



Evaluation of a novel chromogenic agar for the detection of *Burkholderia cepacia* complex from pharmaceutical and cosmetic samples

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Background

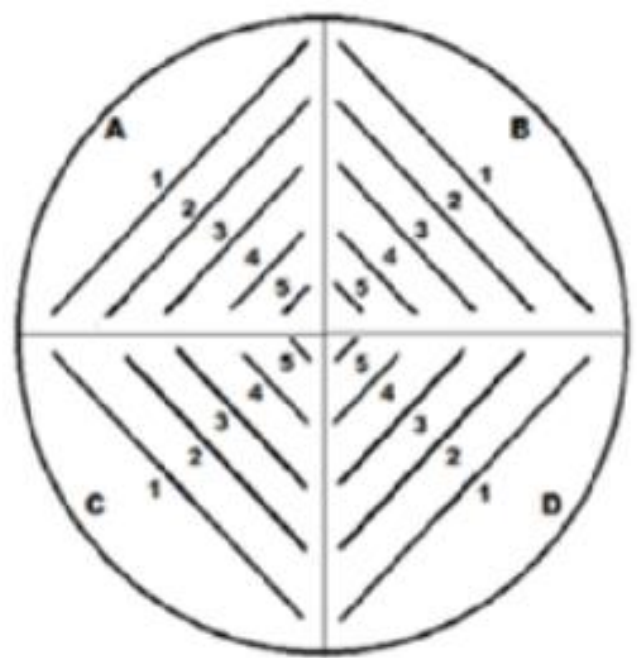
Burkholderia cepacia complex (Bcc) bacteria are opportunistic pathogens that specially affect people with cystic fibrosis and other immunocompromised patients. These bacteria are also frequent contaminants of industrial products like pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, implying a risk to patients and a concern for Public Health. Since numerous outbreaks due to contaminated products have been reported worldwide, Bcc absence in drugs has been considered mandatory by different codifications. For example, the United States Pharmacopoeia recently incorporated testing for detection of Bcc in non-sterile products, USP <60>. Methodology for detecting Bcc usually includes the use of the *Burkholderia cepacia* selective agar (BCSA), a selective but non-chromogenic culture media. In this work, we evaluate the performance of a novel chromogenic agar, CHROMagar™ B.cepacia (ChromBC) in the detection of Bcc on pharmaceutical and cosmetic samples.

Methods

The performance of ChromBC and BCSA media was compared by evaluating their ability of recovering Bcc and inhibiting other bacteria by means of the Mossel's ecometric method. A comparison on pure strains was carried out on 25 Bcc and 8 non-Bcc isolates recovered from man-made products and industrial settings. Recovery of Bcc in industrial products was tested in a cough syrup, a cosmetic cream and purified water. Products were spiked either at low levels of the Bcc strains (*B. contaminans* LMG 23361, *B. cenocepacia* J2315 and *B. cepacia* ATCC® 25416), or at high levels of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (*P. aeruginosa* ATCC® 9027), or with a combination of both. After spiking, products were enriched in Trypticase Soy Broth (TSB) for 24h at 35°C and isolated in parallel on BCSA and ChromBC plates. Both media were incubated at 35°C for 24-48 h and observed according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Echometric method

A score is assigned in order to the maximum growth achieved according to the following scheme (absolute growth index)

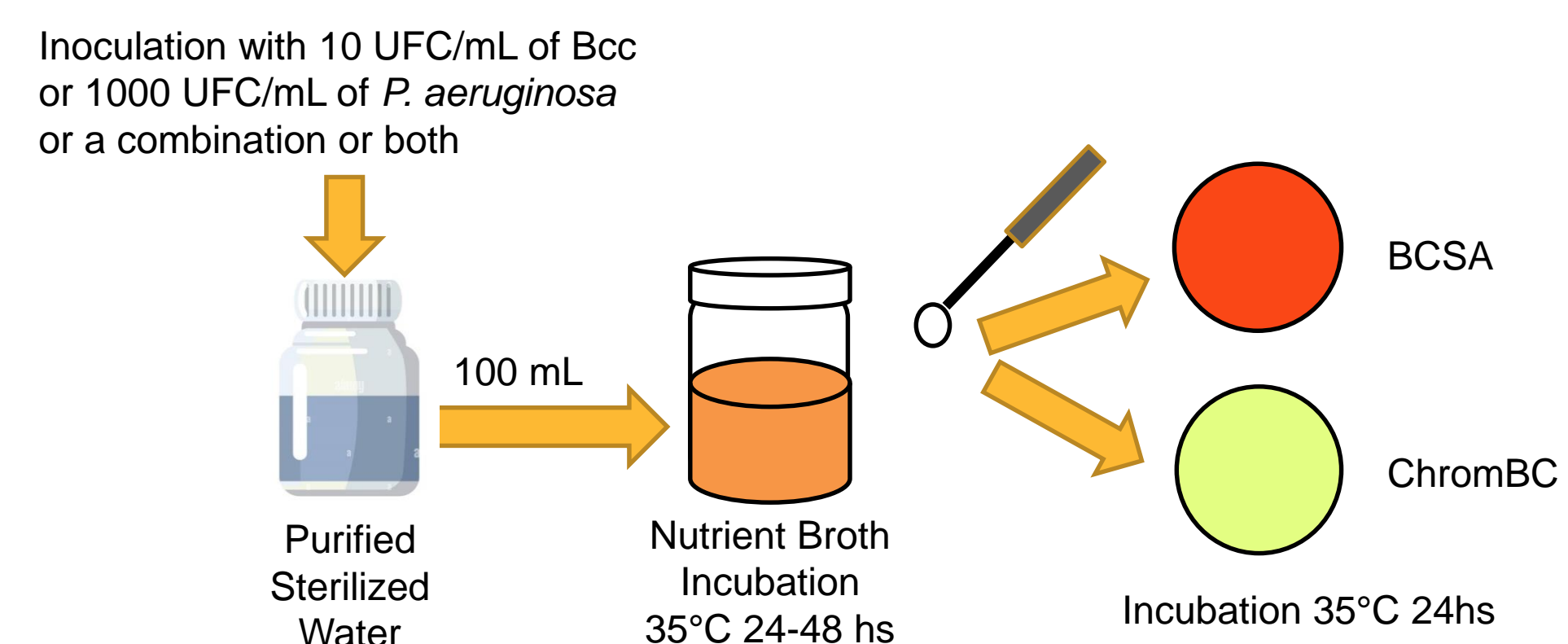
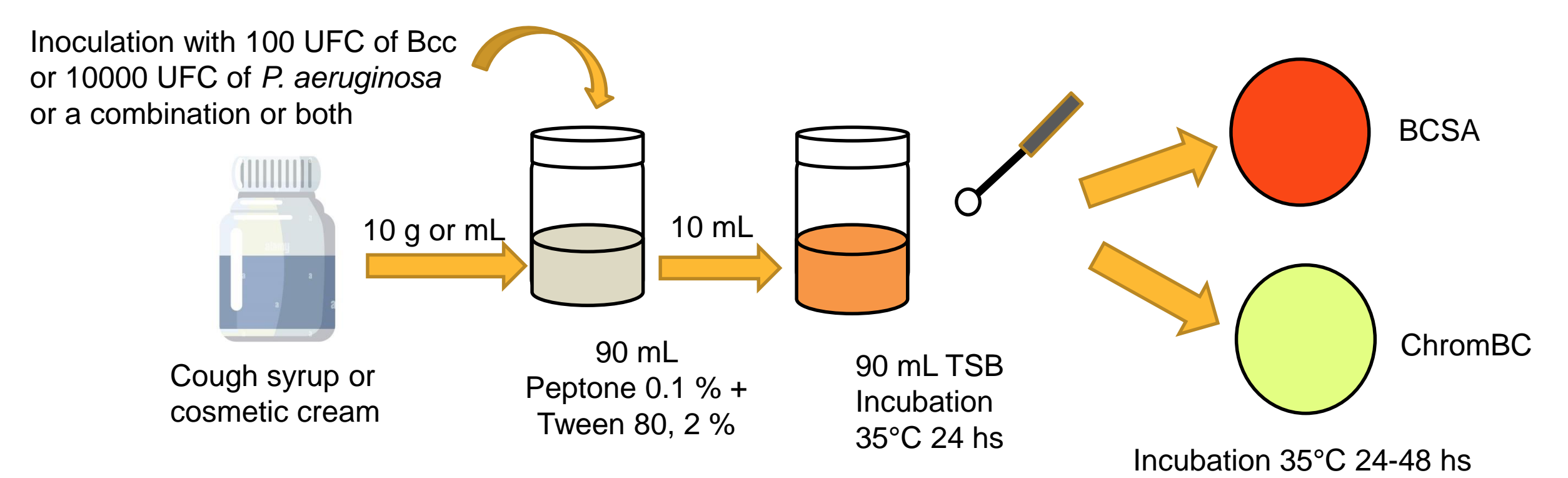


Sec- tor	AGI	Sec- tor	AGI	Sec- tor	AGI	Sec- tor	AGI
A1	5	B1	10	C1	15	D1	20
A2	25	B2	30	C2	35	D2	40
A3	45	B3	50	C3	55	D3	60
A4	65	B4	70	C4	75	D4	80
A5	85	B5	90	C5	95	D5	100

A relative growth index is obtained by comparing the absolute growth index in the studied media with the absolute growth index in Trypticase Soy Agar

Relative growth index: $\frac{\text{absolute growth index (studied media)}}{\text{absolute growth media (TSA)}} \times 100$

Recovery of Bcc in spiked samples



Results

Ecometric method

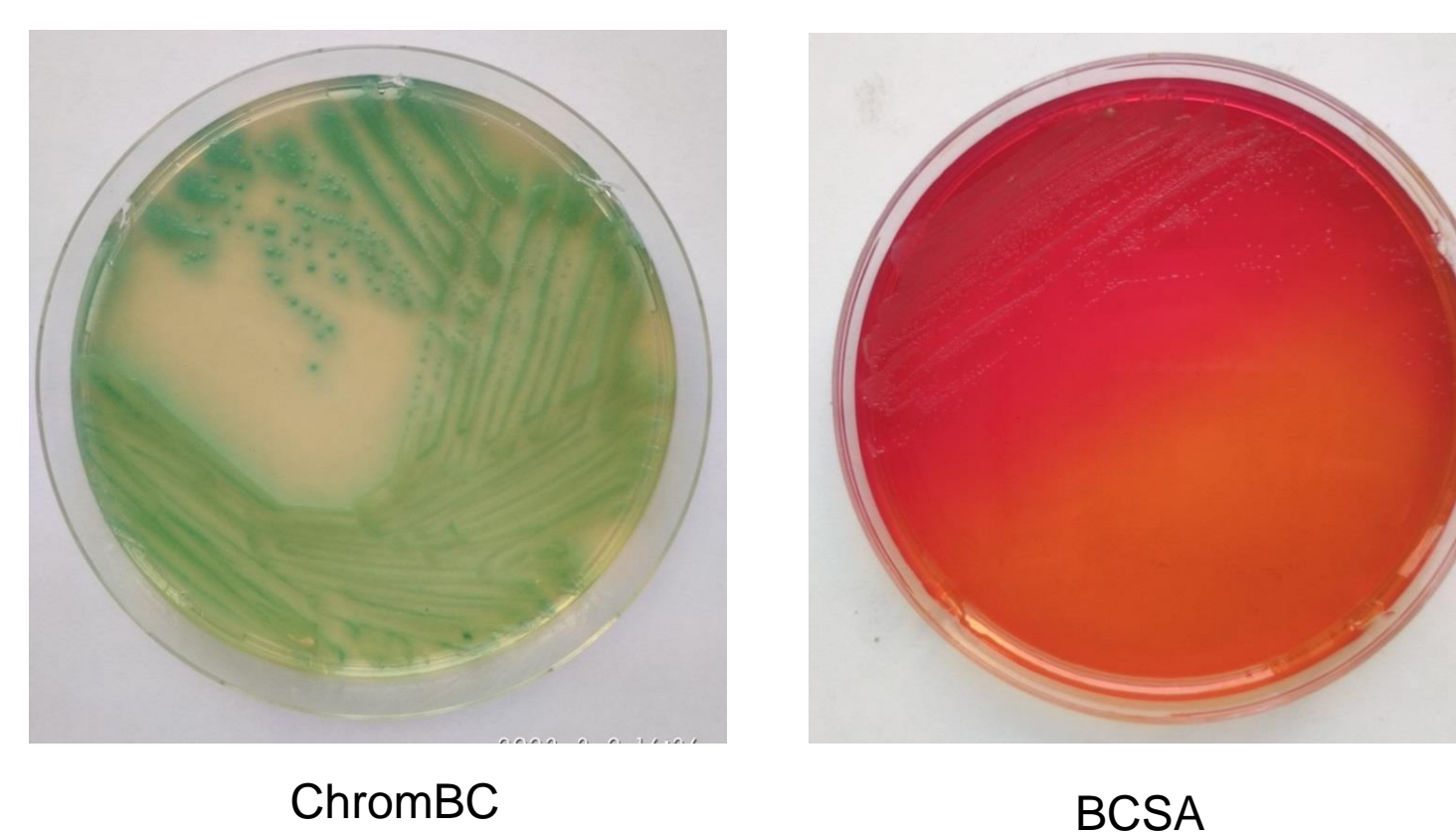
Relative growth Index in Bcc isolates

Microorganism	ChromBC		BCSA	
	24 hs	48 hs	24 hs	48 hs
<i>B. contaminans</i> LMG 23361	72.7	100	71.8	100
<i>B. cenocepacia</i> J2315	71.2	100	72.5	100
<i>B. cepacia</i> ATCC 25416	38.46	96.7	42.6	97.5
<i>B. contaminans</i> FFI6	66.7	100	63.8	100
<i>B. contaminans</i> FFI10	71.7	88.3	85.0	100
<i>B. contaminans</i> FFI15	62.8	92.5	58.3	90.0
<i>B. contaminans</i> FFI28	24.1	90.3	25.0	93.8
<i>B. contaminans</i> FFI29	59.7	100	36.7	98.3
<i>B. contaminans</i> FFI30	90.7	100	90.7	100
<i>B. contaminans</i> FFI33	50.2	96.2	62.5	92.3
<i>B. contaminans</i> FFI34	83.1	100	77.2	96.7
<i>B. contaminans</i> FFI36	85.4	100	80.1	100
<i>B. cepacia</i> FFI41	71.13	100	52.9	100
<i>B. aenigmatica</i> FFI 4	88.9	98.3	52.8	98.3
<i>B. aenigmatica</i> FFI 17	94.3	100	95.1	100
<i>B. aenigmatica</i> FFI 16	88.86	98.3	67.3	96.5
<i>B. aenigmatica</i> FFI 20	94.3	100	96.7	100
<i>B. aenigmatica</i> FFI 21	63.9	98.3	77.2	100
<i>B. cepacia</i> FFI 14	61.1	96.7	67.3	95
<i>B. cepacia</i> FFI 38	35.4	100	52.9	96.7
<i>B. cepacia</i> FFI 39	71.2	96.8	71.2	96.1
<i>B. cepacia</i> FFI 40	69.2	100	61.5	98.3
<i>B. vietnamiensis</i> FFI25	37.7	91.7	46.7	96.7
<i>B. vietnamiensis</i> FFI26	52.7	90.3	58.3	94.7
<i>B. vietnamiensis</i> FFI27	58.9	93.3	53.8	91.7
<i>B. arboris</i> FFI 33	71.2	90.0	77.7	90.0
<i>B. cenocepacia</i> FFI11	62.5	95	59.8	95
<i>B. cenocepacia</i> FFI32	73.8	96.7	66.8	98.3

Relative growth Index in non-Bcc isolates

Microorganism	ChromBC		BCSA	
	24 hs	48 hs	24 hs	48 hs
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> FFI101	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> FFI 102	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7
<i>P. fluorescens</i> FFI110	7.1	26.7	2.9	28.3
<i>P. fluorescens</i> FFI111	22.9	33.3	8.3	16.7
<i>P. putida</i> FFI119	0.0	15.0	0.0	16.7
<i>B. gladioli</i> FFI871	61.3	81.6	41.7	91.6
<i>S. aureus</i> FFI150	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Achromobacter</i> spp. FFI130	0.0	5.0	16.7	57.4

Recovery of *B. contaminans* from cough syrup



Recovery of Bcc in spiked samples

Cough syrup and cosmetic cream

Cough syrup						Cosmetic cream											
<i>B. contaminans</i> LMG 23361			<i>P. aeruginosa</i>			<i>P. aeruginosa</i> + <i>B. contaminans</i>			<i>B. contaminans</i> LMG 23361			<i>P. aeruginosa</i>			<i>P. aeruginosa</i> + <i>B. contaminans</i>		
Chrom BC	BCSA	Chrom BC	BCSA	Chrom BC	BCSA	Chrom BC	BCSA	Chrom BC	BCSA	Chrom BC	BCSA	Chrom BC	BCSA	Chrom BC	BCSA	Chrom BC	BCSA
+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+

Purified water

<i>B. contaminans</i> LMG 23361						<i>B. cenocepacia</i> J2315						<i>B. cepacia</i> ATCC 25416					
Incubation of Nutrient Broth 24 hs			Incubation of Nutrient Broth 48hs			Incubation of Nutrient Broth 24 hs			Incubation of Nutrient Broth 48hs			Incubation of Nutrient Broth 24 hs			Incubation of Nutrient Broth 48hs		
<i>B. contaminans</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> + <i>B. contaminans</i>	<i>B. contaminans</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> + <i>B. contaminans</i>	<i>B. cenocepacia</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> + <i>B. cenocepacia</i>	<i>B. cenocepacia</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> + <i>B. cenocepacia</i>	<i>B. cepacia</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> + <i>B. cepacia</i>	<i>B. contaminans</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> + <i>B. cepacia</i>
Chrom BC	BCSA	Chrom BC	BCSA	Chrom BC	BCSA	Chrom BC	BCSA	Chrom BC	BCSA	Chrom BC	BCSA	Chrom BC	BCSA	Chrom BC	BCSA	Chrom BC	BCSA
+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+

Conclusions

ChromBC resulted a useful tool for Bcc detection in industrial samples with a better selectivity on non-Bcc strains.

