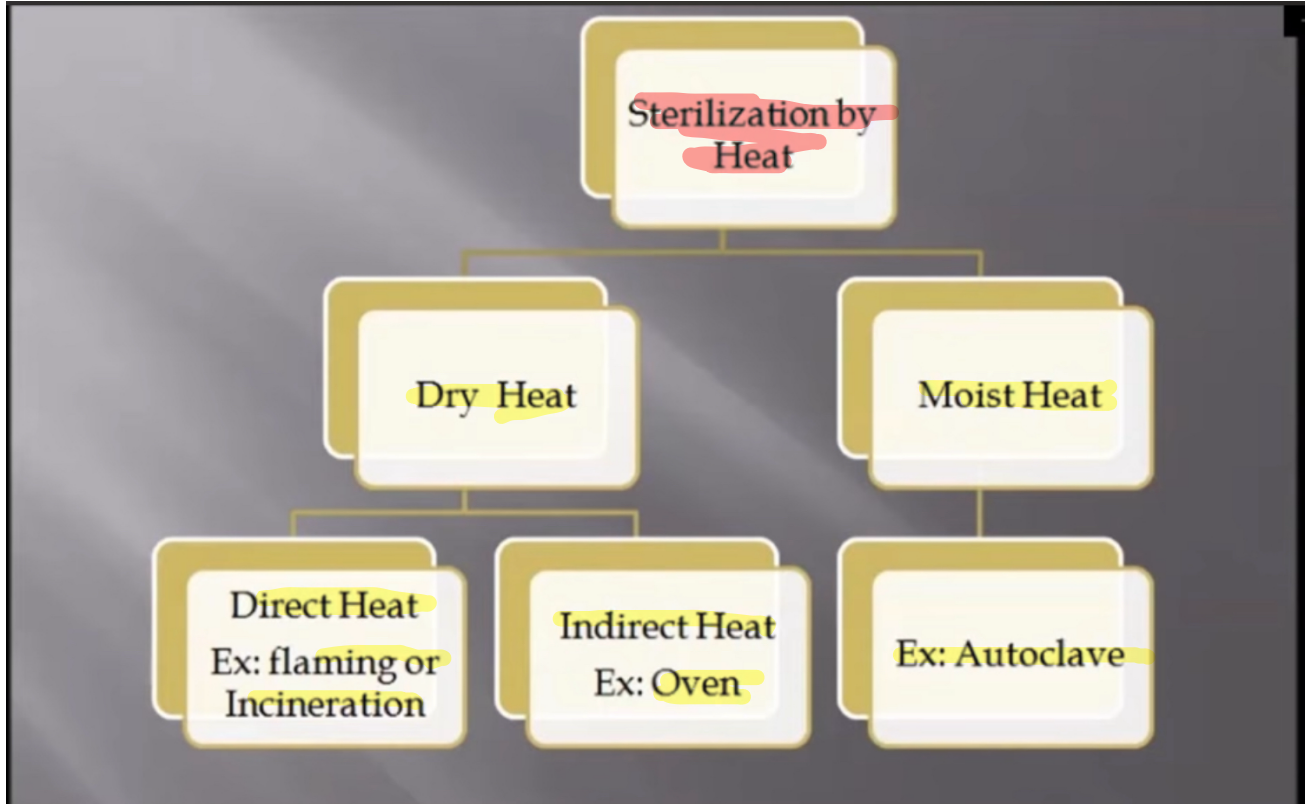
1.1 Moist Heat Sterilization

Moist heat sterilization involves the use of steam in the range of 121-134 °C. Steam under pressure is used to generate high temperature needed for sterilization. Autoclaves use pressurized steam to destroy microorganisms, and are the most dependable systems available for the decontamination of laboratory waste and the sterilization of laboratory glassware, media, and reagents. This method of sterilization works well for many metal and glass items but is not acceptable for rubber, plastics, and equipment that would be damaged by high temperatures. Boiling water is the most common form of application of moist heat but is not capable of killing endospores or killing all viruses

شو يعني تعقيم بالحرارة moist ؟ يعني بتعتمد على البخار steam ، فبنستخدم مي بتتحول لبخار تحت ضغط
عالي و بتولد حرارة عالية مثل الautoclave الي بعمل destroy للmo ، وبنعتبر هذا النظام اكثر نظام موثوق
باللاب حتى نعمل decontamination للwaste باللاب ، وتعقيم للglassware, media, reagents
يعني طريقة منيحة للglass بس مش للrubber (مطاط), plastic, او المواد الي ممكن تتضرر من الحرارة العالية ،
صح الboiling water افضل طريقة مستخدمة للmoist لكنها مش فعالة مع قتل الendospores او قتل كل
الفيروسات



هاي الصورة ملخص ممتاز لطرق ال sterilization سواء الفزيكال او الكيميكال



وهون تلخيص النوعين تبعون ال thermal (نفسها ال heat)

التي تندرج تحت ال physical method لل sterilization . . مركزين ؟ autoclave وهو مثال ع ال moist الي هي اصلا نوع من ال thermal

مثل ما اتفقنا هو اكثر جهاز مستخدم لطريقة ال moist وهو جهاز ضغطه عالي فوق ال B.P للمي ، ودرجة حرارته مثل ما اخذنا من قبل 121c والوقت الي يحتاجه ربع ساعة للتعقيم ولازم تكون حرارة الجهاز جاهزة قبل ما نبليش عد للربع ساعة ، ويمكن المواد ال large items ,voulume بتحتاج وقت اطول من ربع ساعة حتى يصيرلها تعقيم

Autoclave

An autoclave is a high-pressure device used to allow the application of moist heat above the normal-atmosphere boiling point of water Exposure to 121°C for 15+ minutes is typically sufficient to sterilize

Again, the material must be 121°C before the clock starts

Large items, large volumes, and items that are poorly penetrated by steam may take much longer than 15 minutes to sterilize

الي بميز طريقة البسترة انه درجة الحرارة فيها اقل من ال boiling وتستخدم لل food حتى نمنع نمو food-heat labile pathogens و ال spoiling organism

Pasteurization

Pasteurization is the application of moist heat of less-than boiling temperatures to foods to prevent the growth of food-spoiling organisms as well as various heat-labile pathogens

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ال pasteurization كذلك طريقة لل moist الي هي thermal وتندرج تحت ال physical method يمكن يجي سؤال هاي الطريقة من اي نوع فنكون مركزين ع تسلسلها

1.2 Dry Heat Sterilization

It employs higher temperatures in the up to 2 hours, depending upon the aqueous thermostable liquids and the endotoxins (or pyrogens) which are dif makes it applicable for sterilizing glass Incineration is another common methc incineration of an inoculating loop

الان بدنا نحكي عن النوع الثاني من ال thermal وهو ال Dry بنستخدم فيه درجات حرارة اعلى والوقت الي يحتاجه بوصل ساعتين يعني حرارة و وقت اعلى من ال moist ، الي بميزه انه بنستخدمه لتعقيم المواد ال non-aqueous liquids او powders وينرجع نأكد انها لازم تكون thermostable ما بتتأثر بالحرارة ، وال dry بتعمل destroys bacterial endotoxins الي صعب ندمرها بوسائل ثانية ، فعشان هيك بنستخدم هاي الطريقة لتعقيم ال glass bottles الي لازم تتعبي aseptically ، من الامثلة على طريقة التعقيم بال Dry هي ال incineration مثل لما نحرق ال loop بنسميها flame incineration of inoculating loop

Comparison between moist and dry heat sterilization method

- Moist heat is more effective than dry heat at a given temperature or length of exposure
- Moist heat is also more penetrating than dry heat
- However, to achieve sterilization employing moist heat requires rather elaborate equipment, i.e., the employment of an autoclave
- Just as with dry heat, temperature and length of exposure are inversely related
- penetration is absolutely critical with moist heat, penetration is even more of a problem since penetration of heat without associated penetration of moisture is simply dry heat and dry heat is less effective as an antimicrobial than moist heat; consequently, things that block moisture penetration can inhibit sterilizing efficacy.

Moist	Dry
More effective at given T or length (time)	Less effective
More penetrating	Less penetrating
Requires elaborate equipment	علاقة عكسية Temp+length
More effective as antimicrobial	Less effective as antimicrobial

لأنها بتحتاج وقت اقل وحرارة اقل عكس ال dry

بتحتاج معدات خاصة اكثر

لو زدنا الحرارة بقل ال time والعكس فقط مع ال dry

الطريقة الثانية التي يتدرج تحت الphysical : وهي الأشعة :
يستخدم أنواع مختلفة من الأشعة للتعقيم مثل (gamma , Uv) EMR وايضاً particulate radiation (accelerated electron) بتستهدف هاي
الإشعاعات الDNA للميكروبات . . . الإشعاعات الhigh energy مماثلة للإشعاعات الthermal or heat فيستخدم اشعة
للتعقيم الصناعي الخاص بالمنتجات التي تتأثر بالحرارة فما بقدر استخدمها طريقة الthermal or heat فيستخدم اشعة

2. Radiation Sterilization method

Radiation Sterilization many types of radiation are used for sterilization like electromagnetic radiation (e.g. gamma rays and UV light), particulate radiation (e.g. accelerated electrons). The major target for these radiations is microbial DNA. Radiation sterilization with high energy **gamma rays or accelerated electrons** has proven to be a useful method for the industrial sterilization of heat sensitive products. But some undesirable changes occur in irradiated products, an example is aqueous solution where radiolysis of water occurs. **Radiation sterilization** is generally applied to articles in the dry state; including surgical instruments, sutures, prostheses, unit dose ointments, plastic syringes and dry pharmaceutical products. **التعقيم الإشعاعي** ياتر ع الaqueous solution عشان هيك يستخدمه للمواد في الdry state (يعني الaqueous لا استخدمناه مع الdry ولا هون) وشوفوا الأمثلة على استخدامه مهمة لأنها مميزة

Ultraviolet (UV) light is electromagnetic radiation with a wavelength between 10 and 400 nm; which bridges the gap between the visible light and X-rays. The germicidal effect of UV light is associated with a specific region of its spectrum known as the UV-C band which practically spans from 200 to 280 nm, with an optimum germicidal effect at 265 nm.

Around this wavelength, UV light can destroy microbial cells by either damaging their DNA, mainly through thymine dimer formation, or by directly damaging their proteins. For decontamination purposes, UV light is usually produced by mercury-vapor lamp which gives a maximum emission at near-optimum wavelength of 253.7 nm. Such UV light can be used for water, air and surface sterilization, but it is practically unsuitable for sterilization of pharmaceutical products since it has poor penetrating power through many materials including those commonly used in packaging of pharmaceuticals. On the other hand, the antimicrobial effect UV light is directly related to its dose which is a function of both; light intensity and exposure time. **الmicrobial effect علاقة طردية مع -->**

In this practical, we are going to investigate the bactericidal effect of UV light as a function of exposure time in addition to evaluating its penetrating power through different materials.

الUV يسد الفجوة بين الvisible light و X rays ويعطي تاثير germicidal بمنطقة معينة من ال spectrum تاوع وتعرف باسم الUv-C band وهي اكثر منطقة effective in killing Mo وتأثير الgermicidal الامثل يكون عند ٢٦٥ نانو وعند هل حد بتقدر الuv تدمر خلايا المايكروبات إما عن طريق اتلاف الDNA او تدمير بروتيناتها . . . , أما للdecontamination (رح اخطط عليها بالاخضر)

3. Filtration Sterilization method

Filtration Sterilization Filtration process does not destroy but removes the microorganisms. It is used for both the clarification and sterilization of liquids and gases as it is capable of preventing the passage of both viable and non-viable particles. Membrane filters are composed of different types of polymers e.g cellulose, teflon, nylon and others. They have different pore sizes, 0.22um, 0.45um, 0.5um, 1um. Some filters are sterile others are not. Membrane filters have different diameters (2.5 cm, 3cm, 5cm etc). The main mechanism by which these filters work is sieving, where particles (microbes) above the pore size are retained on the filter. Membrane filters with pore size 0.2-0.22 um are used for sterilizing liquid solutions by filtration. The major mechanisms of filtration are sieving, adsorption and trapping within the matrix of the filter material. Sterilizing grade filters are used in the treatment of heat sensitive injections, ophthalmic solutions, biological products and air and other gases for supply to aseptic areas. They are also used in industry as part of the venting systems on fermenters, centrifuges, autoclaves and freeze driers. Membrane filters are used for sterility testing.

الفلتر ما بتقتل الmo بس بتعمل remove تستخدم لتعقيم الliq+ gases , الاغشية المستخدمة للفلتر بتتكون من انواع مختلفة من البوليمرات مثل السليلوز والنايلون . .
والها احجام مسام مختلفة يرصو وفي منها sterile وفي منها not , ويرصو الها اقطار مختلفة (diameters) , بتشتغل هاي الفلاتر على مبدأ الغربلة (sieving) بحيث تضل
الmo على الفلتر فوق , وفي مسامية معينة تستخدم للliq sol وهي 0.22-0.2 بحيث الmo بتضل ع الفلتر والliq او الغاز ينزلوا
حكينا بتعتمد الية عملها ع الsieving ونضيف عليها الadsorption والtrapping (نركز ع مبدأ الmechanism بعتمد ع جدول ال٣)
اخر ٤ اسطر من الفقرة امثلة ع استخدامات هذه الطريقة (بحددهم بالاخضر)

هاي الطريقة بنعمل تعقيم عن طريق عمل remove لل mo باستخدام chemical bactericidal agent مع العلم ان الطرق الفيزيائية افضل لكن مش مناسب نستخدمها دائماً خاصة مع المواد الحساسة للحرارة زي العينات البيولوجية والپلاستيك بمثل هيك حالات بنستخدم مواد كيميائية للتعقيم سواء كانت حالتهم liq او gas وشيء مهم جداً نتأكد انه المواد الي رح تخضع للتعقيم compatible مع المواد الكيميائية المستخدمة + مهم نتأكد من ال safty rules بالمكان الي رح استخدم فيه المواد الكيميائية حتى اتجنب السمية تاعتهم to avoid toxicity

B. Chemical Method

Chemical Sterilization is the process of removal of microorganisms by the use of chemical bactericidal agents. Even if physical methods of sterilization are more appropriate for effective sterilization, it is not always appropriate to use for heat-sensitive materials like plastics, fiber optics, and biological specimens.

Under such conditions, chemical either in liquid or gaseous state can be used for sterilization. However, it is crucial to ensure that the materials undergoing sterilization are compatible with the chemical being used. Besides, it is important to adopt safety rules in the workplace safety during the use of chemical agents.

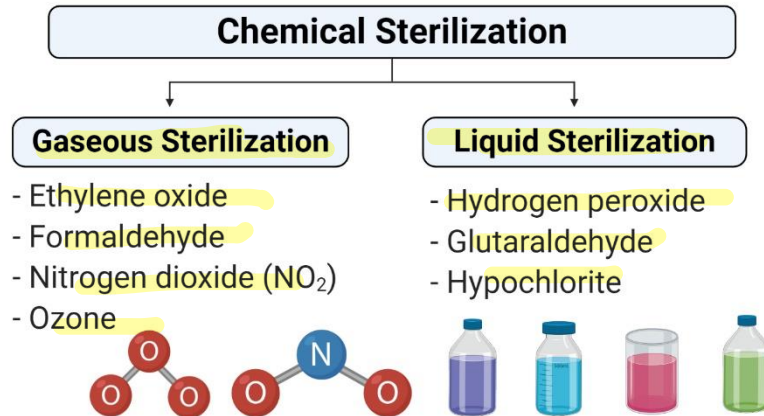
نركز ع شروط الاستخدام

Chemical sterilization is typically used for devices that would be sensitive to the high heat used in steam sterilization, and for devices that may be damaged by irradiation (rubbers and plastics can become more brittle after irradiation.)

Often chemical sterilizers function by using low temperature, highly reactive gases that come into direct contact with the test article (often through a semi-porous membrane or package.) Liquids – for example, bleach – are also used for sterilization.

The chemical method of sterilization can be categorized as liquid and gaseous sterilization.

اي جهاز حساس للحرارة او ممكن يتاثر فيها بنستخدمه طريقة التعقيم الكيميائية او حتى الاجهزة الي ممكن تتاثر بالاشعاعات زي المطاط او البلاستيك مع الاشعاع ممكن تصير هششة اكثر فبستخدمهم المواد الكيميائية للتعقيم عادةً يكون التعقيم بالمواد الكيميائية بانه تستخدم غازات highly و low temp reactive و بالسوائل بنستخدم bleach للتعقيم



مخطط بوضوح تصنيف الطريقة الكيميائية وامثلة ع كل نوع

1. Gaseous method

Gaseous Sterilization the chemically reactive gases such as formaldehyde (CH₂O) and ethylene oxide (CH₂)₂O possess biocidal activity. The mechanism of antimicrobial action of this gas is assumed to be through the alkylation of sulphydryl, amino, hydroxyl, and carboxyl groups on proteins and imino groups of nucleic acids. Both of these gases being

alkylating agents are potentially mutagenic and carcinogenic مسرطنة --- لازم نتنبه

The efficacy of the gas depends on the concentration of gas available for each article which is greatly assisted by the good penetrating nature of the gas, which diffuses readily into many packaging materials including rubber, plastics, fabric, and paper.

2. Liquid method

Gas more effective than liq

Liquid sterilization is the process of sterilization which involves the **submerging** of equipment in the liquid sterilant for a prescribed period of time at a controlled temperature and concentration to kill all **viable microorganisms and their spores**. Although liquid sterilization is not as **effective as gaseous sterilization**, it is appropriate in conditions where a low level of contamination is present. Different liquid chemicals used for liquid sterilization such as **hydrogen peroxide**.

Hydrogen peroxide is a liquid chemical sterilizing agent which is a strong oxidant and can destroy a wide range of microorganisms. It is useful in the sterilization of **heat or temperature-sensitive equipment like endoscopes**. In medical applications, a higher concentration (35-90%) is used. **H₂O₂ has a short sterilization cycle time as these cycles are as short as 28 minutes where ethylene oxide has cycles that as long as 10-12 hours**. However, **hydrogen peroxide has drawbacks like low material compatibility, lower capacity of penetration, and associated health risks**.

بنغمر المعدات بسائل لفترة معينة في درجة حرارة وتركيز مُتحكم فيه ، هذه الطريقة مناسبة للحالات التي فيها **low level contamination** مثال ع مواد سائلة مستخدمة بيروكسيد الهيدروجين وهو عبارة عن **strong oxidant** وبقضي ع رينج واسع من الـ **mo** ومرضو مناسب لتعقيم المواد الحساسة للحرارة مثل الـ **endoscopes** ، بالاستخدامات الطبية يستخدمه بتركيز عالي ، من عيوبه الهـ **low material compatibility** و **low capacity penetration** و **associated health risks** (قدرته ع التوافق منخفضة وكذلك اختراقه منخفض ومرتبب بمخاطر صحية)

Practical Part

Test 1: Test for red heat sterilization

1. Divide the nutrient agar plate into four quadrants and label 1 through 4.
2. Quadrant 1 is your negative control. Do not touch it.
3. Gently resuspend the bacterial suspension provided to you.
4. Sterilize the wire loop by Bunsen burner. Then allow it to cool before picking up any microorganisms.
5. Use the sterilized wire loop to inoculate a sample.
6. Streak it on the surface of the second quadrant of petri dish.
7. Sterilize the wire loop by Bunsen burner. Then allow it to cool before picking up any microorganisms.
8. Use the sterilized wire loop to inoculate a sample.
9. Immerse the loop in ethanol 70% in a 50 ml beaker.
10. Wait to dry, and then Streak it on the surface of the third quadrant of petri dish.
11. Sterilize the wire loop by Bunsen burner. Then allow it to cool before picking up any microorganisms.
12. Use the sterilized wire loop to inoculate a sample.
13. Sterilize the wire loop by Bunsen burner. Then allow it to cool before picking up any microorganisms.
14. Streak it on the surface of the fourth quadrant of petri dish.
15. Cover the plates with their lids, and incubate them at 37 °C for 24 hours.

Test 2: Test for Sterilization by Ultraviolet Light

In this practical, we are going to investigate the bactericidal effect of UV light as a function of exposure time in addition to evaluating its penetrating power through different materials.

1. prepare a bacterial lawn by dipping a sterile cotton swab in a diluted overnight culture (of selected bacteria) and then spread the bacterial inoculum across the entire surface of a nutrient agar plate.
2. covering part of the plate by a tin foil in one time and a piece of paper in the other.
3. Place an inoculated plate under the UV lamp, with the lid removed, for each of the following exposure times: 2 or 5 minutes.
4. Re-cover the plates with their lids, and incubate them at 37 °C for 24 hours.

Test 3: Test for moist heat sterilization at temperature above 100°C (Autoclaving)

1. Under aseptic technique, prepare a bacterial lawn by dipping a sterile cotton swab in a decontaminated (autoclaved) bacterial suspension provided to you, and then spread the bacterial swab across the entire surface of a nutrient agar plate.
2. Cover the plate with their lids, and incubate them at 37 °C for 24 hours.

Test 4: Test for moist heat sterilization at atmospheric pressure (temperature 100°C)

1. Place the two bacterial suspension test tubes provided to you in a water bath at 100 °C.
2. After 5 min, take one test tube, wait to cool and prepare a bacterial lawn by dipping a sterile cotton swab in a test tube and then spread the bacterial inoculum across the entire surface of a nutrient agar plate.
3. Cover the plate with their lids, and incubate them at 37 °C for 24 hours.
4. After 15 min, take the second test tube, wait to cool and prepare a bacterial lawn as we did in the previous step.
5. Cover the plate with their lids, and incubate them at 37 °C for 24 hours.

باختصار :

ال test الاول : بنقسمه ل ٤ اجزاء اول جزء كالعادة ما بنلمسه وثاني جزء نعقم ال loop ونحطه ب البكتيريا ونزرعها مباشرة ، الجزء الثالث برجع اعقمه بعدين بحطه بالبكتيريا ويكون معنا beaker فيه ٧٠٪ ايثانول بنحطه فيه عشان اشوف تاثير الايثانول ع القضاء ع البكتيريا وبعدين بزرعه ع ال agar ، الجزء الرابع برجع اعقم ال loop وبحطه بالبكتيريا وبرجع كمان مرة بعقمه بالنار وبتركه يبرد شوي وبعدين بزرعه عشان اشوف تاثير النار ع قتل البكتيريا وبعمللهم incubation لمدة ٢٤ ساعة

ال test الثاني : بدي اشوف تاثير ال time وال Uv ع التعقيم : بجيب cotton swab بحط عليها بكتيريا وبنشرها بالتميرير ع ال petri زي ما تعلمنا ، بعدين بجيب ألنيوم وبغطي نص ال petri فيه والنص الثاني مكشوف وبحطهم تحت ال uv lamp داخل ال laminar عشان نشوف تاثير ال uv لمدة ٢د او ٥د

ال test الثالث : تعقيم بطريقة ال moist : نشوف تاثير ال autoclave : بنوخذ عينة من بكتيريا محطوطة ب tube معموللها autoclave وجاهزة باستخدام cotton swab وبزرعها وبعمللها incubation

ال test الرابع : تاثير الحرارة : عندي 2tube و beaker فيه مي ع حرارة ١٠٠ بحط ال 2tube فيه بعد ١٥ بشيل tube منهم وبال swab بوخذ منه وبزرع ع ال petri وبعد كمان ١٥ (يعني المجموع ٣٠ لهذا ال tube) بوخذ منه عينة وبزرعها ع ال petri وبحطهم بال incubator يوم كامل عشان نشوف تاثير الحرارة والوقت مع بعض