

Use of Bees honey for inhibition of bacterial growth which isolated from Burn patients .

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ABSTRACT

This bacteriological study was conducted in department of burns of general Baquba Hospital to assess the bacterial of burns , (126) swabs werecollected from(70) patients with burns the period from 15/11/2003 to 15/7/2004. The swabs were cultured on suitable media for isolation and diagnosis of bacteria. Different concentrations of honey were tested against 18 isolates from bacterial genera in this study (by diffusion in agar) whereas , the determination of Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) for honey were done for all isolates . The result of cultures showed that 101(80.16%) of the burns swabs yielded bacterial growth while 25 (19.84%) were negative. The number and percentage of bacterial isolates were as follow: Enterobacter spp . 35(34.66%) Pseudomonas ,aeruginosa 24 (23.76%), Staphylococcus aureus 21 (20.79%) , Escherichia coli 8(7.92%) , Klebsiella spp. 8(7.92%) , proteus mirabilis 5(4.95%). The diameters of inhibition zones of different concentration of honey(20,40,60,80,100)% against Ps. aeruginosa , Enterobacter spp ., klebsiella spp., Staph .aureus , E.coli and Pr . mi rabilis at aconcentration were (0,0,0,4,6,9) mm, (0,0,3,4,7,10) mm, (0,0,4,5,6,15) mm, (0,0,5,9,11,20) mm, (0,0,0,10,20,25) mm and (0,0,6,20,22,25) mm respectively. Whereas the (MIC) of honey for Enterobacter spp., Ps. aeruginosa,Staph. aureus and , E. coli was (40%) while the (MIC) for Klebsiella spp., Pr. mirabilis were (30and25)% respectively .