

ORT_31 - Evaluation of Pseudomonas aeruginosa biofilm isolated in a pharmaceutical industry by Scanning Electron Microscopy

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Introduction: Pseudomonas aeruginosa is an opportunist human pathogen capable of forming biofilm in different surfaces. The biofilm formation in the stages regarding the manufacture of biological products, must be evaluated and investigated.

Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the biofilm formed by P. aeruginosa strains isolated in a pharmaceutical industry by scanning electron microscopy (SEM).

Methodology: Twenty P. aeruginosa strains identified by polyphasic characterization 16S rRNA sequencing, VITEK®2 and MALDI-TOF MS were tested using SEM on stainlesssteel surfaces. The strains were transferred to 15 ml of brain hearth-infusion broth (BHI) and incubated at 370C/24h with shaking (150 rpm). Each well of a sterile 6-well polystyrene plate containing a 2.5 cm² diameter stainless-steel disc was filled with 4.0 ml of bacterial suspension. The plate was incubated at 37°C/48h. Then, the wells were washed two times with 2.0 mL of phosphate buffer saline (PBS). The biofilm was fixed for 1 h with 2.5% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M cacodylate buffer. After fixation, the biofilm was washed three times in PBS for 5 min, post-fixed for 15 min in 1% osmium tetroxide (Os4) and washed again three times in PBS for 5 min. Next, the samples were dehydrated in an ascending series of ethanol (7.5, 15, 30, 50, 70, 90 and 100% ethanol) for 15 min each step, critical point dried with CO₂ using a Critical Point Dryer machine, sputtercoated with a 15-nm thick layer of gold and examined in a Jeol JSM 6390 scanning electron microscope.

Results: All strains cultivated in stainless-steel surfaces was able to produce biofilm. Nine strains (45.0%) produced biofilm with scattering cells; eight strains (40.0%) produced homogeneous biofilm; and three strains (15.0%) produced biofilms heterogeneously forming cellular aggregates.

Conclusion: The isolation of biofilm-forming P. aeruginosa during the production steps should be investigated to identify the root cause and subsequently the adoption of corrective/preventive actions for elimination of this pathogen.

Keywords: Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Scanning electron microscopy, biofilm