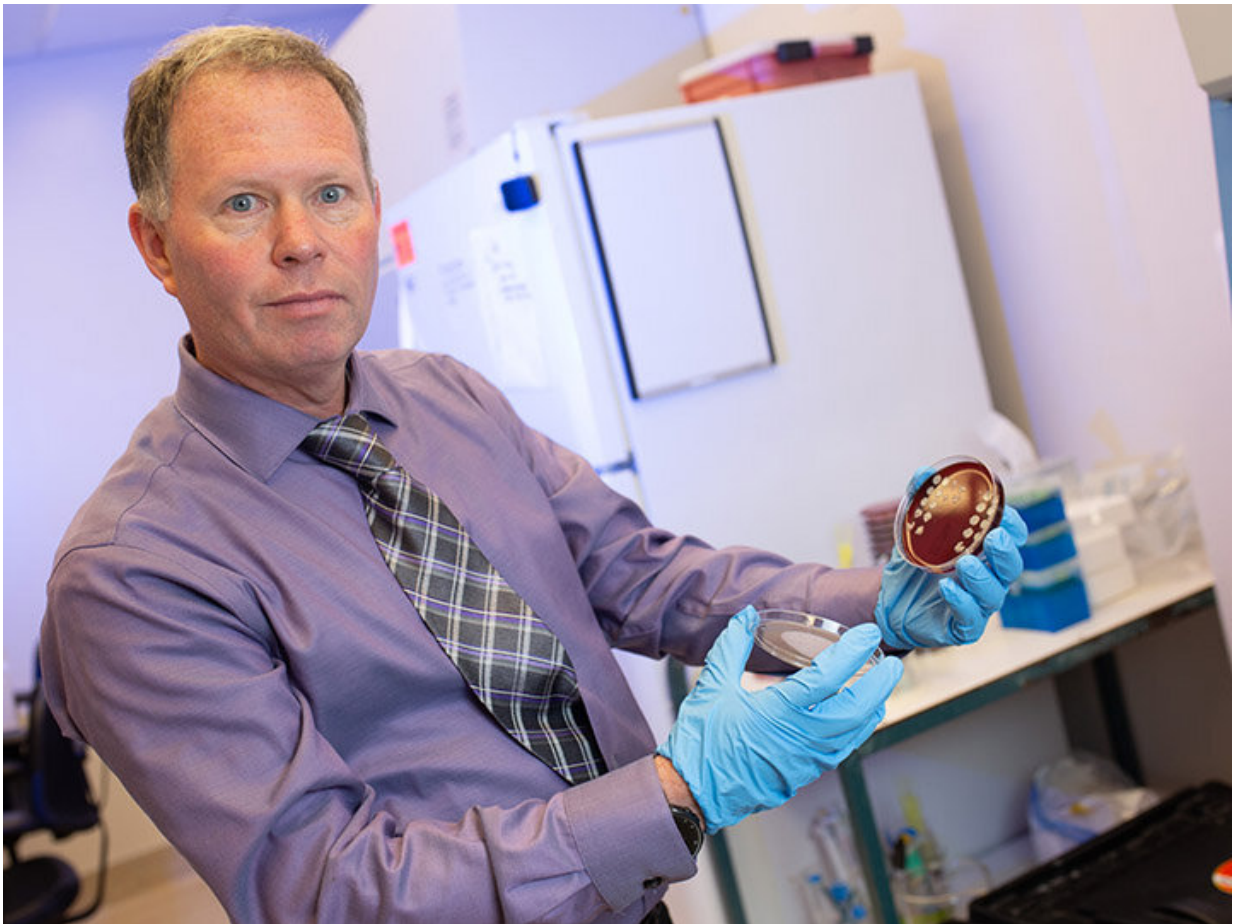


Hospital disinfectants struggling to kill C. diff bacteria colonies

November 6 2019, by Laurie Fickman



University of Houston professor of pharmacy, Kevin Garey, reports that no disinfectant can completely eliminate C. diff within biofilms. Credit: University of Houston

The deadly and notoriously stubborn superbug, *Clostridioides difficile* (*C. diff*), is putting up a winning fight against hospital-grade disinfectants meant to kill it, according to results of a new study published in the *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy* journal of the American Society for Microbiology. The *C. diff* bacterium causes inflammation of the colon with symptoms ranging from diarrhea to life-threatening sepsis and is most common among the elderly in hospitals or other health care facilities.

"We found no disinfectant was able to completely eliminate *C. difficile* embedded within biofilms, although we did note differences among disinfectants," reports Kevin Garey, professor of pharmacy practice at the University of Houston and chair of the College of Pharmacy Department of Pharmacy Practice and Translational Research. Garey was the project's principal investigator. The paper was the doctoral thesis of first author, Tasnuva Rashid, of the University of Texas School of Public Health.

Overall, Clorox, Cidex OPA, and Virex were most effective at killing *C. diff* spores. Clorox and OPA were also effective at killing total vegetative cell growth, the cellular stage responsible for causing infections. Virex was found to be ineffective against vegetative cell growth in biofilms. Clorox and Virex were most effective in reducing biomass followed by Nixall, Cidex OPA and Vital oxide.

No previous studies have investigated chemical disinfection of *C. diff* spores embedded in biofilms. For the project, five unique *C. diff* strains, embedded in three different [biofilm](#) types grown for 72 or 120 hours, were exposed to seven different hospital disinfectants.

Bacteria can grow on almost any surface and forms a complex biofilm, like a "suit of armor," as Garey described it, where it can survive and thrive—think of slime inside an old garden hose or plaque on your

teeth—biofilms both. More devastating biofilms form on [medical devices](#) like catheters or injection ports, giving bacteria [direct access](#) to a patient.

In the center of a biofilm, a spot exists without oxygen, an attractive locale for the anaerobic *C. diff* spore, which dies when it touches oxygen. Rashid was able to get a spore to germinate and replicate itself within a biofilm while exposed to an oxygen-rich environment.

"This study helps explain why *C. diff* is so hard to eradicate from the environment and demonstrates the ability of these spores to be so omnipresent and self-propagate in the environment," said Garey.

The survival of *C. diff* in hospitals and nursing homes is especially hazardous. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that within a month of diagnosis, one in 11 people over age 65 died of a health care-associated *C. diff* infection. Garey reports that approximately 1% of all people over age 80, whether sick or not, will die of a *C. diff* infection.

Garey said future research could include improving existing cleansers. "Clorox is the best we have but is still quite caustic to the environment. There is likely a future where we could improve upon it to make an even more superior disinfectant to fight deadly superbugs."

More information: Tasnuva Rashid et al, Activity of Hospital Disinfectants against Vegetative Cells and Spores of *Clostridioides difficile* Embedded in Biofilms, *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy* (2019). [DOI: 10.1128/AAC.01031-19](https://doi.org/10.1128/AAC.01031-19)

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