

Culture Collection of Antimicrobial Resistant Microbes 139-774 /The 1st Science building 429, Kongrung 2dong 126, Nowonku, Seoul, Korea, TEL) (+)82-2-970-7724 / FAX) (+)82-2-970-5901 E-Mail) master@carmorler/Web-site) www.carmorler

TEST REPORT

- 1. Customer: Enputech Co., LTD
- 2. Testing laboratory: Culture Collection of Antimicrobial Resistant Microbes
- 3. Test Purpose : Antibacterial activity of Pure Light
- 4. Date of Request : 21. 08. 2008
- Date of Report : 02. 10. 2008

TEST REPORT

1. Purpose of experiment

Assay the death rate of four kinds of bacteria (Table 1) after irradiation of the Pure Light

2. Date of experiment

25. 8. 2008 ~ 24. 9. 2008

3. Method

3.1 Method

Microorganisms tested in this study were Staphylococcus aureus, Enterococcus faecalis, Acinetobacter baumanii and Clostridium difficile.

Each microorganism (*S. aureus, E. faecalis, A. baumanii*) was suspended in saline making appropriate turbidity. The cell density was determined by serial dilution and an aliquot containing (10⁷~10⁶ CFU) was spread onto Plate Count Agar (PCA, BBL, Sparks, MD, USA) in triplicate. UV irradiation was performed for 10 s and 20 s in 10 cm distance from the test plate. The number of colonies appeared on the plates were counted after incubation. *C. difficile* was grown on Brain heart infusion agar containing 5 % sheep blood agar, hemin, vitamin K and cysteine at 37°C for 48 h anaerobically in an anaerobic jar (BBL,). Colonies were suspended to thiogylcollate medium (BBL). The cell density was determined by serial dilution and spreading on BHI agar containing 5% sheep blood agar, hemin, vitamin K and cysteine in triplicate. Aliquots containing 6.0 X 10⁵ CFU and 6.0 X 10⁴ CFU were spread on Brain heart infusion agar containing 5% sheep blood agar, hemin, vitamin K and cysteine in triplicate. UV irradiation was performed as mentioned above. Then the plates were anaerobically incubated at 37°C for 48 h and the number of colonies were counted.

Death rate was determined as the ratio of the number of CFU after irradiation vs. total inoculated CFU.

3.2 Test Strains

Test strains are shown at Table 1.



Table 1. List of bacterial strains

No.	Name	CCARM No.	Characteristics MRSA	
1	S. aureus	3504		
2	E. faecalis	5021	VRE	
3	C. difficile	0007	Anaerobic, spore forming	
4	A. baumanii	12001	MDR	

4. Result

CFU after irradiation and death rate are shown in Table 2, Fig 1, 2, 3 and 4. At Table 2.1,

Table 2. 1 Antibacterial effect of UV irradiation

	Total CFU	UV irradiation (10 sec)		UV irradiation (20 sec)	
Strain		CFU	death rate (%)	CFU	death rate (%)
S. aureus	8.5 X 10 ⁷	2.7 X 10	99.99997	3	99.999996
E. faecalis	6.2 X 10 ⁷	5.7 X 10	99.99991	5.2 X 10	99.999916
A. baumanii	3.4 X 10 ⁷	5.1 X 10	99.99985	3.5 X 10	99.999979
C. difficile	6.0 X 10 ⁵	1.64 X 10 ²	99.97267	1.22 X 10 ²	99.979667

Table 2. 2 Antibacterial effect of UV irradiation

	Total CFU	UV irradiation (10 sec)		UV irradiation (20 sec)	
Strain		CFU	death rate (%)	CFU	death rate (%)
S. aureus	8.5 X 10 ⁶	4	99.99995	1	99.999988
E. faecalis	6.2 X 10 ⁶	1.7 X 10	99.99973	5	99.999919
A. baumanii	3.4 X 10 ⁶	1 X 10	99.99997	1 X 10	99.999971
C. difficile	6.0 X 10 ⁴	3.5 X 10	99.94167	2.1 X 10	99.965000



Fig 1. Effect of UV irradiation on S. aureus

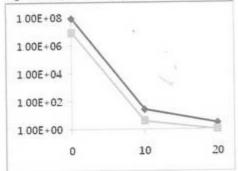


Fig 2. Effect of UV irradiation on E. faecalis

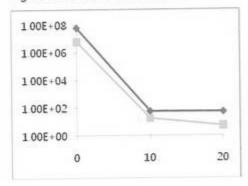


Fig 3. Effect of UV irradiation on A. baumanii

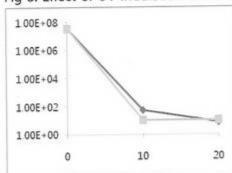
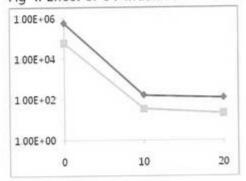


Fig 4. Effect of UV irradiation on C. diffcile





4. Discussion

Pure light showed more than 99.9% antibacterial activity on 4 test strains. Especially its antibacterial activity on *S. aureus, E. faecalis and A. baumanni* was >99.999%, while antibacterial effect on anaerobic, spore forming bacteria-*C. difficile* was >99.9%. Results showed UV irradiation of the Pure Light was very effective on aerobic, spore nonforming bacteria than spore-forming, anaerobic bacteria.

5. Reference

Alfred E. Brown. 2008. Benson's Microbiological Applications: Laboratory Manual in General Microbiology 10th ed. The Mcgraw-Hill companies.

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