Full Length Research Paper

Bacterial adherence: the role of serum and wound fluid

Yah, S. C.¹*, Haruna, T.², Enabulele, I. O.² and Yusuf E. O.²

¹Department of Biological Sciences, College of Science and Technology, Covenant University, Km 10 Idiroko Road, PMB 1023 Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria.
²Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria.

Accepted 24 July, 2008

Bacteria are known to initiate wound infections and have been found associated with wound infections. The purpose of this study was to investigate the bacterial adherence potential (BAP) wounds. The bacteria used were Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Proteus mirabilis, Escherichia coli and Staphylococcus aureus isolated from infected wounds and assayed for their adherence ability using wound fluid and serum. The BAP were achieved by exposing the pathogens to freshly excised wounds. The adhered bacteria were then eluded and quantified using log (CFU/cm²) on Mueller Hinton Agar per cm² of tissue.

The results indicated that wound fluid and serum has a remarkable bacterial adherence potential (BAP) when exposed to freshly injured wounds as when compared to distilled water and no agent.

Key words: Bacteria wound, adherence, wound fluid, serum.

INTRODUCTION

Wound infection is recognized as a prominent route of bacterial infections. Many bacterial agents are known to cause wound infections (Yah et al., 2004a, 2004b). Initial injury to the skin triggers coagulation and an acute inflammatory response followed by cell recruitment, proliferation, and matrix synthesis. Disruption in any of these stages of the healing response can either delay or significantly impair wound healing (Richard et al., 2005; Norbury and Kiewetter, 2007).

According to Mertz et al. (1987), the delay in eukaryotic wound healing is the attachment and invasion of bacteria to the surface of the wounded skin. The attachment involves interactions between components of bacterial cell wall and complementary receptors on the host cell surfaces (Beachey, 1983; Chhatwal et al., 1990). The pili and fimbriae on gram negative bacteria and fimbriae on Gram positive bacteria allow the bacteria to adhere to the host tissues (Mertz et al., 1987; Simpson et al., 1982). Fibronectin on mammalian cell has been reported to be one of the components mediating adherence of staphylococci and streptococci to various cell types of the host (Chhatwal et al., 1990; Mosher, 1984).

The development of these bacterial infections depends on the amount of the initial bacterial inoculum and the systemic and local defense mechanisms (Prescott et al., 2006). An acute wound becomes chronic when it fails to heal properly at the appropriate time (Yah et al., 2004a). To better understand the dissemination and pathogenesis of bacterial wound infection, we attempted to potentiate the adherence of bacteria to wounds using serum and fluid. This is because, newly wounded or incised or burned tissues, when infected show a rapid oozing of fluid and serum from the infected wound site. There is a dearth of accessible information regarding bacterial virulence factors associated with serum and wound fluid as natural mediators of bacterial adherence potential (BAP) to wound surfaces. The purpose of this study was to investigate the BAP of common isolates from wounds in the presence of wound agents.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bacterial strains and selection of isolates for analysis

The following four bacterial strains were obtained from wound samples and used for the study: Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Proteus mirabilis, Escherichia coli and Staphylococcus aureus. The swabs of wound samples were obtained randomly from routine specimens from different infected sites of patient’s wounds attending University of Benin Teaching Hospital (UBTH). These samples...
Figures 1 and 2. Wounded portion of the animal.

Figure 3. Collection of wound fluid.

were inoculated aerobically on sterile glucose broth, nutrient agar, blood agar, Eosin methylene blue, Mannitol salt agar, MacConkey agar, and chocolate agar at 37°C for 24 to 48 h. The colonies of each representative isolates were then characterized using standard bacteriological methods (morphologically and biochemically). The isolates were confirmed by gram stain, motility, nitrate reduction, catalase, coagulase, oxidase, citrate test, bile solubility test, pigment formation, hydrogen sulfite test, fruity odor, growth at 42°C, DNase, hemolysin production and sugar fermentation (Cowan and Steel, 1993). They were further sub-cultured and stored on nutrient agar slants at 4°C for further analysis. The isolates to be used for the analysis were serially diluted and standardized into 0.5 McFarland turbidity (1 x 10^5 CFU/ml).

Experimental animals

Ten American Landrace young piglets, 3 - 6 months old, weighing approximately 5 to 6 kilogram each, were bought from a reputable farm in Benin City (Dewtiz Farm Ltd, Benin, Nigeria) Edo State, Nigeria and quarantined for 10 days in the University of Benin animal house before initiating for the study. The animals were fed on growers marsh feed (Topfeeds Mills Ltd, Sapele, Nigeria) by Johvet Vet Clinic Benin City throughout the course of the experiment. Water was given ad libitum and they were housed in iron steel cages (1 piglet per cage) with 12 h light and dark periods. The animals were certified by Johvet Vet Clinic and performed with approval of the animal care and use committee in Nigeria.

Wounding experiments

The hair was shaved from the back of each animal (from the thoracic to the lumbar vertebrae region) using a sterile scalpel blade (Wuxian Metical Blade Factory, Shanghai). The shaved portion was then washed with a non-antibiotic soap (Joy Soap, PZ Nigeria Ltd) using distill running water before wounding. The animals were anesthetized with an intramuscular injection of Ketamine hydrochloride 13 mg/ml (Kamala Overseas, Marine Drive Mumbai) and supported with localized nerve block injection using lidocaine 2% (Kamala Overseas, Marine Drive Mumbai, India). With the use of an adjustable surgical incision set (Kepro Veterinary, Holland), sterile scalpel blade and measuring ruler, rectangular partial thickness wounds measuring 3 mm by 4 mm and 0.3 mm deep were made in the para-veterbral and thoracic area of the animal. The wounds were separated from one another by 4 cm bands of wounds with the use of adjustable surgical incision set to cut depth of 0.3 mm and 10 strips of skin (3 cm long, 3 cm wide and 0.3 mm deep) were excised from the animals (Figures 1 and 2). The excised skins were then placed in separate plates containing Mueller Hinton Agar (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, Mich USA) with the epidermal side up, while the dermal side was in contact with the agar. Within 2 h of excision, the dermal side of the excised skin was glued to a clean non-greasy microscopic slide using cyanoacrylate glue (Aron Techno Company, Osaka, Japan). A sterile plain tube with inside diameter 10 mm, height 1 cm cut to size, cyanoacrylate glue was attached on the epidermal side. This tube encloses the rectangular wound surface to form a well. The experiment was performed according to the modification of Mertz et al. (1987).

Wound fluid

The wound fluid was collected by the modification of Mertz et al. (1987). To obtain the wound fluid 12 full thickness 15 mm punch biopsies were made on the paraveterbral and thoracic areas on one side of the animals. Benzoïn was placed on the normal skin around the biopsy sites and covered with polyurethane occlusive dressing (Tegaderm; 3 M, St. Paul, Minn, USA). The animals were loosely wrapped with bandages and dressed with nylon as shown in Figure 3. After 24 h, the accumulated wound fluid was recovered from beneath occlusive dressing by inserting a 5 ml syringe needle through the dressing into the biopsy site and aspirating the fluid.

The fluid was then placed in sterile eppendorf tubes. The fluid was then centrifuged in a micro-centrifuge (2000 Hambrg 63- Germany) at 12,000 g for 30 s. The pure wound fluid was then aspirated and stored in sterile eppendorf tubes for further analysis.

Serum

The serum was collected both by venipuncture and at the wounded sites into eppendorf tubes and centrifuged in a micro-centrifuge (2000 Hambrg 63- Germany) at 12,000 g for 30 s. The serum was
then aspirated and stored in sterile eppendorf tubes for further analysis.

**Wound treatment and adhesion essay**

To determine the effect of wound fluid and serum on bacterial adherence, 0.5 ml of either wound fluid or serum and distilled water (control) was added to the wells containing the wound. The fourth well did not contain any of the above agents (NA). The wounded skins were exposed to the above agents for 1 h before challenging with 0.2 ml of bacterial suspension of serially diluted standardized 0.5 McFarland turbidity (1 x 10^8 CFU/ml) without removing the wound fluid, serum, distilled water and into the well without no agents (NA). The samples were then incubated for another 1 h at 35°C in a shaker 40 rpm (Flash Shaker Stuart, England). The non adhered bacteria were removed by washing the wells with distilled water by vortexing the specimen using an auto-vortex (Stuart Mixer-Great Britain) for 3 to 5 s repeatedly 3 times. The non adhered cells were carefully aspirated.

**Quantitation**

The adhered bacteria cells to the wounded tissues were determined by removing a 6 mm punch biopsy from the center of the wounds carefully. The biopsy tissue was placed in a sterile mortar containing 10 ml of distilled water. The tissue was then minced with a mortar pestle to facilitate the elution of the bacteria cells from the tissues. The homogenized tissues was serially diluted and inoculated into Oxoid-Mueller-Hinton agar (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, Mich, USA) plates by pour plating method. The agar plates were then incubated for 24 h at 35°C. The colony forming unit (CFU) was then determined and the number of bacteria adhered per area of wounded skin was calculated and the results reported as CFU/cm^2 area.

**Statistical analysis**

The wound fluid, serum, distilled and no agent (NA) results were analyzed using the Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test, and repeated measures ANOVA was used for wound area data. The probability value reflects a difference from zero; consistent with log_{10} = 0, P values < 0.05 were considered significant.

**RESULTS**

In an effort to improve and standardize the factors that contribute to BAP to wounds, four bacterial species commonly isolated from wounds in our community were used for this study. The results reveal that BAP to wounds is widely distributive and not specific to the factors used as shown in Figures 4a to 4d. The adherence concentration of *P. aeruginosa* in wound fluid ranged from 6.26 log (CFU/cm^2) to 9.60 log (CFU/cm^2) and from 6.23 log (CFU/cm^2) to 9.45 log (CFU/cm^2) in serum. In distilled water it ranged from 3.23 log (CFU/cm^2) to 5.53 log (CFU/cm^2) and 3.11 log (CFU/cm^2) to 5.32 log (CFU/cm^2) as shown in Figure 4a. The results showed a very significant difference between (p<0.01) the adherence capabilities of *P. aeruginosa* in serum and No agent (NA) likewise between wound fluid and No agent (NA) to wounds (p<0.01). The significant differenc-
Figure 4a. Effect of wound agents on the adherence ability of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

Figure 4b. Effect of wound agents on the adherence ability of *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Figure 4c. Effect of wound agents on the adherence ability of *Proteus* species.
and distilled water (p<0.05) and between wound fluid and distilled water (p<0.01) (Figure 4d). There were no significant results (p>0.05) between E. coli potential attachment in the presence of distilled water and no agent (NA) as well as between serum and wound fluid (p>0.05) to wound.

**DISCUSSION**

Studies however, have shown that there is a synergy between wound agents and microbial adhesion and penetration into wounds (Mertz et al., 1987; Chhatwal et al., 1990). These microorganisms express a blind of multiple effects during wound injury resulting into wound infection. These biologic effects are distributed within the bacterial cells and the host wound tissues itself where they may exert similar enzyme-substrate like affinity. In this study we tested the ability of P. aeruginosa, P. mirabilis, E. coli and S. aureus commonly isolated from wounds to freshly injured wounds in the presence of wound fluid, serum, distilled water and no agent (NA) and tried to correlate their adherence ability with the microbial density. The study however, exposed the detrimental association between wound agents and microorganisms commonly isolated from wounds.

Our results also showed a significant difference between wound fluid and distilled water/no agent (NA) and between serum and distilled water/no agent (NA) in the attachment capability of bacterial isolates to wounds. This, therefore, showed that wound fluid and serum encourage the adherence of bacterial isolates commonly encountered in our community to wounds. As shown in Figure 4a, P. aeruginosa showed a very significant difference between (P<0.01) the adherence properties of P. aeruginosa in the presence of serum and no agent (NA) likewise between wound fluid and no agent (NA) to wounds. In the presence of P. aeruginosa to wounds a significant difference was found to vary between serum and distilled water (P<0.01) and between wound fluid and distilled water (P<0.05). A similar result was also obtained with E. coli as shown in Figure 4d. The same trends were found in Proteus and S. aureus (Figures 4b, 4c). This however, contradicts the earlier reports of Mertz et al. (1987) that wound fluid and serum prevent the attachment of P. aeruginosa to wounded skin. Other researchers have shown that serum and wound fluid can cause bacterial cell lysis (Prescott et al., 2006; Bercovici et al., 1975). The lysis ability may occur when the host has sufficiently built up antibodies ready to counteract the mediating process of the bacteria attachment event. In the presence study, by the time of initiating the attachment process for the experiment, has not produced enough antibodies. Secondly, the tissues were excised from the host and placed in Mueller Hinton Agar for the experiment. Thirdly, the course of infection by various pathogens varies within isolates before an infection can be established. The serum, wound fluid, no agent (NA) and distilled water in this study had no bactericidal action. The experimental animals were not inoculated with the pathogens prior to the wounding process.

The results also correlated with those earlier reported by Chhatwal et al. (1990) that increase in bacterial concentration increases the adherence capability of the bacteria to wounds. This therefore, shows that bacterial adherence to debilitated host tissues is dose dependent as revealed by the presence results. This was similar to those earlier reported by Toy et al. (1985) that increasing the concentration of fibronectin caused an increase in the attachment of S. aureus to fibrin thrombi. Fibronectin is a glycoprotein found in the blood and in the extracellular matrix connective tissues (Stites et al., 1987).
The results also showed that bacteria adhere to wounds with different affinity (Figures 4a to 4d). The adherence properties of *S. aureus* showed a significant difference between (P<0.05) the presence of serum and no agent (NA) likewise between wound fluid and no agent (NA) to wounds. The same significant difference was also observed between serum and distilled water (P<0.05) and between wound fluid and distilled water (P<0.05). On the other hand there were no statistically significant differences between (p> 0.05) the bacteria attachment potential in distilled water and no agent (NA) as well as between serum and wound fluid (p> 0.05) to wound. The lack of appreciable differences between wound fluid and serum was due to the fact that the two wound agents do have potential ability to promote bacterial attachment to freshly injured wounds while the distilled water and no agent (NA) do not have enhanced factors necessary to promote BAP to wounds.

**Conclusion**

The results generally gave a high density of BAP in wound fluid and serum as compared to distilled water and no agent (NA). This predicted the presence of chemical elements in these substances capable of enhancing microbial attachment to freshly injured wounds. With the presence results, the findings therefore, augment the fact that the two wound agents do have potential ability to promote bacterial attachment to freshly injured wounds while the distilled water and no agent (NA) do not have enhanced factors necessary to promote BAP to wounds.

**REFERENCES**
