

Hospital Infection Control

## **Bactericidal Effect of Disinfectant Medilox<sup>®</sup>**

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# Bactericidal Effect of Disinfectant Medilox<sup>®</sup>

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## Purpose

This research was carried in order to evaluate sterilization effect of a Super-oxidized water, Medilox solution developed by Soo San ENC, Co. Ltd against hospital germs.

## Method

In order to purely separate test strains, it was inoculated on Sabouruad dextrose agar and incubated for one night. *Candida* spp was inoculated on Sabouruad dextrose agar and incubated for 48 hours at 30°C

Test strains was dissolved in saline water and the standard impurity degree was set to Mcfarland 0.5(10/ml). *Bacillus* spp. was set McFarland 1.0 and *Candida* spp was set to Mcfarland 2.0.

0.1ml of mixture of microorganisms was added and mixed into 10ml of Medilox. Control solution was used 10ml of normal saline instead of Medilox.

After 30 seconds, 1 minutes, 3 minutes, 5 minutes, 0.2ml of the mixed microorganisms and Medilox was blended into 10ml of Brain-Heart Infusion broth.

0.1ml of this mixed solution was inoculated on Sabouruad dextrose agar and incubated for one night at 37°C. *Candida* spp was inoculated to Sabouraud dextrose agar and incubated for 48 hours at 30°C.

After germs were proliferated on Sabouruad dextrose agar, number of strains was measured. The available chlorine in Medilox solution was 40 ppm.

## Results

### 1. ATCC Clinical isolates

Test organism	Survivor count per ml				
	Initial count	0.5min	1min	3min	5min
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 29213	$3.2 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 25922	$2.0 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ATCC 29212	$3.2 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ATCC 27853	$3.0 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> SNUH 7148	$3.6 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Escherichia coli</i> SNUH 47310	$3.2 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> SNUH 46251	$4.0 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> SNUH 46229	$2.0 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10

### 2. Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)

Test organism	Survivor count per ml				
	Initial count	0.5min	1min	3min	5min
MRSA SNUH 6124	$4.4 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
MRSA SNUH 7135	$6.3 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
MRSA SNUH 7136	$4.5 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
MRSA SNUH 7191	$5.0 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10

### 3. *Salmonella*와 *Shigella*

Test organism	Survivor count per ml				
	Initial count	0.5min	1min	3min	5min
<i>Salmonella</i> sp. Group A	$1.1 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Salmonella</i> sp. Group D	$8.2 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Shigella flexneri</i>	$8.2 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Shigella boydii</i>	$6.4 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	$5.6 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10

#### 4. *Bacillus* spp.

Test organism	Survivor count per ml				
	Initial count	0.5min	1min	3min	5min
<i>Bacillus cereus</i> ATCC 11778	$1.0 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Bacillus cereus</i> SNUH 5123	$0.6 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Bacillus alvei</i>	$0.2 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Bacillus circulans</i>	$0.2 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	$0.5 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10

#### 5. *Candida* spp.

Test organism	Survivor count per ml				
	Initial count	0.5min	1min	3min	5min
<i>Candida albicans</i> SNUH 3993	$2.1 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Candida albicans</i> SNUH 3995	$0.8 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Candida albicans</i> SNUH 316213	$1.0 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Candida albicans</i> SNUH 316219	$0.8 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Candida albicans</i> SNUH 316221	$0.9 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Candida albicans</i> SNUH 316226	$0.9 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Candida tropicalis</i> SNUH 316217	$0.6 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
<i>Candida glabrata</i> SNUH 316228	$1.4 \times 10^6$	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10

## Conclusion

According to this experiment, Medilox solution had an effect against not only general microorganisms but also clinical isolates such as *Salmonella* or *Shigella*. It also had a sterilization effect against MRSA causes hospital infection. Under 40 ppm density for 30 seconds exposure, it showed a sterilization effect against spore-forming *Bacillus* and *Candida*.

<Notes> <10: means detection limit in research institute. That is no germs were detected.

SNUH: Seoul National University Hospital

ATCC: American Type Culture Collection