In vitro activity of a commercial otological solution containing a novel antimicrobial peptide on 30 clinical isolates of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* from canine otitis

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INTRODUCTION

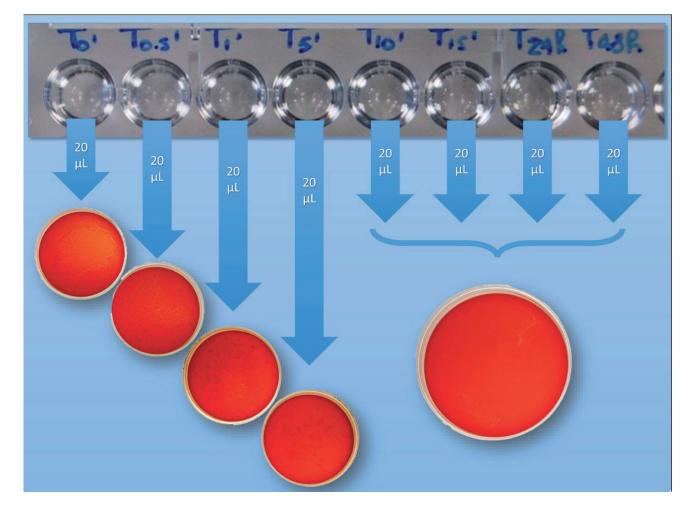
In dogs, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (PA) infections frequently present as an acute suppurative otitis, with severe inflammation, ulceration, discomfort and pain. This can be a therapeutic challenge that needs new effective treatment.

Objective

Aim of this study was to evaluate the *in vitro* antimicrobial activity of a commercial otological solution (Peptivet[®] oto sol., ICF, Cremona, Italy) containing 0.02% chlorhexidine digluconate (CLX), 0.4% Tris, 0.1% EDTA and 0.5 µg/ml of the antimicrobial peptide AMP2041 on PA from canine otitis.

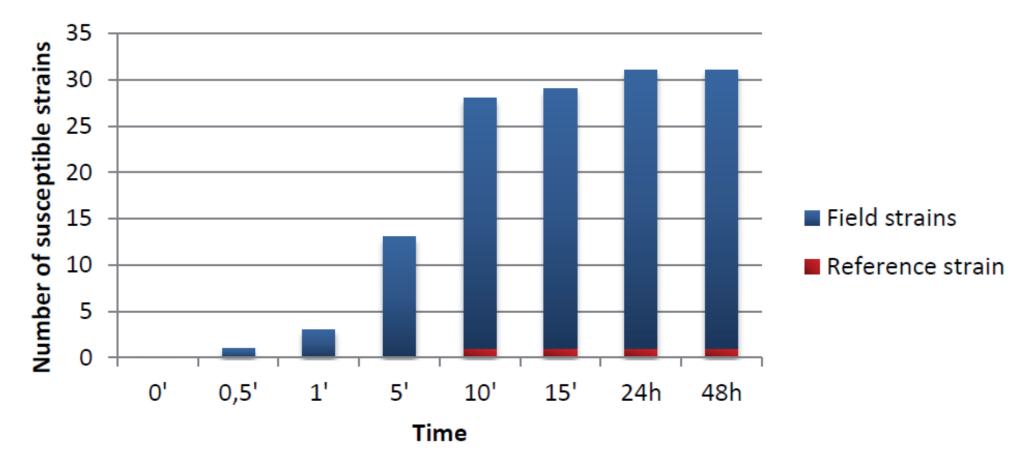
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Minimal bactericidal concentrations (MBCs) were evaluated by broth microdilution. Standardized bacterial suspensions were incubated with different concentrations of the test solution at pH8 and 37° C for 30 min and then spread-plated for colony forming unit (CFU) counts. The dynamics of bacterial killing were evaluated with time-kill curves obtained with undiluted product and at MBC for each strain by aliquoting and plating 20 µl of the bacterial suspension for CFU counts at fixed intervals (30 sec, 1, 5, 10, 15 min, 24h and 48h).



Complete bactericidal activity was observed after 48 hours for all strains of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

The MBC was 1:32 for 1/30 strains and 1:64 for 29/30 strains. The geometric average was 1:62.54, equivalent to a concentration of 0.0003% CLX/0.0064% Tris/0.0016% EDTA/0.008 µg/ml AMP2041. The time-kill assays with the undiluted product showed complete bactericidal effect within 5 min for all isolates, while at MBC this effect was reached within 10 min for 28/30 isolates. Complete bactericidal activity was observed after 48 hours for all strains.



Time Kill assay at MBC values

CONCLUSIONS: The product shows fast, complete and long-lasting antimicrobial activity against a panel of 30 PA clinical isolates from canine otitis.



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In vitro antimicrobial activity of a commercial shampoo (Peptivet® shampoo) containing chlorhexidine, Tris-EDTA and a novel antimicrobial peptide (AMP2041)

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INTRODUCTION

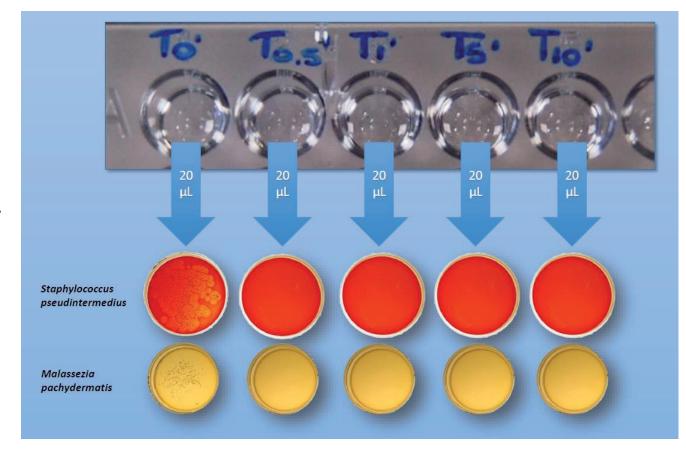
Cutaneous infections are frequently present in dogs due to bacteria and/or yeasts. The presence of new antimicrobials could help to reduce the use of antibiotics and antifungal drugs.

Objective

Aim of this study was to evaluate the *in vitro* antimicrobial activity of a commercial shampoo (Peptivet[®] shampoo, ICF, Cremona, Italy) containing 0.08% chlorhexidine digluconate (CLX), Tris 1.6%, EDTA 0.4%, isopropyl alcohol 2.5% and 2 µg/ml of antimicrobial peptide AMP2041 on bacterial and fungal reference strains involved in canine cutaneous infections.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The dynamics of bacterial killing was evaluated with product diluted 1:4 with sterile water to simulate field conditions. The product so diluted has been incubated with the standardized suspensions of E. coli ATCC25922, Pseudomonas aeruginosa ATCC27853, Proteus mirabilis ATCC14153, Staphylococcus aureus ATCC25923, MRSA ATCC43300, Staphylococcus pseudintermedius ATCC49444, Streptococcus canis ATCC20715, Malassezia pachydermatis ATCC14522 and Candida albicans ATCC10231. At fixed intervals (30 sec, 1, 5, 10 min) 20 µl of suspension were plated for CFU counts.



Time-kill assay obtained with the product diluted 1:4 showed complete microbicidal effect at 30 sec for Stahylococcus pseudintermedius and at 1 min for Malassezia pachydermatis

RESULTS

Time-kill assay obtained with the product diluted 1:4 showed complete microbicidal effect at 30 sec for E. coli, P. aeruginosa, S. aureus, MRSA, S. pseudintermedius, S. canis and Candida albicans reference strains. The fungicidal effect was complete at 1 min for Malassezia pachydermatis ATCC14522, while the bactericidal effect for Proteus mirabilis ATCC14153 was complete within 5 min.

Bacterial Strains	Time (min)							
	0'	0,5'	1'	5'	10'			
Escherichia coli	0	100	100	100	100			
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	0	100	100	100	100			
Proteus mirabilis	0	96,8	98,8	100	100			
Staphylococcus aureus	0	100	100	100	100			
MRSA	0	100	100	100	100			
Staphylococcus pseudointermedius	0	100	100	100	100			
Streptococcus canis	0	100	100	100	100			
Malassezia pachydermatis	0	99,4	100	100	100			
Candida albicans	0	100	100	100	100			

CONCLUSIONS: The product shows a very fast and complete antimicrobial activity against a panel of bacterial and fungal reference strains involved in canine cutaneous infections.



In vitro antimicrobial activity of a commercial dermatologic solution (Peptivet® sol.) containing chlorhexidine digluconate, Tris-EDTA and a novel antimicrobial peptide (AMP2041)

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INTRODUCTION

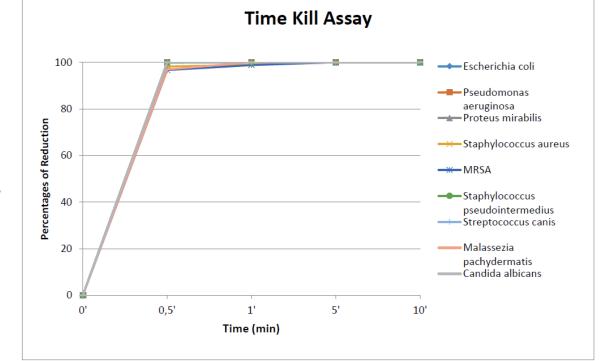
Cutaneous infections are frequently present in dogs due to bacteria and/or yeasts. The presence of new topical antimicrobials could help to reduce the use of systemic antibiotics and antifungal drugs.

Objective

Aim of this study was to evaluate the *in vitro* antimicrobial activity of a commercial dermatologic solution (Peptivet[®] sol. ICF, Cremona, Italy) containing 0.02% chlorhexidine digluconate (CLX), Tris 0.4%, EDTA 0.1% and 0.5 µg/ml of antimicrobial peptide AMP2041 on bacterial and fungal reference strains involved in canine cutaneous infections.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The dynamics of bacterial killing was evaluated with timekill curves obtained with undiluted product incubated with the standardized suspensions of *E. coli* ATCC25922, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC27853, *Proteus mirabilis* ATCC14153, *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC25923, *MRSA* ATCC43300, *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius* ATCC49444, *Streptococcus canis* ATCC20715, *Malassezia pachydermatis* ATCC14522 and *Candida albicans* ATCC10231. At fixed intervals (30 sec, 1, 5, 10 min), 20 µl of suspension were plated for CFU counts.



RESULTS

Time-kill assay obtained with the undiluted product showed complete microbicidal effect at 30 sec for *E. coli, P. aeruginosa, S. canis, S. pseudintermedius* and *Candida albicans* reference strains. The fungicidal effect was complete at 1 min. for *Malassezia pachydermatis* ATCC14522, while for *Proteus mirabilis, S. aureus,* and MRSA reference strains a complete bactericidal effect was reached within 5 min.

Bacterial Strains	Time (min)							
	0'	0,5'	1'	5'	10'			
Escherichia coli	0	100	100	100	100			
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	0	100	100	100	100			
Proteus mirabilis	0	99,83	100	100	100	Reductio		
Staphylococcus aureus	0	98,23	99	100	100	of R4		
MRSA	0	96,67	98,83	100	100	υ		
Staphylococcus pseudointermedius	0	100	100	100	100	tao		
Streptococcus canis	0	100	100	100	100	Percentade		
Malassezia pachydermatis	0	97	100	100	100	Dar		
Candida albicans	0	100	100	100	100			

CONCLUSIONS: The undiluted product shows a very fast and complete antimicrobial activity against a panel of bacterial and fungal reference strains involved in canine cutaneous infections although clinical studies will be needed to evaluate the *in vivo* activity.

