

XIII CORSO NAZIONALE



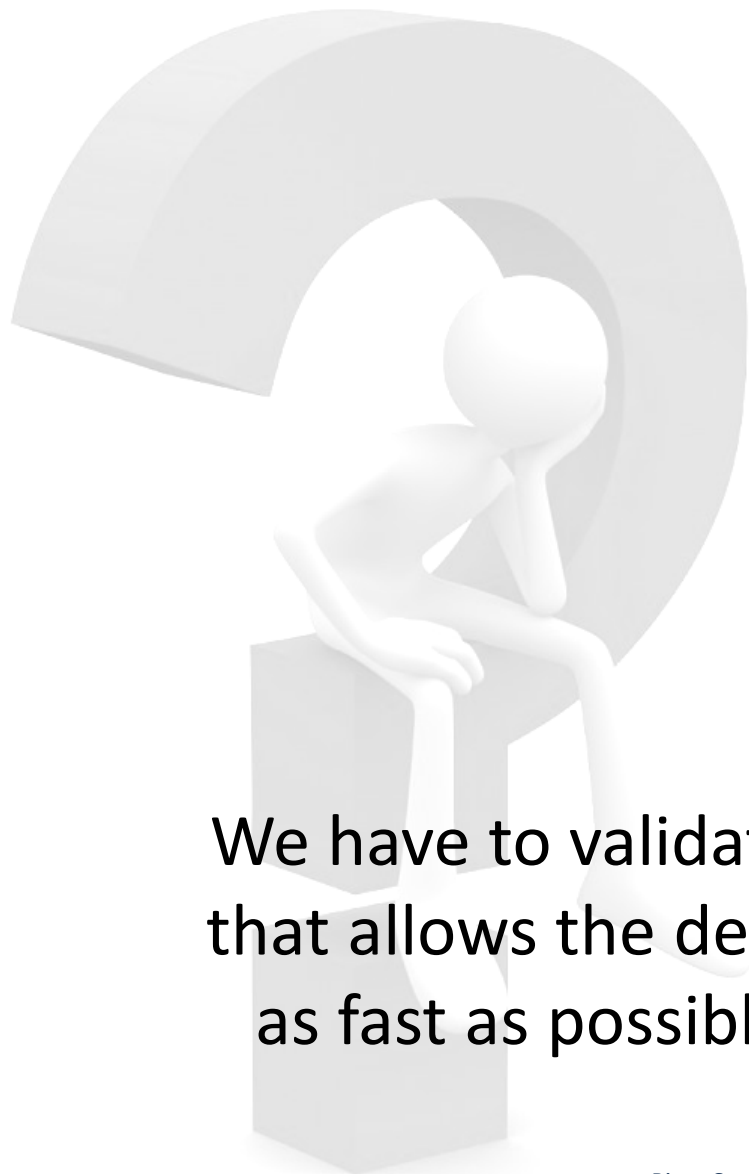
Sala della Cultura, Palazzo Pepoli
Bologna
Sabato 1 Giugno 2019

«Validazione di metodi colturali per la ricerca di batteri anaerobi e sporigeni in terreni di coltura, conservazione e trasporto di tessuti oculari»



Piera Santoro
Banca degli occhi di Torino



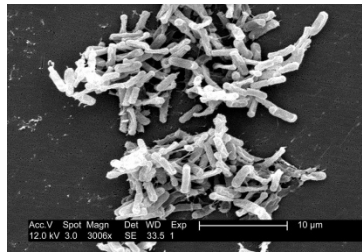


We have to validate a standardized protocol that allows the detection of microorganisms as fast as possible before transplantation

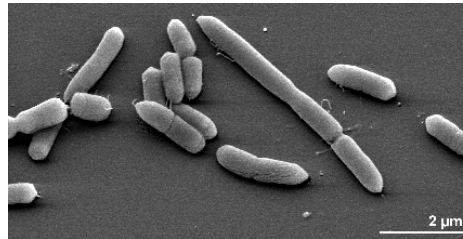
Batteri anaerobi nelle infezioni cliniche

- Anaerobic bacteria were detected in 30% of children with conjunctivitis

-clostridi spp



-bacilli anaerobi gram negativi



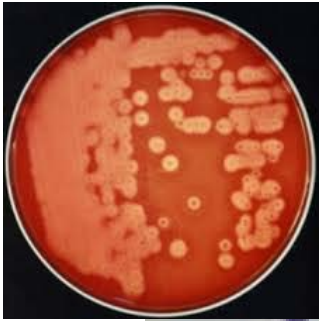
-peptostreptococcus



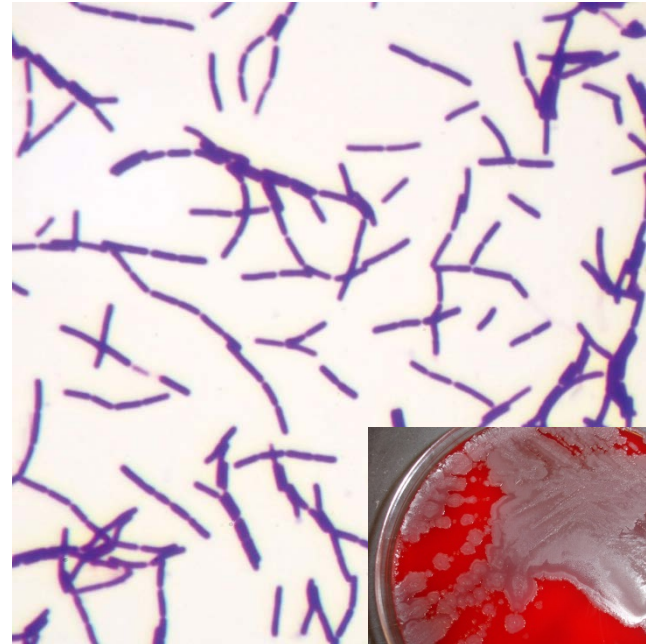
- Anaerobic bacteria are frequently detected in contact lens wearers



Clostridi and *Bacilli*: anaerobi sporigeni, le cui spore determinano elevata resistenza a variazioni termiche e disinfettanti



Clostridium spp



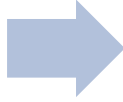
Bacillus spp





CONGIUNTIVITI

- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- *Haemophilus influenzae*
- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
- *Haemophilus parainfluenzae*
- Group b *Streptococcus*
- *Enterobacteriaceae* (*Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Proteus mirabilis*)
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*



CHERATITI

- *Staphylococci*
- *Streptococci*
- *Pseudomonas*
- *Enterobacteriaceae*
- *Corynebacterium*
- *Acantameba moraxella*
- *Serratia*
- *Neisseria gonorrhoea*
- *Acantameba*
- *Aspergillus*
- *Candida*
- *Fusarium*
- *Propionibacterium*



ENDOFTALMITI

- *Coagulase negative Staphylococcus*
- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Streptococci*
- *Propionibacterium acnes*
- *Yeasts and molds*
- POSTOPERATIVE ACUTE ENDOPHTHALMITIS
- *Enterobacteriaceae*
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- *Propionibacterium Acnes*
- CHRONIC ENDOPHTHALMITIS
- *Mycobacterium spp*
- POST-TRAUMATIC ENDOPHTHALMITIS
- *Bacillus cereus*
- *Funghi*
- *Streptococci*
- *Clostridium spp*
- *Microsporidia spp*
- ENDOGENOUS ENDOPHTHALMITIS



Congiuntivite

Cheratite

Endoftalmite



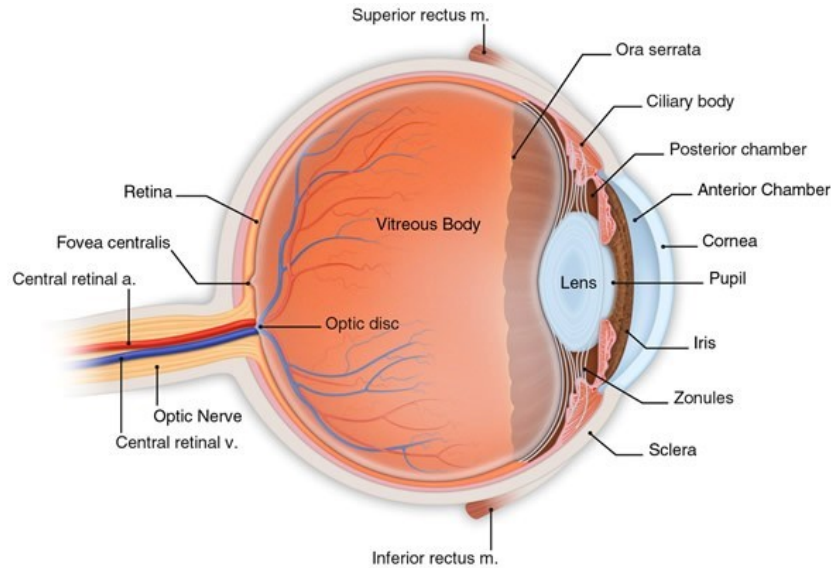
Dacrioadenite

Dacriocistite

Canalicolite

Cellulite presettale e orbitaria





COMPARTIMENTO INTERNO

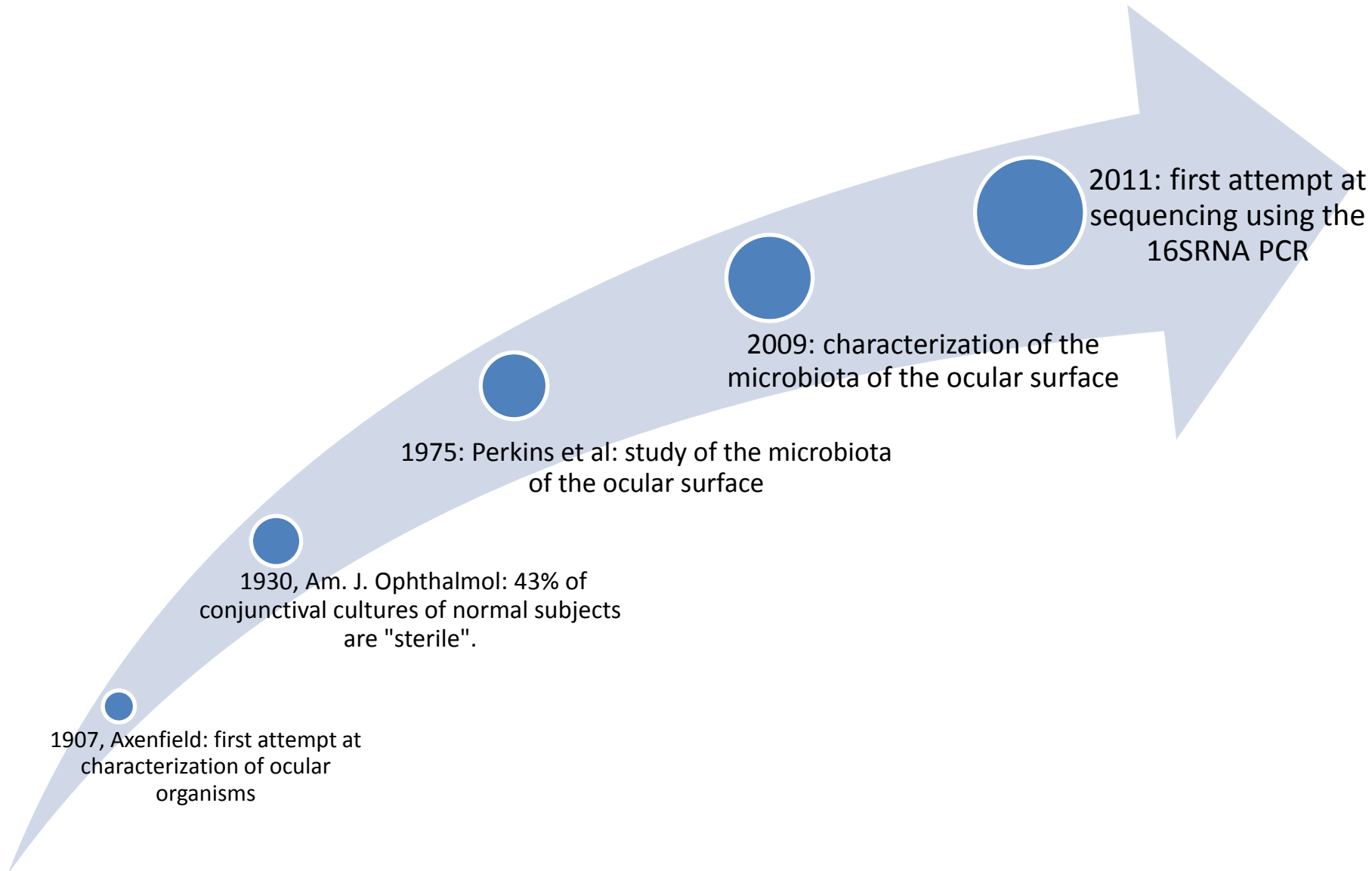
(sterile environment, physically separated from the immune system by the blood retinal barrier):

Anterior and posterior chambers, iris, lens, vitreous cavity, retina, ciliar body, choiroid, intrinsic ocular muscles

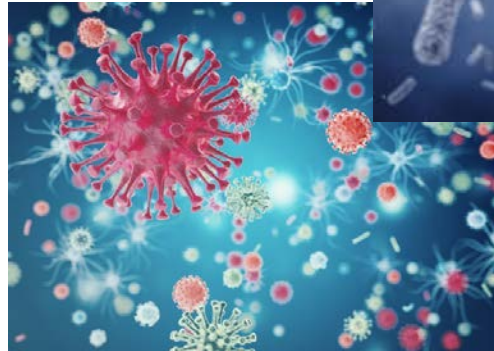
COMPARTIMENTO ESTERNO

(exposed to microorganisms in the environment):

Conjunctiva, cornea, sclera, tear film



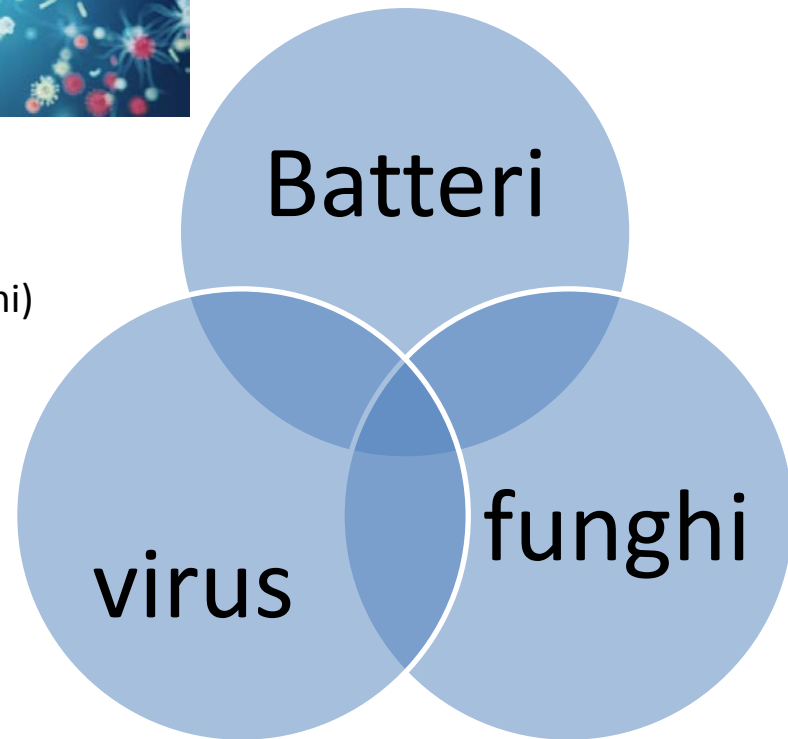
Microbioma:



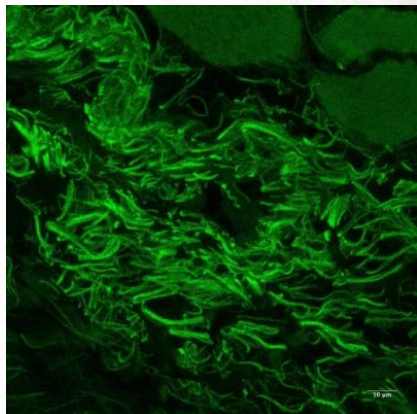
Batteri

Virus (herpes simplex nel 30% di individui sani)

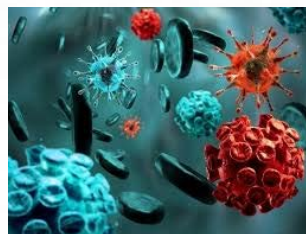
Funghi (30% di bambini)

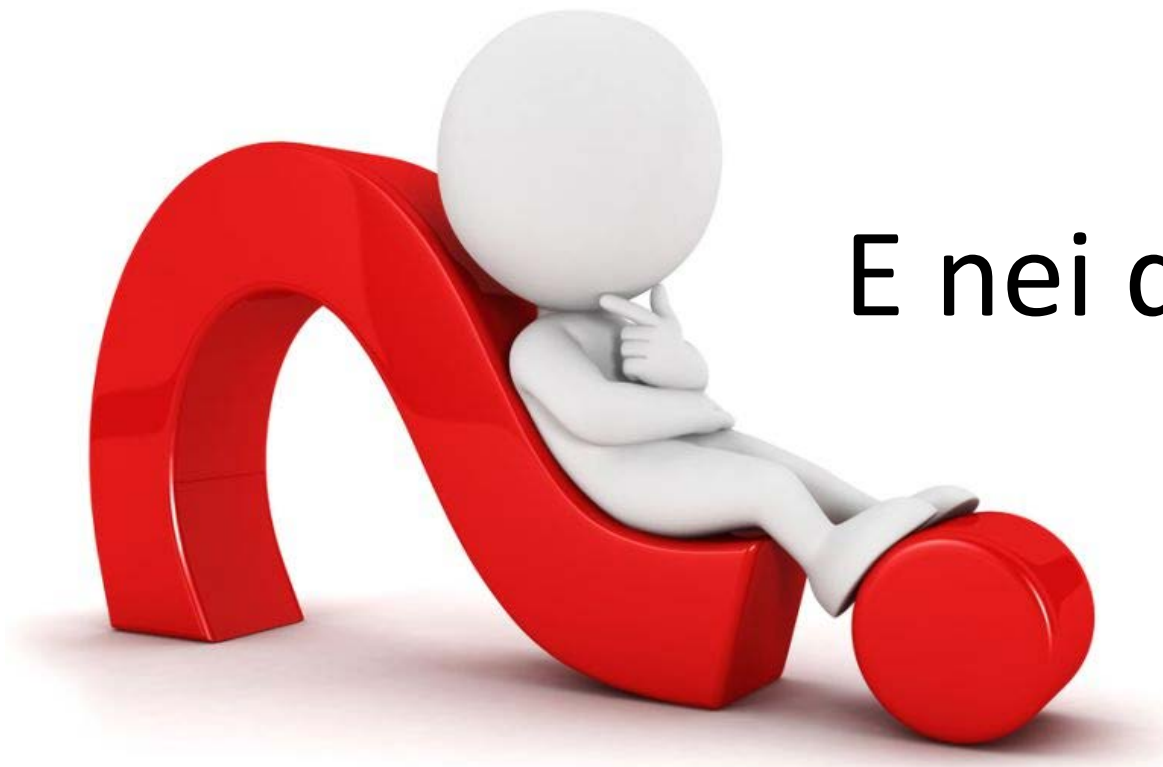


Il MICROBIOMA, con le cellule epiteliali della superficie oculare, assume un ruolo protettivo nella prevenzione della colonizzazione dei patogeni



Il MICROBIOMA della superficie ocular può essere alterato da fattori umani e ambientali, da condizioni patologiche, da antibiotici, da eventuali infezioni e dalla presenza di lenti a contatto

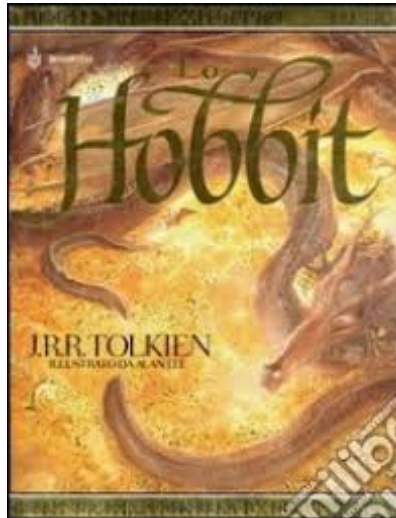




E nei donatori?

Se volete trovare qualcosa, non c'è niente di meglio che cercare

(J.R.R. TOLKIEN – Lo Hobbit)



Quello che si trova dipende da ciò che si sta cercando

Terreno di trasporto e di conservazione

1. Tessuti corneali



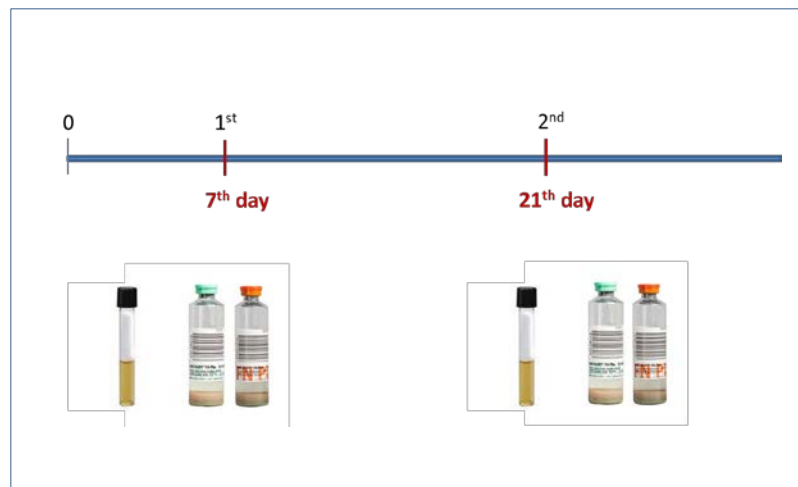
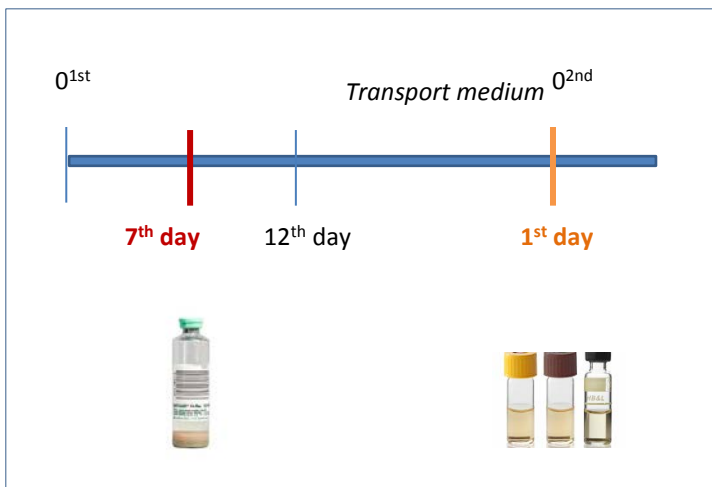
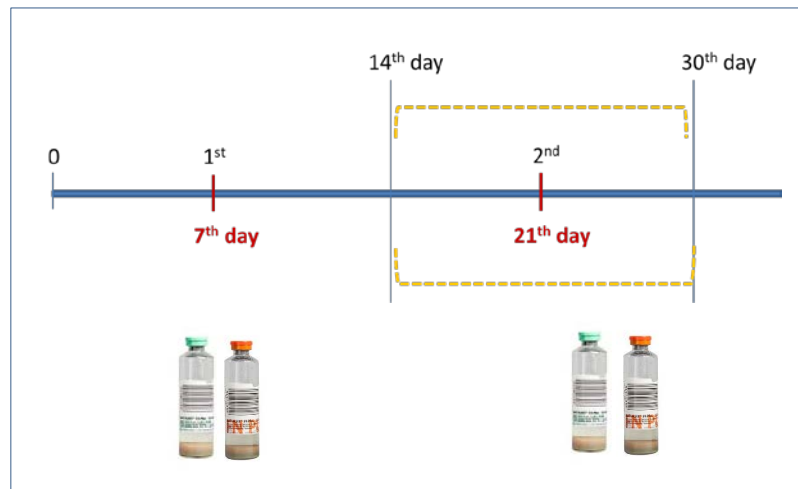
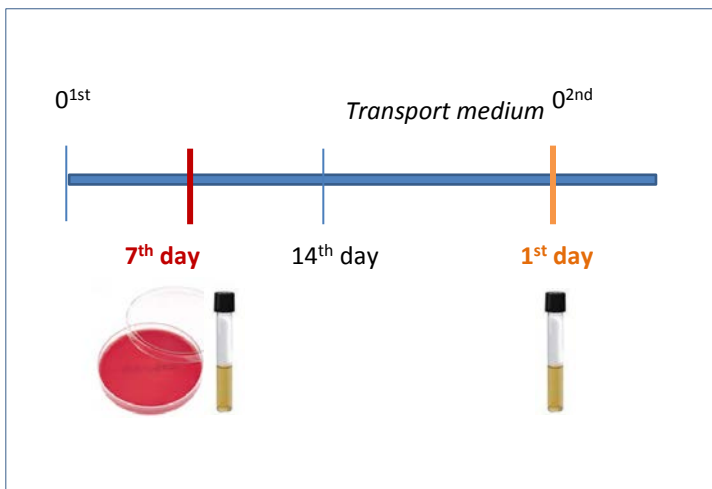
2. Tessuti sclerali



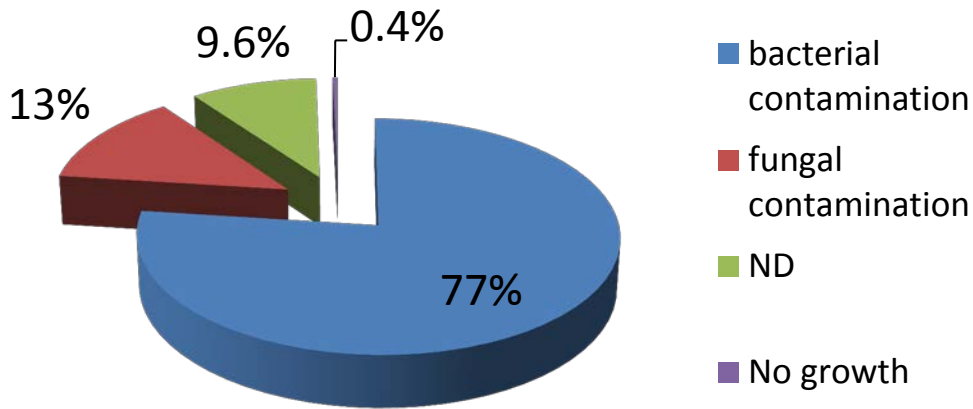
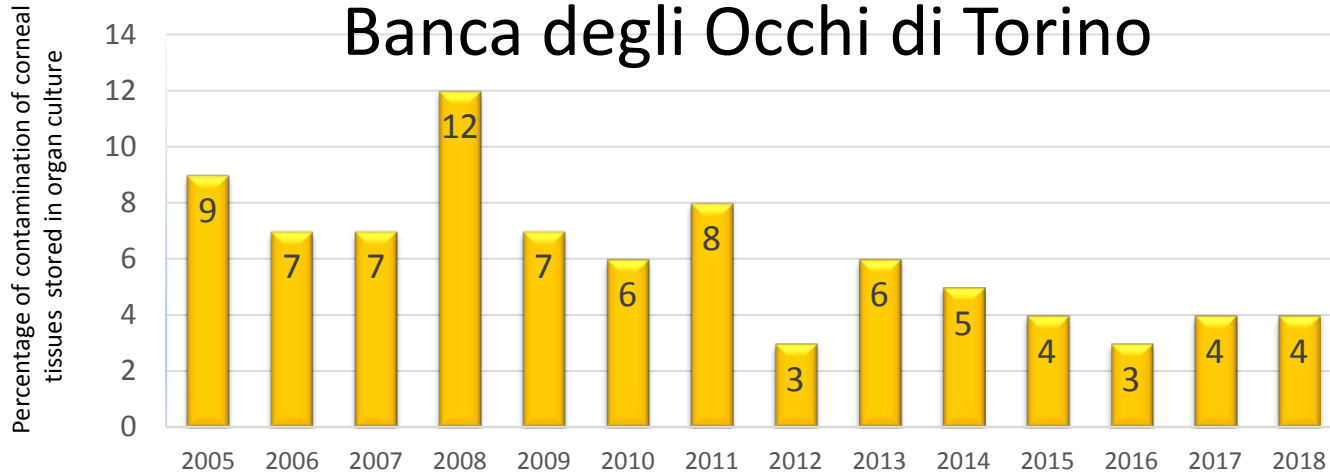
Preserved Sclera



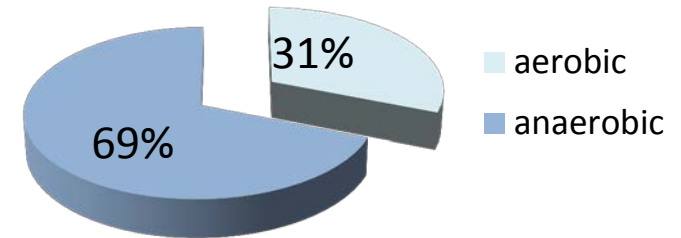
Analisi dei tessuti oculari



Contaminazione tessuti oculari 2005 – 2018



Bacterial Contamination



Contaminations of organ cultured corneas in 2005 - 2018

AEROBIC

GRAM POSITIVE

- 1. Corynebacteriaceae**
(*Corynebacterium spp.*)
- 2. Nocardiaceae**
(*Nocardia otidiscaviarum*)

GRAM NEGATIVE

- 1. Moraxellaceae**
(*Acinetobacter spp*)
- 2. Pseudomonadaceae**
(*Pseudomonas aeruginosa, P. stutzeri*)
- 3. Comamonadaceae**
(*Comamonas acidovorans, Delftia acidovorans*)
- 4. Flavobacteriaceae**
(*Elizabethkingia meningoseptica*)
- 5. Neisseriaceae** (*Neisseria polysaccharea*)
- 6. Xantomonadaceae**
(*Stenotrophomonas maltophilia, Xanthomonas maltophilia*)
- 7. Alcaligenaceae**
(*Alcaligenes xilosidans*)

ANAEROBIC (FACULTATIVE)

GRAM POSITIVE

- 1. Streptococcaceae**
(*Streptococcus viridans*)
- 2. Enterococcaceae**
(*Enterococcus faecali, E. faecium, E. raffinosus*)
- 3. Micrococcaceae**
(*Micrococcus spp*)
- 4. Staphylococcaceae**
(*Staphylococcus aureus, S. epidermidis, S. haemolyticus, S. capitis, S. intermedius, S. xilosus, S. simulans*)
- 5. Paenibacillaceae**
(*Paenibacillus spp*)

GRAM NEGATIVE

- 1. Enterobacteriaceae**
(*Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Serratia marcescens, Morganella morganii*)
- 2. Burkholderiaceae**
(*Burkholderia pickettii*)

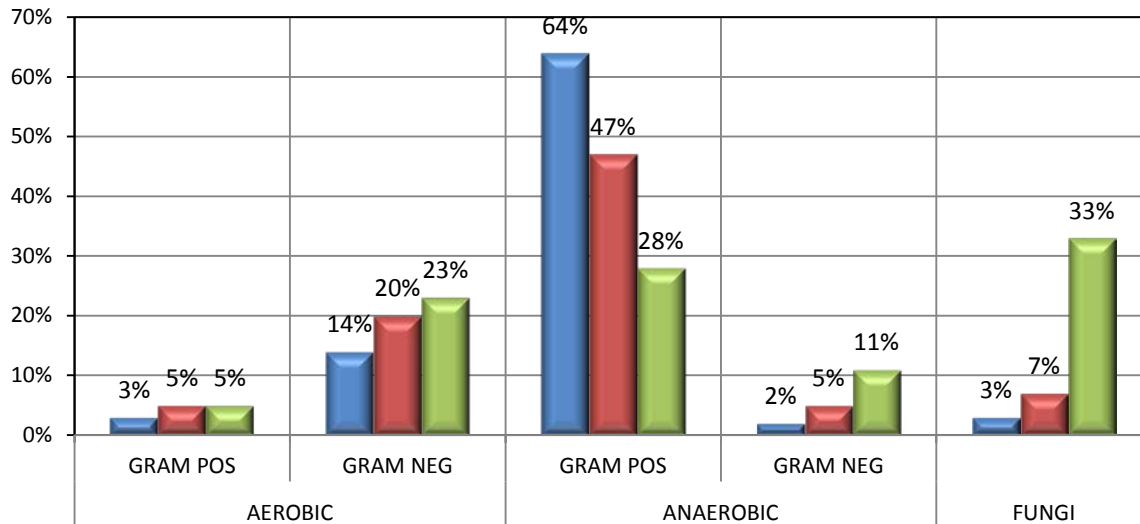
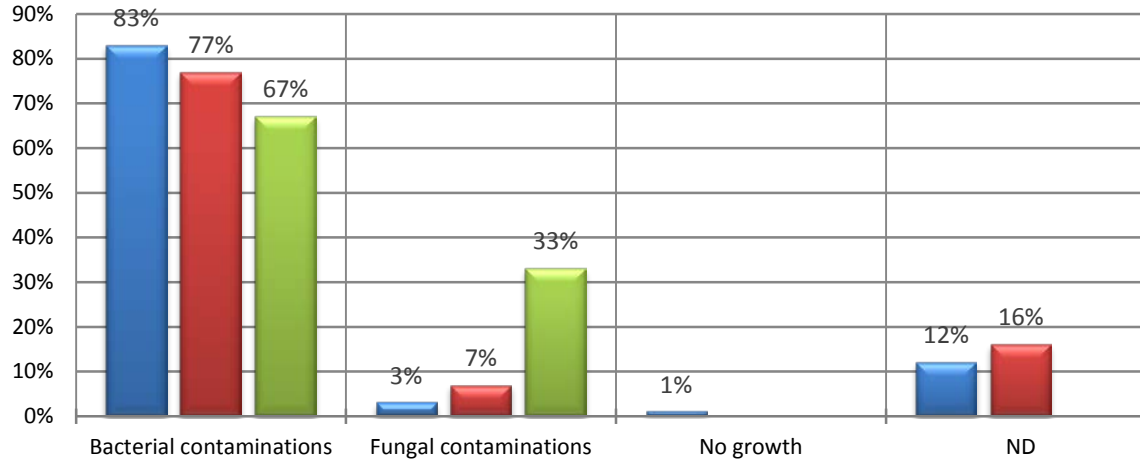
FUNGI

- 1. Saccharomycetaceae**
(*Candida albicans, C. glabrata, C. guilliermondii, C. krusei, C. parapsilosis, C. tropicalis, Torulopsis glabrata*)
- 2. Netriaceae** (*Fusarium*)
- 3. Filamentous fungi**

OTHERS

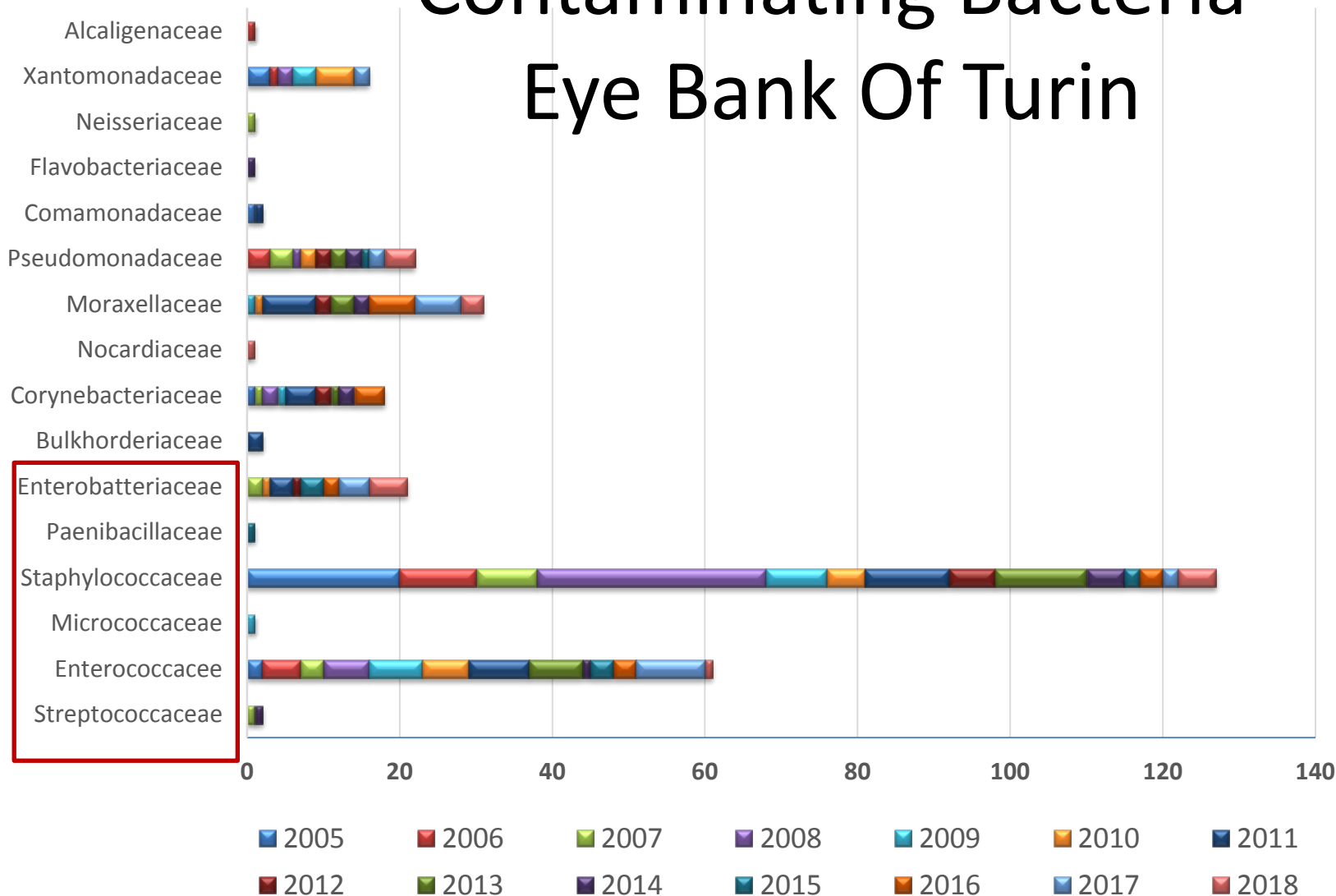
- 1. Polymicrobial flora Gram +**
- 2. Polymicrobial flora Gram -**
- 3. Molds in the medium**
- 4. Change in the medium**
- 5. ND**

■ 2005-2008 ■ 2009-2013 ■ 2014-2018

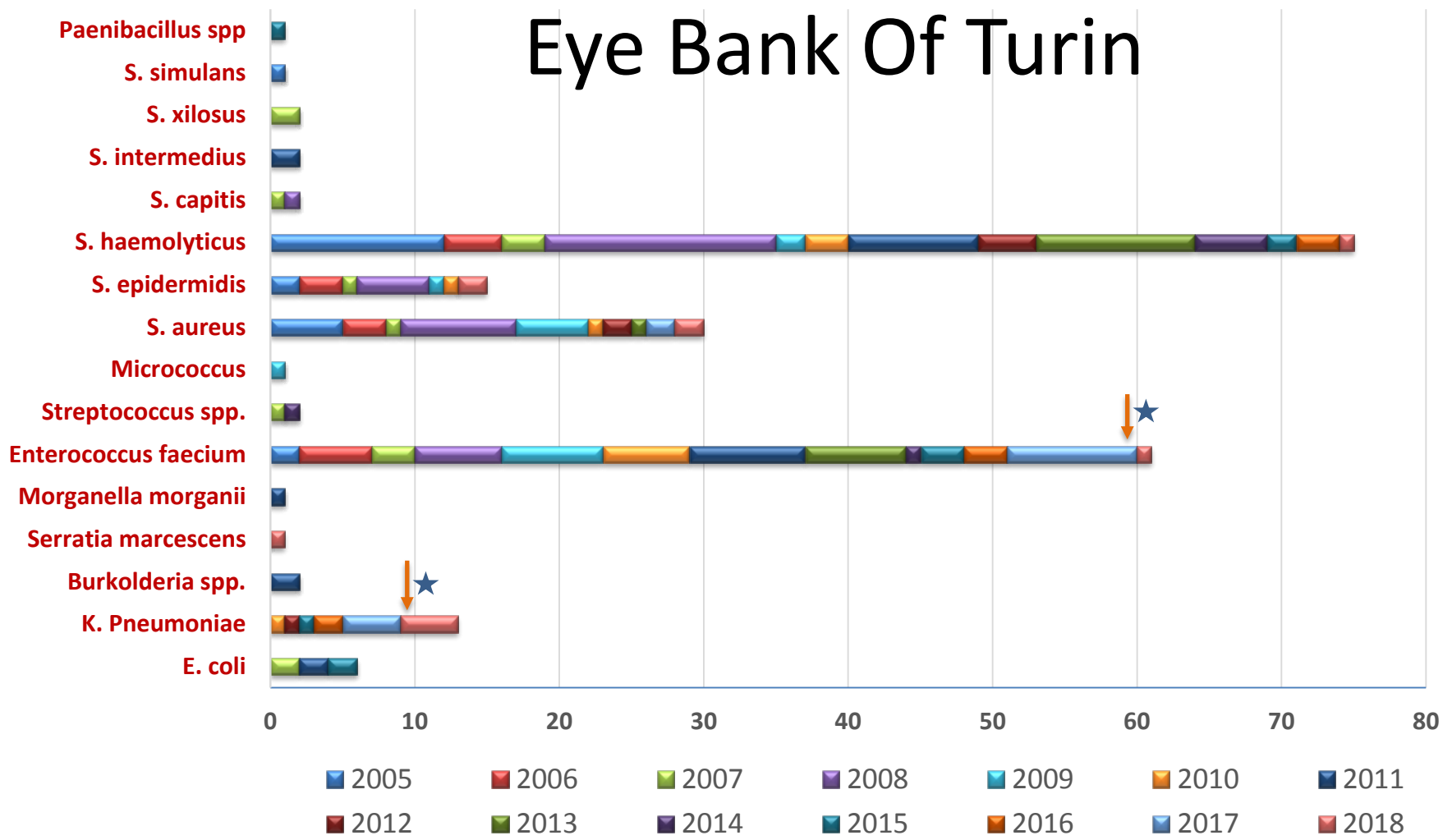


Contaminating Bacteria Eye Bank Of Turin

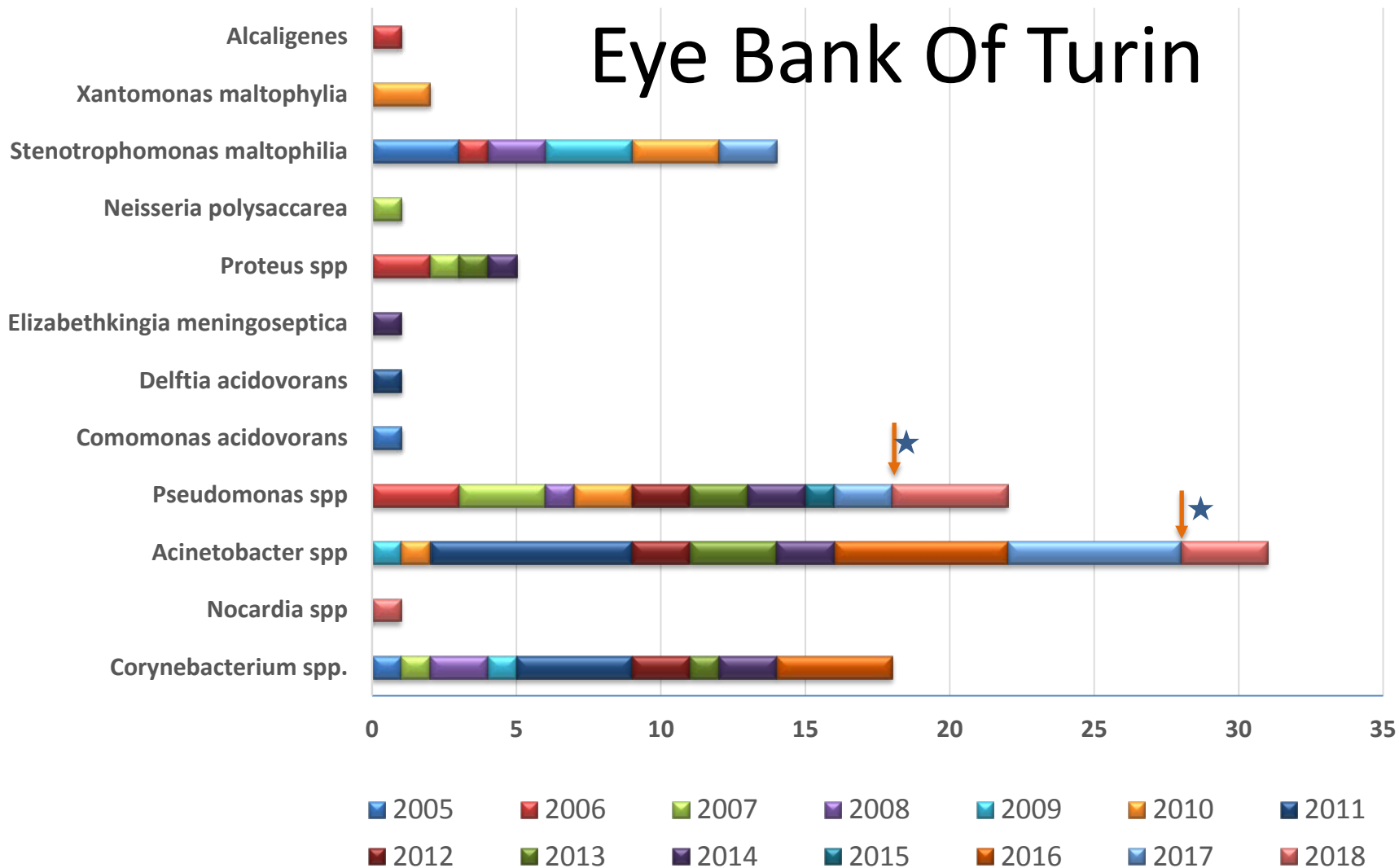
ANAEROBI



Contaminating Anaerobic Bacteria Eye Bank Of Turin

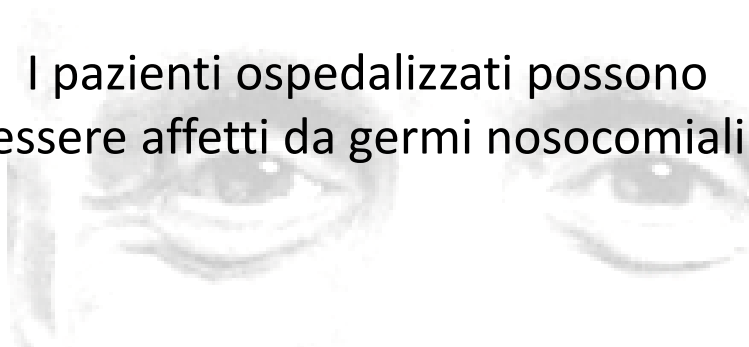


Contaminating Aerobic Bacteria Eye Bank Of Turin

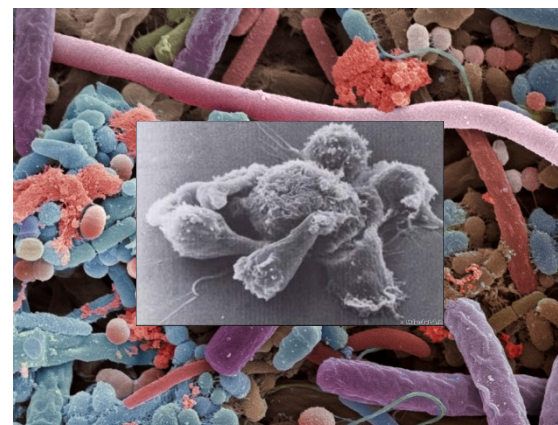




I pazienti ospedalizzati possono essere affetti da germi nosocomiali



Alterazioni del Sistema immunitario possono favorire la contaminazione microbica



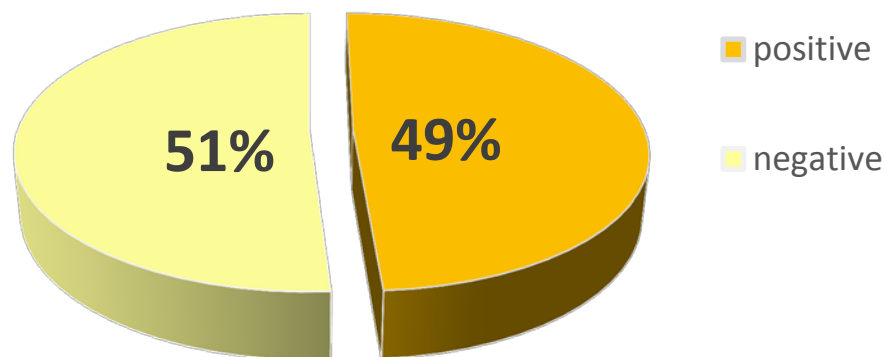


Quali sono i contaminanti?

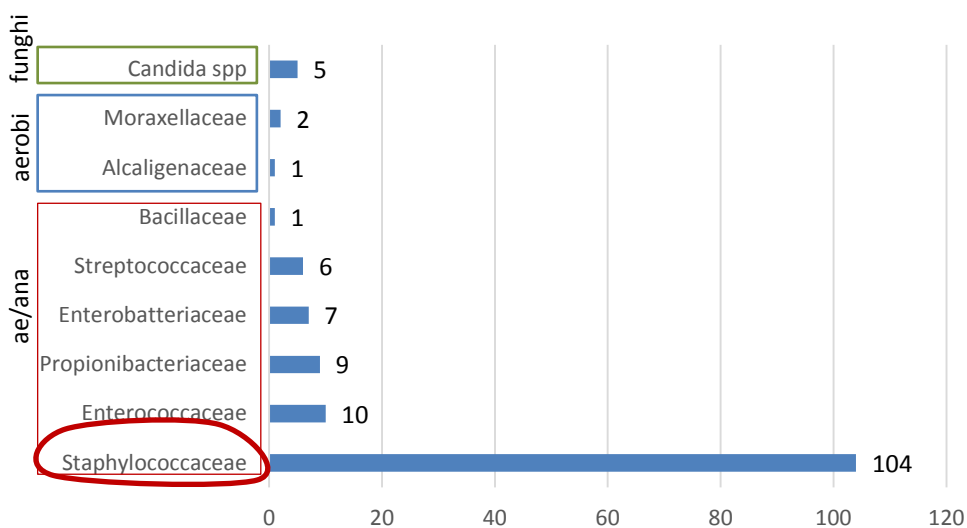


Biopsia da 265 tessuti
corneali in terreno
tioglicolato

Risultati delle biopsie



RESULTS	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	TOTAL
NUMBER OF TISSUES	129 (49%)	136 (51%)	265
PREVIOUS INFECTION OF THE DONOR	27 (21%)	30 (22%)	57 (21,5%)



CONTAMINANT	PERCENTAGE
Candida spp.	3,4
Moraxellaceae	1,4
Alcaligenaceae	0,7
Bacillaceae	0,7
Streptococcaceae	4,1
Enterobacteriaceae	4,8
Propionibacteriaceae	6,2
Enterococcaceae	6,9
Staphylococcaceae	71,7

Conclusione 1

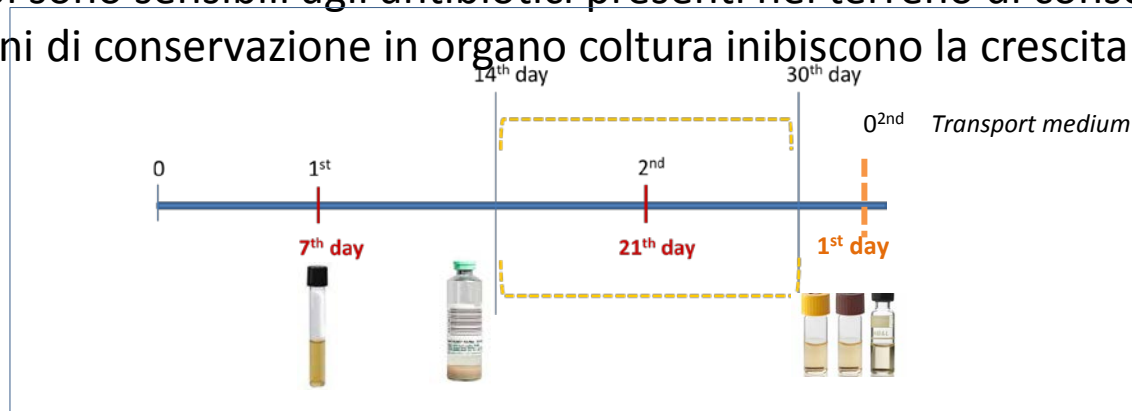
In tutti i campioni analizzati, la crescita microbica è stata rilevata solo in flaconi FA Plus e/o flaconi FN Plus.

Alcuni microrganismi a lenta crescita possono essere rilevati in un tempo successivo nel corso della conservazione, es. Candida o Enterococcus, due patogeni nosocomiali emergenti.

Non abbiamo rilevato microrganismi che crescono solo su BactAlert FN PLUS



- Gli anaerobi sono sensibili agli antibiotici presenti nel terreno di conservazione.
- Le condizioni di conservazione in organo coltura inibiscono la crescita di anaerobi.



Terreno di trasporto e di conservazione

1. Tessuti corneali



2. Tessuti sclerali



Preserved Sclera





Document	Technical Guidelines for Ocular Tissue (TGOT)
Revision	10
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Operative from	01/02/2019

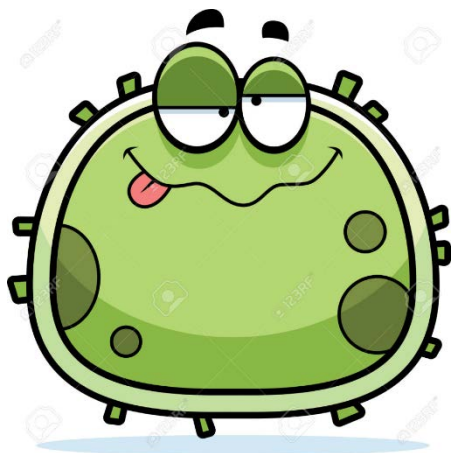
Technical Guidelines for Ocular Tissue

4. Scleral Tissue

4.4 Decontamination And Microbiological Control:

Decontamination in an antibiotic bath for 20 minutes before storage in glycerine, or a quarantine period in ethanol 70% for 14 days before renewal of the ethanol 70%, is recommended in addition to the **performance of microbiological tests of storage solution and/or piece of tissue before final storage and release for surgery.**

The efficacy of the microbiological testing method should be evaluated and validated.



Obiettivo:

Determine the ability of bacteria to survive in sclera preserved in 70% ethanol

Materiali e Metodi

12 fresh human sclerae were submitted to several cuts and 96 scleral patches were obtained. They were divided in 6 groups, and placed in saline solutions containing:

Staphylococcus aureus

Candida albicans

Enterococcus faecalis

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Bacillus cereus

Clostridium perfringens

1 Mc Farland
turbidity standard

1 Mc Farland
turbidity standard

1 Mc Farland
turbidity standard

1 Mc Farland
turbidity standard

1 Mc Farland
turbidity standard

1 Mc Farland
turbidity standard

24 hours

24 hours

24 hours

24 hours

24 hours

24 hours

70% ETHANOL

70% ETHANOL

70% ETHANOL

70% ETHANOL

70% ETHANOL

70% ETHANOL



BIOPSY

THIOGLYCOLLATE



3 mL

BACT/ALERT



0,5 mL /each

HB&L

(aerobic, Sabouraud, anaerobic)

	CONTROLLI POSITIVI			CONTROLLI NEGATIVI		
	FTM	BACT/Alert	HB&L	FTM	BACT/Alert	HB&L
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	POS	POS	POS	NEG	NEG	NEG
<i>Candida albicans</i>	POS	POS	POS	NEG	NEG	NEG
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	POS	POS	POS	NEG	NEG	NEG
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	POS	POS	POS	NEG	NEG	NEG
<i>Bacillus cereus + spore</i>	POS	POS	POS	NEG	NEG	NEG
<i>Clostridium perfringens + spore</i>	POS	POS	/	/	NEG	NEG

All cultures were positive, as expected, to demonstrate that scleral tissues were effectively contaminated by selected bacteria.

Change of alcohol

		2 hours	24 hours	48 hours	72 hours	96 hours	7 days	10 days	14 days	22 days	29 days	36 days	43 days
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	HB&L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BacT/Alert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thyoglicollate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Candida albicans</i>	HB&L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BacT/Alert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thyoglicollate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	HB&L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BacT/Alert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thyoglicollate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	HB&L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BacT/Alert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thyoglicollate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bacillus cereus + spores</i>	HB&L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BacT/Alert	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thyoglicollate	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Clostridium perfringens + spores</i>	HB&L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/	/	/
	BacT/Alert	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	/	/	/
	Thyoglicollate	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	/

None of the bacterial species was isolated from storage solution, neither from biopsy at all periods tested

B. Cereus was recovered from contaminated scleral patches at all immersion period tested, from 2 hours of immersion until the 43nd day.

C. Perfringens was recovered from contaminated scleral patches at 2H, 24H, 48H, until 10D of immersion.

Bacillus cereus + spores			
INCUBATION TIME	FTM	BACT/Alert	HB&L
2H	+	-	-
24H	+	-	-
48H	+	+	-
72H	+	-	-
96H	+	-	-
7 days	+	-	-
10 days	+	-	-
14 days	+	-	-

Bacillus cereus + spores				
INCUBATION TIME	FTM pre-alcohol change	FTM post-alcohol change	BACT/Alert post-alcohol charge	HB&L post-alcohol change
17 days	+	+	-	-
22 days	+	+	-	-
29 days	+	+	-	-
36 days	+	+	-	-
43 days	+	+	-	-

Clostridium perfringens + spores			
INCUBATION TIME	FTM	BACT/Alert	HB&L
2H	+	-	-
24H	+	-	-
48H	+	+	-
72H	-	+	-
96H	-	-	-
7 days	+	+	-
10 days	+	+	-
14 days	-	-	-
17 days	-	+	/
22 days	-	/	/
29 days	-	/	/
36 days	-	/	/



BIOPSY
THIOGLYCOLLATE



3 mL
BACT/ALERT



0,5 mL / each
HB&L
(aerobic, Sabouraud, anaerobic)

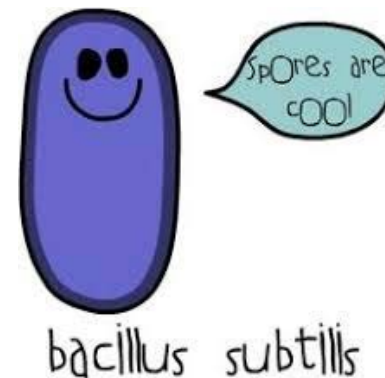
Discussione

Le infezioni della sclera sono difficili da eradicare, per la nota scarsa penetrazione dell'antibiotico all'interno del tessuto. Di conseguenza, è di fondamentale importanza l'impiego di tessuti microbiologicamente controllati.



L'etanolo 70% solution rappresenta una soluzione eccellente per la conservazione di tessuto sclerale umano per l'attività germicida, e la facilità d'uso

Tuttavia alcuni microrganismi possono sopravvivere nei tessuti sclerali conservati nella soluzione di etanolo 70%.



Conclusione 2

Il nostro studio suggerisce che effettuare una biopsia di routine sul tessuto sclerale conservato in soluzione alcoolica può rappresentare uno strumento importante nell'analisi di una eventuale contaminazione microbica.



Al momento, l'inoculo diretto di un frammento di tessuto sclerale in terreno tioglicolato sembra essere una soluzione vantaggiosa nel rilevare una eventuale contaminazione da batteri sporigeni e un'opportunità di innestare un tessuto più sicuro dal punto di vista microbiologico.



**Banca delle Cornee della Regione Piemonte
SSD Banche dei Tessuti e Bioconservatorio**

Laboratorio di Microbiologia e Virologia

**Dipartimento di Medicina di Laboratorio
AOU Città della Salute e della Scienza di Torino – Presidio Molinette**

