



TECHNICAL DATASHEET **PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA**

Following the latest guidelines from the Department of Health (DoH) an increased focus is to be placed on the testing and monitoring for the presence of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* at hospitals that provide augmented care.

Pseudomonas aeruginosa are opportunistic pathogens that pose a particular risk to patients who are compromised. There has been an association between the presence of *aeruginosa* in water from taps and other outlets and infection/colonisation in patients in augmented care units.

Augmented care involves paediatric or adult critical care, neonatal and burns units.

ALS Environmental are able to offer analysis to test for and confirm the presence of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. This is in accordance with the Health Technical Memorandum (HTM) 04-01 addendum "*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* - advice for augmented care units.

The DoH lays a specific guidance for the monitoring of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* due to its ability to grow in very low nutrient aqueous environments and is particularly significant as a cause of nosocomial infections.

Table 1 is devised from figure 1 in the HTM04-01 addendum on *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. It outlines the actions for prescribed counts in 100ml of analytical sample:

TABLE 1

Hazard	CFU in 100ml	Action
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	0	Satisfactory
	1-10	Retest and refer back to those responsible for the Water Safety Plans to determine what actions are required
	> 10	Investigate cause and put corrective actions in place

The HTM04-01 addendum outlines the potential impacts of samples taken from pre and post flushing, as outlined in Table 2:

TABLE 2

Interpretation of pre and post flush counts	
High <i>P. aeruginosa</i> count pre-flush (>10cfu/100ml) and low post flush count (<10cfu/100ml)	Suggestive of a local outlet problem
High <i>P. aeruginosa</i> count pre-flush (>10cfu/100ml) and high post flush count (>10cfu/100ml)	Suggestive of a systematic problem



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TABLE 3

Type	Method	Laboratory variances
Pseudomonas Species	Water samples are filtered through a 0.45µm membrane and placed onto selective agar and incubated. Following incubation, presumptive colonies are confirmed using an oxidase test	No caesin hydrolysis, limited or no growth on Pseudomonas-CN agar at 37°C
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Water samples are filtered through a 0.45µm membrane and placed onto selective agar and incubated. Following incubation, presumptive colonies are confirmed by pigment production and caesin hydrolysis	Grow well at 37°C, produce pigment of Pseudomonas-CN agar

The method used to analyse for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* follows the guidance in “Annex 4 – Microbiological examination of water samples for *P. aeruginosa*”. Our UKAS 17025:2005 accredited method uses a secondary confirmation stage to reduce the risk of type I errors occurring in the laboratory.

Type I errors occur when a false positive result is reported in the laboratory

Type II errors occur when a positive result is falsely rejected

ALS Environmental are able to offer a wide range of analysis to help assist healthcare facilities in the identification of bacteria and protozoa that may have a pathogenic nature, especially in the immunocompromised. Our Microbiological analytical laboratories in Coventry and Wakefield can offer testing for:

- Legionella
- E-coli
- Coliforms
- Streptococcus
- Staphylococcus
- Legionella PCR – 24 hour analysis
- Cryptosporidium

ALS are able to provide results for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* utilising our rapid confirmation technique; this allows us to provide customers with confirmed positive results a day quicker than the standard culture method. This confirmation technique is allowed under the HTM04-01 addendum and is DWTS accredited for drinking waters. The rapid confirmation utilises culture based methods and can provide a broad speciation for a range of bacteria including Legionella, Coliforms and E-coli. This enable our clients to act quicker with confidence in the laboratory results, something that is critical when dealing with immunocompromised patients.

REFERENCES

Health Technical Memorandum 04-01: Addendum.
Pseudomonas aeruginosa - advice for augmented care units.
 Ashcroft, P. (2013)