Staphylococcus epidermidis Prevails
Staphylococcus aureus in Multispecies Biofilm under Gentamicin Stress

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Abstract: Out of 60 staphylococcal isolates isolated from different sources, the results revealed that 20 and 10 were identified as S. aureus and S. epidermidis, respectively. These results were confirmed by detecting 16sRNA gene. Remarkably, 80% of S. aureus and 80% of S. epidermidis isolates developed Methicillin resistance. Findings of the current work demonstrated that most of methicillin resistant S. aureus (MRSA) and methicillin resistant S. epidermidis (MRSE) formed weak biofilm. The competition between S. aureus and S. epidermidis in multispecies biofilm were tested at several conditions encompassed temperature, pH, and starvation. Results showed that the numbers of biofilm cells have intensely decrease to undetectable limits in the presence of Gentamicin, approximately, at all tested conditions. With few exceptions, S. epidermidis showed a noticeable dominance in all species combinations.

1. Introduction

Staphylococci defined as a diverse group of bacteria that cause different types of diseases which could be minor skin infections up to life-threatening bacteraemia. Staphylococci still the major cause of both hospital and community acquired infections worldwide even the high continued efforts to control their spread. Staphylococcus aureus and Staphylococcus epidermidis considered as the two major opportunistic pathogens of this genus [1].

Fifty years ago, Methicillin and different semisynthetic penicillins were commonly used which led to the appearance of Methicillin Resistance Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and S. epidermidis (MRSE), and that continue to persevere in both the healthcare and community environments. Currently, the results revealed that 80% (16/20) of S. aureus, 80% (8/10) S. epidermidis, and 86.6% (26/30) other CONS isolates developed Methicillin resistance.

Biofilm formation may be determined to detect the capability of staphylococci to colonize the biomedical devices. The microtiter plate (MtP) test devised by Christensen et al. [2], was most commonly used as the phenotypically methods for slime and/or biofilm production.

The organization of the biofilm into complex structures is regulated by the exchange of chemical signals between cells in a process known as quorum sensing. Quorum sensing is a strategy of cell–cell communication benefiting the biofilm community by controlling unnecessary overpopulation and competition for nutrients with important implications for the infectious process [3].

This study was designed to achieve the following aims; 1) studying the competence between isolates (resistant vs sensitive to environmental conditions (pH, temperature, and starvation). 2) detecting the role of Gentamicin on competition at the same environmental conditions and 3) investigating the competence capacity between the two species in vivo using murine model.

2. Materials and Methods

Specimen's collection
Sixty clinical specimens referring to Flow Catheter, Burn, Indwelling Devices, Midstream Urine, Wounds Swabs, and Sputum, were collected from patients attending several hospitals in Baghdad (AL Karama Hospital, Teaching Laboratories of Medical City) for the period from October 2015 to January 2016.

Isolation and identification of staphylococci
All specimens were streaked on mannitol salt agar and Blood Agar. Thereafter, all plates were incubated aerobically for 24 h at 37°C. The grown colonies were identified according to Bergey’s Manual [4] depending on the morphological features on culture media and biochemical tests[5, 6] as follows:

Detection of MRSA by Cefoxitin Disk Diffusion method
All the isolates were subjected to cefoxitin disk diffusion test using a 30 µg disk. A 0.5 McFarland standard suspension of the isolate was made and lawn culture was done on Mueller-Hinton agar plate. Plates were incubated at 37°C for 18 hr. and zone diameters were measured. An inhibition zone diameter of ≤ 19 mm was reported as Methicillin-resistance and ≥20 mm was considered as methicillin-sensitive S. aureus, and an inhibition zone diameter of ≤ 24 mm was reported as Methicillin-resistance and ≥25 mm was considered as methicillin-sensitive S. epidermidis [7].

Extracting and purifying of genomic DNA
Genomic DNA from all isolates (n= 60) was extracted and purified by using Genomic DNA Extraction (Geneaid, USA), using manufacturer protocol, which can be summarized as follows:

Multiplex PCR
The presence of 16sRNA for S. aureus. 16sRNA for S. epidermidis genes and mecA in both species were detected by amplifying them as described by Arciola et al. [8].
mecA and 16sRNA for *S. aureus* and 16sRNA for *S. epidermidis* primers (Table 1) were provided in lyophilized form (Bioneer, Korea), dissolved in DNase free distilled water to give a final concentration of 100 pmol/µl as recommended by provider and stored in a freezer until use.

### Table 1: DNA primers used in the present study [8]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Id</th>
<th>Primers</th>
<th>Target gene</th>
<th>Amplicon size (pb)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SA1 (5'-AATCTTTGTCCATACGATATTCTTC ACG-3') SA2 (5'-CGT AATGAGATTTCCAGTAG ATATACAAACA-3')</td>
<td>16sRNA of <em>S. aureus</em></td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SE1 (5'-ATCAAAAGTTGGCAGACCTTTT C A-3') SE2 (5'-CAAAAGGGCCTGGAAGAAAAAT ATCA-3')</td>
<td>16sRNA of <em>S. epidermidis</em></td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MRS1 (5'-TAG AAA TGACTGAACGTCCG-3') MRS2 (5'-TTG CGA TCAATGTTAAGCT-3')</td>
<td>mecA</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Determination of Gentamicin minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC). Depending on microdilution method described by CLSI[9], different concentrations of Gentamicin (2 – 1024 µg/ml) were dissolved in Mueller-Hinton broth. The microtiter plate was incubated overnight at 37°C. Thereafter, the lowest concentration that inhibits bacterial growth was considered as the MIC.

Biofilm formation assay

Quantification of biofilm formation by *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* on abiotic surfaces was assessed as previously described by Nakao *et al.*, [10]. In brief: The wells of sterile 96-well U shaped-bottomed polystyrene microplates were filled with 200 µl of an overnight nutrient broth (bacterial concentration was adjusted to be equivalent to McFarland standard no. 0.5) before the plates were covered and incubated aerobically at 37°C for 24 h. Each bacterial isolate was tested in triplicate. Control wells were performed by adding bacteria-free nutrient broth. To visualize biofilms, the contents of the wells were aspirated and the wells washed three times with distilledwater to remove loosely adherent cells. The remaining attached bacteria were fixed with 200 µl methanol for 30 min. After drying in air, the wells were stained with 200 µl 0.1% crystal violet solution for 20 min at room temperature. Excess stain was rinsed off by placing the plate under running tap water. Thereafter, the plates were dried in a 37°C incubator for approximately 30 min to ensure they were completely dry. Subsequently, the adherent cells were resolublized with 200 µl absolute ethanol for 10 minute. Finally, the optical density of each well was obtained at 630 nm using microplate reader.

Classification summarized in Table 2 based on OD<sub>630</sub> values obtained for individual isolate of *Staphylococcus* spp. were used for the purpose of data simplification and calculation [11].

### Table 2: Classification of bacterial adherence by tissue culture plate method [11]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean OD&lt;sub&gt;630&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>Adherence Biofilm Formation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OD ≤ OD&lt;sub&gt;c&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Non-adherent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OD&lt;sub&gt;c&lt;/sub&gt; &lt; OD &lt; 2*OD&lt;sub&gt;c&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Weakly adherent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2<em>OD&lt;sub&gt;c&lt;/sub&gt; &lt; OD ≤ 4</em>OD&lt;sub&gt;c&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Moderately adherent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4*OD&lt;sub&gt;c&lt;/sub&gt; &lt; OD</td>
<td>Strongly adherent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OD<sub>c</sub> = average OD of negative control + (3 *SD of negative control)

### Competition experiments

**Bacterial preparation**

MRSA, MRSE, methicillin sensitive *S. aureus* (MSSA), and methicillin sensitive *S. epidermidis* (MSSE) cells were diluted to the desired concentration (1.5 × 10<sup>6</sup> CFU/ml) and validated by dilution plating in mannitol salt agar. Thereafter, equal volumes of each bacterial isolate in accordance to the following combinations were prepared: A) MRSA and MRSE, B) MRSA and MSSE, C) MSSA and MRSE, and D) MSSA and MSSE.

The aforementioned protocol for biofilm formation assay was adopted to form biofilm for each previously mentioned combination. However, Different pH values (6, 7, and 8), incubation temperature (10, 37, and 45°C) and starvation (culture medium was diluted 1:100 and 1:1000 with D. W.). Viable count was accomplished for each assay prior and post Gentamicin addition.

### Statistical analysis

Means were compared to each other via ANOVA and T test. Differences were considered significant when P ≤ 0.05.

### 3. Results and Discussion

**Bacterial isolation and identification**

In accordance to biochemical, morphological, and cultural as well as 16sRNA,20 coagulate producers and mannitol fermenters were identified as *S. aureus*; whereas the other 40
non-mannitol fermenters, non-hemolytic (gamma haemolysin), and coagulase negative were comprised as S. epidermidis (n = 10) and other Staphylococcus species (n = 30).

Numerous studies have investigated the isolation of staphylococci from diverse clinical specimens. Onanuga and Temedie [12] stated that nearly 33.3% of S. aureus isolates were isolated from 120 nares swabs. Babakir-Mina et al. [13] reported that S. aureus was isolated from 22% of patients attending Sulaimania burn hospital, and formed about 36% from burn specimens. In another work carried out by Vaez et al. [14] recorded nearly 30.8%, 26.5%, 22.7%, 10.8 and 9.2% of S. aureus isolates were isolated from urine, wound, blood, sputum, and abscess, respectively.

Concerning S. epidermidis, Eftekhar and Mirmohamadi [15] reported that 40% of isolates were isolated form blood; while 14% of isolates were recovered from urine specimens and another 14% from wound specimens. Nevertheless, similar percentages (8%) were recorded from intravascular catheter and exudate, and other unknown sources (16%). On the contrary, a study conducted by Diemand-Hernandez et al. [16], showed that 79.5% of S. aureus and 73.77% of CONS were detected in different sources.

Likewise, Gad et al. [17] found that out of 292 bacterial isolates collected from urine and catheters specimens, S. aureus and S. epidermidis represented 6.2%, 12%, respectively.

Whilst, Adesida et al. [18] reported that 14.0% S. aureus nasal colonization in medical students in Lagos, Nigeria. Chopra et al. [19] found that S. aureus comprised 31.11%; while CONS covered 13.33%. In spite of that, Rabelo et al. [20] collected 404 samples of 202 health professionals, in which 14.6% (59/404) were S. aureus isolates and 6.2% (25/404) were classified as S. epidermidis; while Onanuga and Onalapo [21] and Al-Geobory [22] declared that about 36% of 150 urine sample was identified as S. aureus. Pant and Rai's [23] findings revealed higher S. aureus nasal colonization rate (43.8%) in staffs of teaching hospital in Nepal.

These variations may be attributed to the characteristics of the population under study. A population with medication with antibiotics as at the time of sampling may yield a much lower prevalence of S. aureus while a population deal with hospital settings may yield a much higher prevalence because of the high number of infectious patients in that environment.

**Detection of methicillin resistance**

Cefoxitin (30 μg/disk) disk diffusion method was adopted to investigate the methicillin resistance to all staphylococcal isolates (n = 60). Markedly, variable methicillin resistance was noticed among Staphylococcus sp. The results revealed that 80% (16/20) of S. aureus, 80% (8/10) S. epidermidis, and 86.6% (26/30) other CONS isolates developed Methicillin resistance.

Infections because of MRSA are globally expanding problematic issue either inside or outside clinical settings. Therefore, it is very important for laboratories at epidemiological and clinical levels to distinguish MRSA from MSSA. The reason lying behind such distinguishing in not limited to picking suitable and efficient antibiotic treatment policy for the individual patient, but correspondingly to keep the transmission of MRSA under control [24].

It has been reported in literature that the results of cefoxitin disk diffusion methods highly compatible with PCR technique that detect the presence of meca more than do the results of oxacillin disk diffusion method. Given that, the specificity and sensitivity for detecting methicillin resistance for both methods (Ca. cefoxitin disk and PCR) are 100% [7, 25, 26].

Resistance to methicillin in Staphylococcus sp. is primarily mediated by the presence of penicillin-binding protein 2a, encoded by the meca gene. In certain MRSA strains, the meca gene is heterogeneously expressed in vitro [27].

A lot of local studies dealt with MRSA isolation. Among them a study done by Al-Hasani [28] demonstrated that 41/49 (83.7%) were MRSA and 30/37 (81%) were identified as Methicillin resistance coagulase negative staphylococci (MRCONS). Another local study reported that MRSE covered 84% [29]. Likewise, Babakir-Mina et al. [13] stated that among S. aureus positive cases, 88% were MRSA. Upon the results of Al-Dahbi and Al-Mathkury [30] MRSA constitutes about 94.3% among S. aureus isolates. Muhammad [31] revealed that 68% (49/72), 93% (26/28), and 92% (34/37) of S. aureus, S. epidermidis, and other CONS isolates developed Methicillin resistance.

Studies in Iran also paid attention to MRSA isolation, it has been noticed that the incidence MRSA in burn patients was ranging between 60% - 80% [32, 33, 34]. Similarly, in Isfahan, Iran, Khorvash [35] demonstrated that the prevalence of MRSA in nosocomial infections reached 67.2%. Diverse epidemiological factors like geographical location, health system proficiency in administrating infection control program have a crucial role in such noticed variability of MRSA prevalence. MRSA isolates were mostly isolated from wound infections (43%). For instance, [36] reported that MRSA covered around 33% in a burn center in USA [36].

The results of Al-Hasani [37] (using Methicillin disks (5μg/disk) revealed that from all 49 isolates, 41 isolates (83.7%) showed resistant to the Methicillin while 5 isolates (10.2%) were sensitive to the Methicillin and only 3 isolates (6.1%) were intermediate resistance. A study carried out by Al-Maliki [38] who showed that the rate of MRSA was 80.3% and the Methicillin sensitive S. aureus was 16.4% while the intermediate resistance covered 3.3%. Additionally the same author demonstrated that the rate of MRSE was 86.6% and the Methicillin sensitive S. epidermidis was 4.4% and S. epidermidis that intermediate resistance to the Methicillin was 8.8%.

When this study compared with the present study two important findings could be observed; the first one is the emergence increased in the Methicillin resistance
staphylococci (both COPS and CONS) strains and decreased of sensitive strains in the very short period of time in our country (Iraq). Additionally, this finding is agreed with many other studies and reports in the world that suggested over the last few decades, there has been an enormous increase and emergence in the prevalence of Methicillin resistance both COPS and CONS strains all over the world and such strains are prone to cause serious outbreaks [39, 40,41]. For instance; CA-MRSA infections have been reported in North America, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, United States and South Korea [42, 43].

The second important finding concluded from the present results, is that the rate of coagulase-negative staphylococci isolates that resistant to Methicillin were higher than the rate of Methicillin resistance coagulase-positive and this finding is agreed with many other studies that mention that S. epidermidis is more often resistant to antimicrobial drugs than S. aureus and resistance to Methicillin occurs in about 35% of S. aureus while occurs in approximately 75% of S. epidermidis isolates [44, 45]. Some studies mention that 90% of coagulase-negative staphylococci, mostly S. epidermidis, being Methicillin resistant [46, 47].

The variations are due to differences of local conditions, such as climate or microbial prevalence, but others are likely to be caused by differing prevention protocols, topical and systemic treatment of burn wounds, sampling regimens as well as study lengths [48].

Methicillin resistance of S. aureus remains to be a significant problem. Rapid and accurate determination of Methicillin resistance is vital for the establishment of successful treatment policy. Misdiagnosing this resistance leads to treatment failures and spread of infections with these resistant strains. This means that disk diffusion testing by using cefoxitin disk is far superior to most of the currently recommended phenotypic methods and is now an accepted method for the determination of MRSA by many authors and related centers including CLSI [49].

**Estimation of Minimal Inhibitory Concentration (MIC)**

This estimation was performed for four isolates, two S. aureus (MRSA and MSSA) isolates and two S. epidermidis (MRSE and MSSE) isolates. Different concentrations of Gentamicin (2 – 1024 µg/ml) were used, the break point of Gentamicin is ≥ 4µg/ml depending on CLSI[7].

Findings of this work revealed that all isolates were Gentamicin resistance (≥ 64µg/ml), hence sub-MIC (32 µg/ml) was used for further experiments.

**Biofilm assay**

The ability of S. aureus, S.epidermidis and other staphylococcus spp. biofilm producing isolates were evaluated using pre-sterilized 96-well polystyrene microtiter plates. In order to estimate biofilm degree, absorbance was determined at 630 nm by an aid of microtiter plate reader. Given that, absorbance values represented the degree of the biofilm thickness that formed by the studied isolates on the surface of the microtiter well. Obtained results were categorized into four groups based on limits summarized in Table 3.

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### Table 3: Biofilm degree based on estimated cut off value* of this study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Id</th>
<th>Biofilm degree</th>
<th>OD&lt;sub&gt;630&lt;/sub&gt; limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Non adherent</td>
<td>&lt; 0.043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Weak adherent</td>
<td>0.043 – 0.086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Moderate adherent</td>
<td>0.086 – 0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Strong adherent</td>
<td>≥ 0.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*cut off value= Mean of control OD<sub>630</sub> + 3*Standard deviation= 0.036 + 3*0.0025= 0.043

Regarding limits stated in Table 3, results of the present study revealed that out of 16 MRSA, 12 formed weak biofilm while 4 isolates formed mild biofilm. However, 2 MSSA produced weak biofilm and another two formed mild biofilm. Concerning S. epidermidis, two MRSE isolates formed weak biofilm; while six and two MSSE formed weak and mild biofilms, respectively. In regard to MRCONS, seven isolates formed weak biofilm and another seven also made mild biofilm. Additionally, one MSCONS formed mild biofilm. Noticeably, 11 MRCONS isolates and one MSCONS were unable to form biofilm. Nevertheless, no isolate has the ability to produce strong biofilm Table 4.

### Table 4: Biofilm forming degree of S. aureus, S. epidermidis and other CONS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Id</th>
<th>Isolate sp.</th>
<th>Methicillin susceptibility</th>
<th>Biofilm degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No Biofilm</td>
<td>Weak Biofilm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>S. aureus</td>
<td>MRSA</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>S. epidermidis</td>
<td>MRSE</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Other CONS</td>
<td>MRCONS</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MSCONS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CONS: coagulase negative staphylococci

A study performed by Muhammad [31] showed that 100% MRSA isolates were able to form weak biofilm; whereas, MRSE isolates couldn’t develop strong biofilm. Nevertheless, 96% and 4% of MRSE isolates formed weak and moderate biofilm, respectively.

In the study of Al-Dahbi [50], the biofilm-forming ability of S. aureus was evaluated for all isolates (106 isolates) by microtiter plates and the result revealed that 31%, 45%, and 22% of isolates were weakmild, and strong producers, respectively. Noticeably, 2% of the tested isolates were highly-strong producers.

Gad *et al.* [17] reported that the biofilm producing in both S. aureus and S. epidermidis produce high, moderate and weak biofilm for S. aureus (66.7%, 16.7 %, and 16.7%, respectively) and S. epidermidis (51.4%, 37.1%, and 11.4%, respectively).

The findings of this study was incompatible with a study achieved byGad *et al.* [51], that they stated the biofilm production assessed by microtiter plates MiP revealed 30 (90.9%) strains of S. aureus were biofilm positive and 19 strains (95%) of CONS were biofilm former. Quantitative biofilm production demonstrated that 22 (76.7%) of strains

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were strong biofilm producers, 8 (24.2%) strains were moderate biofilm producer, and 3 (9.1%) strains were non-biofilm producers. In CONS, 13 (65%) strains were strong biofilm producers, 6 (30%) moderate biofilm producers and one (5%) strain was non-biofilm producer.

Liduma et al. [52] suggested that the percentage of the biofilm producing strains was 47.6%. It is very close to the results that what was observed by Arciola et al. [8], who revealed that 46% of isolates were biofilm producers. Furthermore, in a study of Oliveira and Cunha [53] among 100 isolates studied, 35 (35%) of them were classified as weakly adherent and 46 (46%) as strongly adherent, for a total of 81 (81%) positive isolates and 19 (19%) negative isolates.

Detection of mecA gene and 16sRNA for S. aureus and 16sRNA for S. epidermidis

Results depicted in Figure 1 revealed that 20 isolates of S. aureus and 10 isolates of S. epidermidis were confirmed by 16s rRNA amplification. Nearly 80% (16/20) of S. aureus isolates, 80% (8/10) of S. epidermidis, and 86.6% (26/30) of other CONS isolates were mecA positive. Noticeably, the result of PCR completely matched those resulted from cefoxitin disk diffusion method.

Most of staphylococcal isolates (83.3%) of the present study appeared to be resistant to cefoxitin (alternative to methicillin). Such findings are in agreement with Fey et al. [54] who stated that 81% of S. aureus were MRSA, while Al-Geobory [22] found that 90.9% of S. aureus isolates were resistant to methicillin. Additionally, Jain et al. [55] observed about 75.3% of isolates were methicillin resistant. Yet, these observed differences might be due to the variation in the geographic area, sources of clinical specimens, genetic background and the collection site of isolates. The reason behind continuous increasing in resistant to β-lactam antibiotics is caused by the overuse or misuse of these antibiotics and by the use of poor quality antibiotics. It also results from natural genetic changes, or mutations, within the organisms that cause diseases.

Bockstael and van Aerschot [56] have been describe four major mechanisms of resistance; Target site alterations, such as changes to the penicillin-binding protein, are common, inactivation of antimicrobials, as by penicillinases or the new carbapenemases, is often seen, Prevention of antimicrobial access to their targets by changing the cell wall permeability that denies access to antimicrobials during the course of therapy and Finally, newly described efflux mechanisms pump the antimicrobial out of the cell before it can reach its target site.

Nevertheless, several studies have shown that resistance in bacteria also acquired by a mutation and acquisition. Acquisition may be passed vertically by selection to daughter cells or horizontally by transfer of resistance genes between strains and species. Exchange of genes is possible by transformation, transduction or conjugation [57].
dominance (P < 0.05) in all species combinations at all tested conditions.

Table 5: Effect of Gentamicin* on Biofilm cell viability at pH 7 and 10°C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species combinations</th>
<th>Without Gentamicin (× 10 CFU/ml)</th>
<th>With Gentamicin (× 10 CFU/ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. aureus</td>
<td>S. epidermidis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSA and MRSE</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>Undetectable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSA and MSSE</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSA and MRSE</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSA and MSSE</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1294</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gentamicin was added 32µg/ml (subMIC)

Markedly, biofilm degree was highly affected (P ≤ 0.05) by Gentamicin (Figure 2).

Table 6: Effect of Gentamicin* on Biofilm cell viability at pH 7 and 37°C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species combinations</th>
<th>Without Gentamicin (× 10 CFU/ml)</th>
<th>With Gentamicin (× 10 CFU/ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. aureus</td>
<td>S. epidermidis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSA and MRSE</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSA and MSSE</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>1018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSA and MRSE</td>
<td>25724</td>
<td>2868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSA and MSSE</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gentamicin was added 32µg/ml (subMIC)

Competition experiments

Given that the numbers of biofilm cells have dramatically decrease to undetectable limits nearly at all tested conditions (Tables 5 to 11), it can be concluded that Gentamicin has a significant (P < 0.05) impact on viability of cells inside the biofilm. In general, S. epidermidis showed a noticeable

Figure 1: Agarose gel electrophoresis analysis of mecA gene (154bp) and 16sRNA for S. aureus (108bp) and 16sRNA for S. epidermidis (124bp). Ladder denotes to 100 pb DNA ladder. Detection was accomplished on agarose gel (2.5%) at 75 V for 1.5 hour, stained with ethidium bromide and visualized on a UV transilluminator documentation system.

Nevertheless, at 37°C, MRSA and MSSA outnumbered MRSE and MSSE, respectively (Tables 6). However, Gentamicin has decreased the biofilm thickness (P ≤ 0.05) in exception for MRSA and MSSE coexistence, in which biofilm thickness increased insignificantly (P ≥ 0.05) as it is depicted in Figure 3.

Figure 2: Effect of Gentamicin (32µg/ml) on Biofilm at pH 7 and 10°C

Figure 3: Effect of Gentamicin (32µg/ml) on Biofilm at pH 7 and 37°C
At 45°C, a marked dominance of *S. epidermidis* over *S. aureus* was noticed (Table 7). Moreover, biofilm thickness was affected (P ≤ 0.05) by the presence of Gentamicin as it is depicted in Figure 4.

**Table 7**: Effect of Gentamicin* on Biofilm cell viability at pH 7 and 45°C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species combinations</th>
<th>Without Gentamicin (× 10 CFU/ml)</th>
<th>With Gentamicin (× 10 CFU/ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>S. aureus</em></td>
<td><em>S. epidermidis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSA and MRSE</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSA and MSSE</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSA and MRSE</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSA and MSSE</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gentamicin was added 32µg/ml (subMIC)*

In Gentamicin free medium, MRSA and MSSA overnumbered (P < 0.05) MSSE when they incubated at pH 6. Whereas, when Gentamicin was added, MRSA overnumbered MRSE in addition to numbers of cells is highly reduced post Gentamicin addition (Table 8). Evidently, biofilms formed by all combinations were highly influenced (P < 0.05) by the presence of Genamicin as it is illustrated in Figure 5.

**Table 8**: Effect of Gentamicin* on Biofilm cell viability at pH 6 and 37°C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species combinations</th>
<th>Without Gentamicin (× 10 CFU/ml)</th>
<th>With Gentamicin (× 10 CFU/ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>S. aureus</em></td>
<td><em>S. epidermidis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSA and MRSE</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSA and MSSE</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSA and MRSE</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSA and MSSE</td>
<td>1056</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gentamicin was added 32µg/ml (subMIC)*
Once again, at pH 8, *S. epidermidis* had a superiority ($P \leq 0.05$) in biofilm over *S. aureus* with and without Gentamicin addition (Table 9). However, Gentamicin highly affected ($P \leq 0.05$) biofilm thickness as shown in Figure 6 and cell numbers (Table 9).

**Table 9:** Effect of Gentamicin* on Biofilm cell viability at pH 8 and 37°C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species combinations</th>
<th>Without Gentamicin ($\times 10$ CFU/ml)</th>
<th>With Gentamicin ($\times 10$ CFU/ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>S. aureus</em></td>
<td><em>S. epidermidis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSA and MRSE</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSA and MSSE</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSA and MRSE</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>1055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSA and MSSE</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gentamicin was added 32µg/ml (subMIC)

When biofilm was starved (1:100), MRSA was in greater number ($P < 0.05$) than MRSE in Gentamicin free medium; however, in the presence of Gentamicin, *S. epidermidis* numbers were more than those of *S. aureus* (Table 10). Gentamicin reduced the biofilm thickness in all species combination (Figure 7).

**Table 10:** Effect of Gentamicin* on starved** Biofilm cell viability at pH 7 and 37°C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species combinations</th>
<th>Without Gentamicin ($\times 10$ CFU/ml)</th>
<th>With Gentamicin ($\times 10$ CFU/ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>S. aureus</em></td>
<td><em>S. epidermidis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSA and MRSE</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSA and MSSE</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSA and MRSE</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSA and MSSE</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gentamicin was added 32µg/ml (subMIC); **Brain Heart Infusion at 1:100 dilution.
But when biofilm was starved at 1:1000, *S. epidermidis* exceeded *S. aureus* in all species combinations except for MSSA; which hadtopped (P < 0.05) MRSE in the presence of Gentamicin (Table 11). In regard to biofilm thickness, Gentamicin reduced thickness of all biofilms in exception for MRSA and MRSE (Figure 8).

### Table 11: Effect of Gentamicin* on starved** Biofilm cell viability at pH 7 and 37°C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species combinations</th>
<th>Without Gentamicin (× 10 CFU/ml)</th>
<th>With Gentamicin (× 10 CFU/ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>S. aureus</em></td>
<td><em>S. epidermidis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSA and MRSE</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSA and MSSE</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSA and MRSE</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSA and MSSE</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>1062</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gentamicin was added 32µg/ml (subMIC);**Brain Heart Infusion at 1:1000 dilution.

The dominance of *S. epidermidis* over *S. aureus* reflects the ability of *S. epidermidis* to adapt and overcome the adverse conditions on the expense of *S. aureus*. Perhaps, it possesses colonizing factors or other determinants enable them to compete successfully other microorganisms which might found in vicinity.

Sato et al., [58] stated that MRSA displayed a lowered surface electronegativity alongside with a shortage in teichoic acids amount. Even though the physicochemical features of such surfaces could hypothetically affect adhesion.

Iwase et al. [59] reported that the serine protease Esp secreted by *S. epidermidis* have inhibited the biofilm formation of *S. aureus* as well as nasal colonization. Moreover, purified Esp has the ability to destroy the pre-existing *S. aureus* biofilms. Sugimoto et al. [60] demonstrated that Esp degraded certain proteins found in the biofilm matrix and cell wall of *S. aureus*. Additionally Esp developed an ability to degrade colonization factors, such as fibronectin-binding protein A and protein A. Furthermore, Esp selectively degraded many host receptors of *S. aureus* (e.g., vitronectin, fibrinogen, and fibronectin).

Burmbolle et al.[61] demonstrated that synergistic increases in biofilm mass in mixed- versus single-species biofilms. However, Macleod and Stickler [62] specifically investigated a mixed culture of *Proteus mirabilis* and *P. aeruginosa* in catheter biofilms, and they found minimal antagonism between the two species.

In a study achieved by Varposhti et al. [63], *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, Acinetobacter baumannii, and *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* were investigated togetherand inter-species communication among them, comprising some secreted factors (e.g., proteins, quorum-sensing molecules, secondarymetabolites, and...
carbohydrates), which affect geneexpression, physicalcontact, the production of antimicrobials, metabolic cooperation and competition, maylead to improved biofilm formation. The precise mechanism ofsynergism among these species is unknown. However, one or more of the interactions stated above may haveoccurred.

Lehman and Donlan [64] stated that the numbers of biofilm-associated *P. aeruginosa* and *P. mirabilis* were not affected by the presence of the other species at the 2-h, 24-h, and 48-h time points. The elimination of *P. aeruginosa* by 72 h in the two-species catheter reactors, regardless of phage treatment, was likely driven by the high pH that developed between 48 and 72 h due to *P. mirabilis* urease activity, as evidenced by *P. aeruginosa* growth inhibition in medium with pH 10. However, the high pH did not appear to inhibit lytic activities for either the *P. mirabilis* or *P. aeruginosa* phages in our catheter model, suggesting that phage application in indwelling urinary catheters with high pH conditions might be feasible.

References


Blood culture isolates in paediatric patients and antimicrobial resistance patterns. I.J.P.D. 8:7-14


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