

R1 R2 R3 PG0 PG1 Estagiário Tecnólogo
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Service (sector) Cornea and External Disease N° CEP

Microbiological contamination of amniotic membrane and amniotic fluid

Dinorah Piaccentini Engel, MD, Carlos Eduardo Souza, MD, Bruno Castelo Branco, MD, Denise de Freitas, MD, Ana Luisa Hoffling-Lima, MD, Luciene Barbosa de Souza, MD Purpose: To verify contamination of amniotic fluids (AF) and amniotic membranes (AM) after cesarian delivery and preservation processing. Methods: AM and AF were studied in two phases. In the first phase nine AM and nine AF were collected and inoculated into culture mediums (Brain Heart Infusion-BHI, Thioglycollate-TGL). In the second phase nine AM were divided into two groups undergoing washing with and without treatment with antibiotics and antifungal before preservation. After preservation and freezing under -80°C for 24 hours, a new culture sampling was done. Results: In the first phase bacteria were recovered from four out of seven AF and all nine AM. Coagulase negative Staphylococcus was the most prevalent bacteria. Second phase revealed no microorganism growth with either way of washing. Conclusion: These findings suggest that processing with or without antibiotics decrease the contamination of the amniotic membranes.