

Lap3

Sterilization and Disinfection

BY :

Noor Ali Jabbar

- **Sterilization:** is the killing or removal of all microorganisms, including bacterial spores, which are highly resistant.
- Sterilization is usually carried out by **autoclaving**, which consists of exposure to steam at 121°C under pressure for 15 minutes.
- Surgical instruments that can be damaged by moist heat are usually sterilized by exposure to **ethyl oxide gas** and most intravenous solution are sterilized by **filtration**.
- **Disinfection:** is the killing of most, but not all microorganisms, mainly the pathogenic ones. For adequate disinfection, pathogens must be killed but some organisms and bacterial spores may survive.
- Chemicals used to kill microorganisms on the surface of skin and mucous membrane are called **antiseptics**.

Classification of sterilizing agents:

1-physical agents:

A. heat

B. Filtration

C. Radiation.

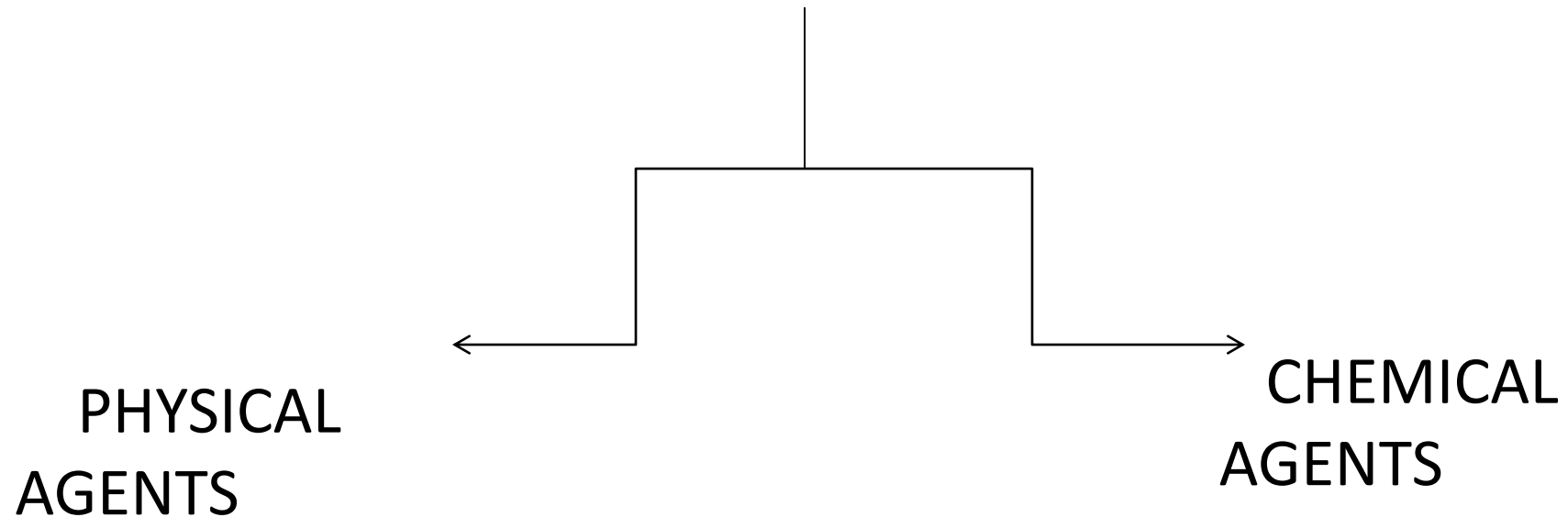
2- Chemical agents.

Of all the **physical agents** that exert antimicrobial effects, **heat** is the most effective. It is an excellent sterilizing agent when applied in appropriate intensity for an adequate period of time, for it effectively stops cellular activities.

STERILIZATION METHODS

➤ VARIOUS METHODS EMPLOYED

➤ CLASSIFICATION



physical mean of sterilization.

1-Heat: Glassware and medium are routinely sterilized by heat. The method depends on the effective oxidation of the microorganisms by carbonization or the coagulation of the protoplasm.

A. Dry Heat:

1. Direct flame: whenever rapid and repeated sterilization is required, the simplest method is direct flaming. This Type of sterilization is used for metal instruments such as platinum wire loop, forceps and scissors etc.

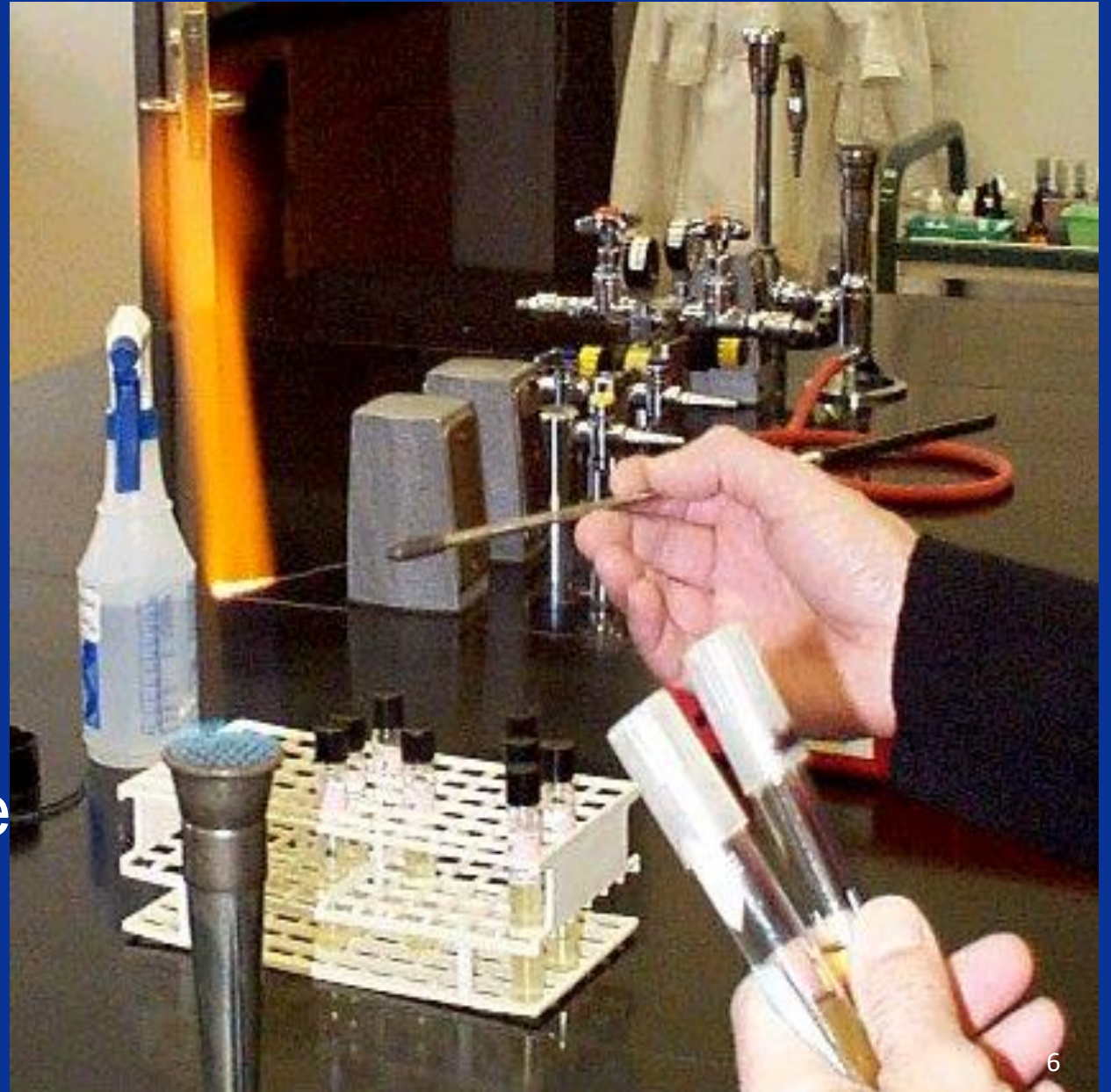
Bunsen burner is commonly used for sterilization by dry heat (direct flame).

2. Hot air: All dry glassware and metal instrument are usually sterilized by this method. Generally, the instruments are left in a Hot Air Oven on a temperature of 160-180°C for one hour

3. Incineration: The use of **electrically heated** or **gas-fired** incineration filled with forced air blower units provide an excellent means of rapidly destroying articles such as solid dressings, pathological material and bedding.

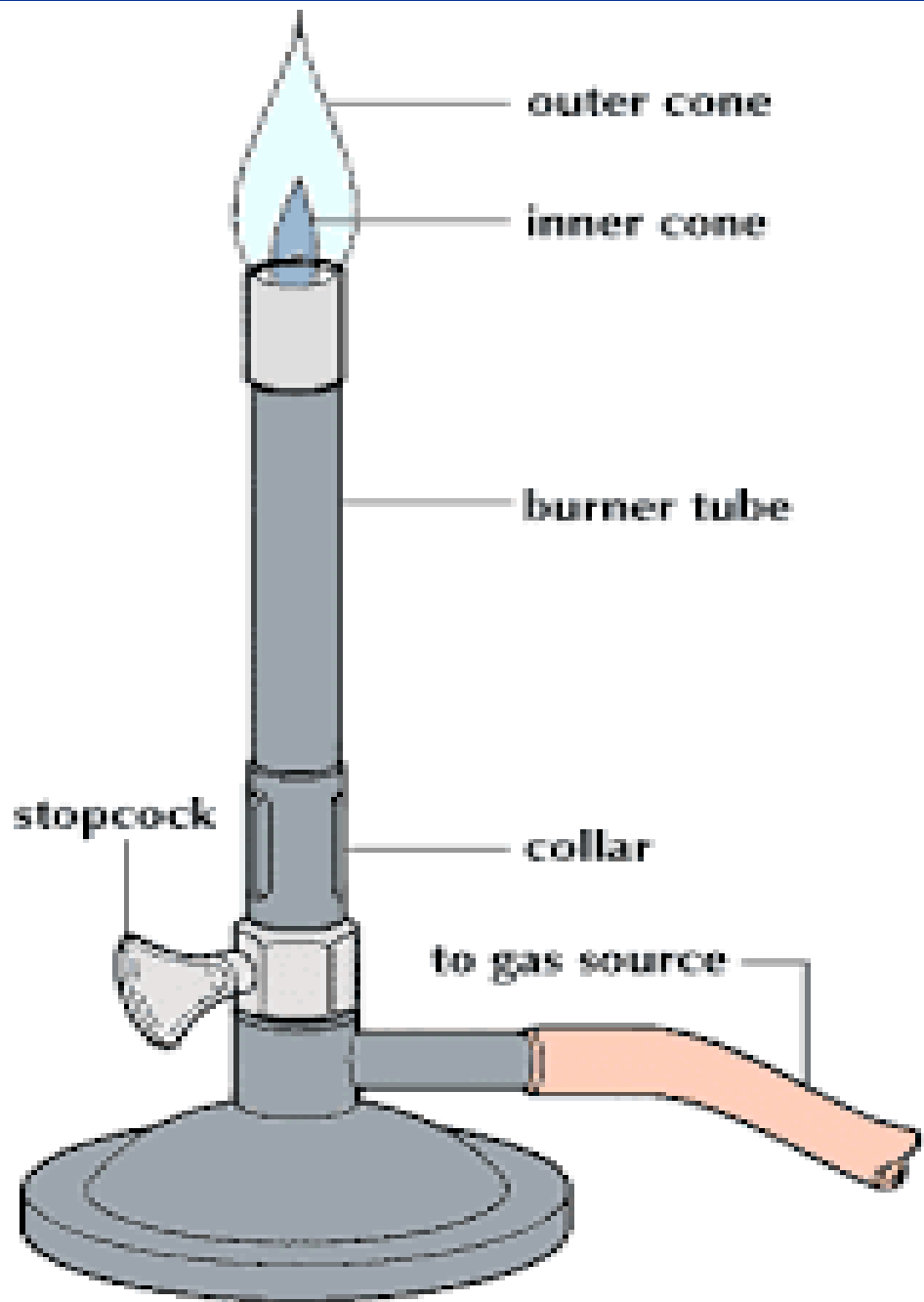
FLAMING

- A simple & effective method.
- Loops or wires, needle, glass slides, cover slips
- Instruments held on a Bunsen flame till red-hot.

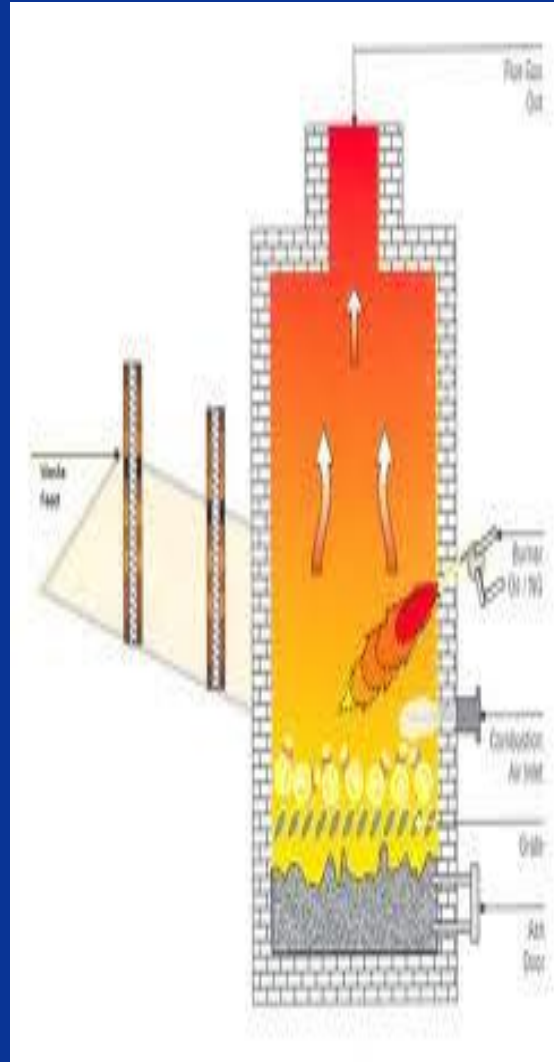


flaming





incinerator



B-moist heat:-

1.pasteurization: uses heat 63°C at 30 minutes.

The organisms such as Brucella or Salmonella and tubercle bacilli which contribute to milk born-disease are readily killed by this process. The alternative method raises the temperature of milk to 72 °C for 15-20 seconds and is referred to as the **flash process**.

N.T: bacterial spores are not killed by this method.

2.Boiling water: A temperature at 100°C will kill all non-sporing or vegetative organisms within 10 minutes. Most spores will be killed in 30 minutes at this temperature, but some spores will resist boiling for several hours. The addition of **2% sodium carbonate** increases the disinfecting power of the water, and spores resistant to boiling water for 10 hours have been killed in 30 minutes by this addition.

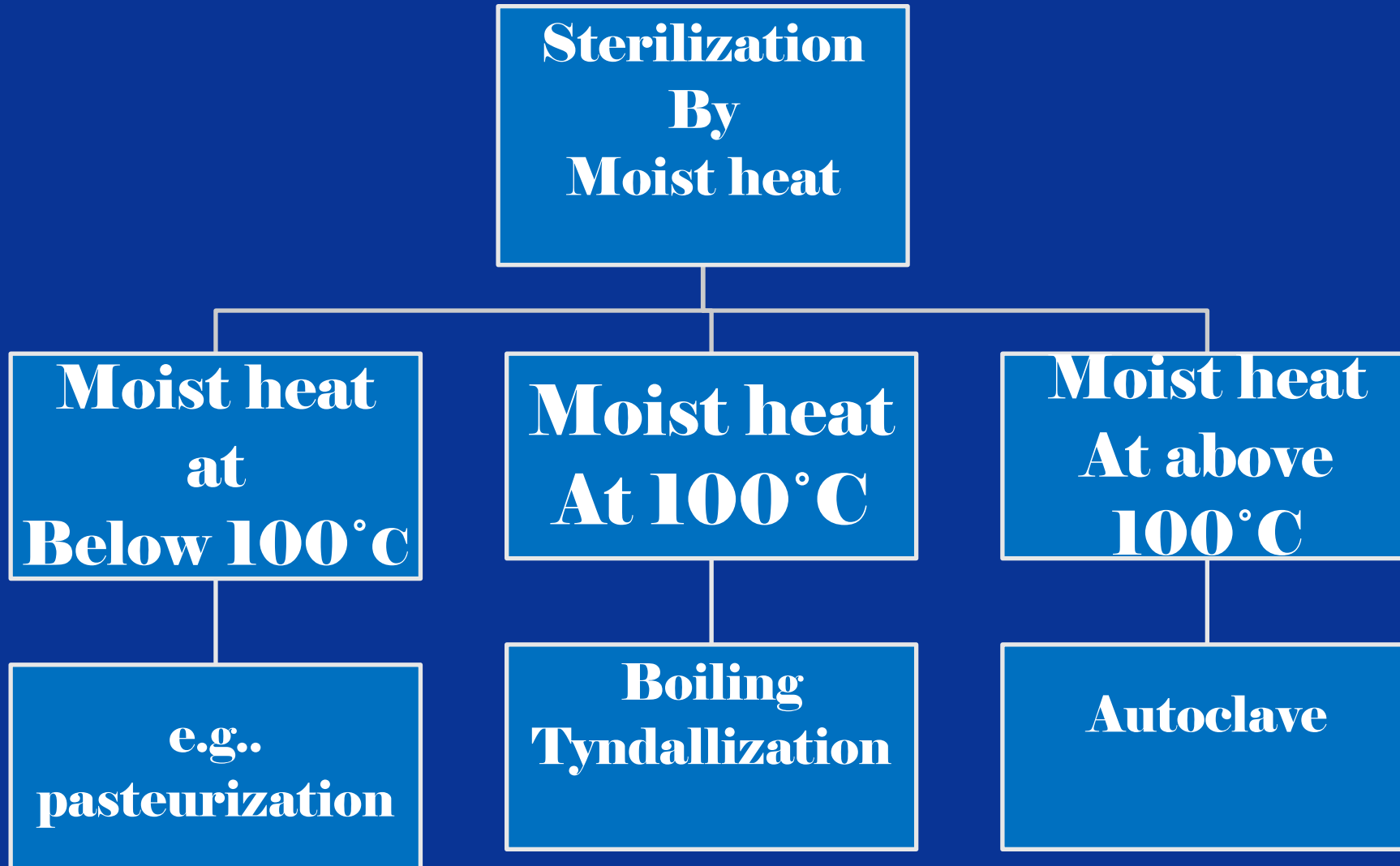
This method is suitable for infected instruments or small pieces of infected glassware .

3.Steam at 100°C:the process of sterilization by intermittent steaming (or boiling) is called Tyndallization.

4.Steam under pressure (high pressure steam): The autoclave or pressure cooker is the instruments used for high pressure steam sterilization. Then steam is placed under pressure in an autoclave.

Bacteriological media, surgical instruments are sterilized in the autoclave at 121°C for 15 minutes.

MOIST HEAT



boiling



Autoclaving (At a temperature above 100C°)

- Steam under increased pressure, this is called (autoclaving) Under autoclave conditions, pressurize steam KILLS bacterial spore, vegetative cells and other microbial forms.



2.Filtration: The principle of this method is to pass the material to be sterilized through special bacterial filters which hold back any bacteria present; the filtrate is thus obtained bacteria free.

This method is used for the sterilization of **fluids** that do not withstand heating, e.g. sera, Plasma, Vitamins and antibiotic solutions.

Several kinds of bacterial filters are available. The kinds which are most used are the **chamborlain** and **Daulton filters** which are made of unglazed porcelain, the **Mandler Filters** ,**Seitz filters**, etc. .

3.Radiation: It is employed commercially for the sterilization of large amount of pre-packed disposable items such as plastic syringes and Catheters that are unable to withstand heat. It is done by applying **ultra-violet rays**, this process induces thymine dimmer of DNA and this interferes with replication of Micro-organism.

Chemical mean of sterilization.

1-Alcohols Etyhl alcohol, Isoporopylalcohol (70% aqueous solution):

uses:

Antiseptic to sterilize the thermometer, the skin before injection vein puncture.

2-Phenols:

Uses:

sterilization of surgical instruments, bathroom, hospital floor.

Chlorohexidin ; as skin disinfectants.

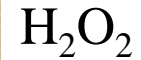
3-Heavy metal ions (metallic salt); (Mercury, siliver nitrate):

Uses:

Mercuric salt e.g Methiolate used as preservation for sera, bacterial and viral vaccine.

Silver salt e.g AgNO_3 (1%) used as eye drop for newborn infants to prevent infections by *Neisseria gonorrhoea*.

4-Oxidizing agent.



Uses: mainly, for disinfection of contaminated wounds.

5- Halogens : chlorine and hypochlorite, iodine

Uses: to disinfect the swimming pools and water supplies: Hypochlorite as bleaching powder.

6-Akalyting agents

- a. Formaldehyde. **used** in the sterilization of instruments, lab and surgical theatre, clothing, books by fumigation.
- b -Ethylene oxide **used** to sterilize heat sensitive objective such as plastic Petri dishes, tubes, syringes, pipettes.

7-Detergents:

*Soaps to clean the skin.

Thank You