

Microbial contamination of nonsterile pharmaceuticals in public hospital settings

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Purpose: Contamination of pharmaceuticals with microorganisms irrespective whether they are harmful or nonpathogenic can bring about changes in physicochemical characteristics of the medicines. Although sterility is not a requirement in official compendia for nonsterile pharmaceuticals, bioburdens need to be within acceptable limits. Therefore, this study investigated microbial contamination of 10 nonsterile pharmaceuticals frequently delivered to outpatients by identifying and quantifying microbial contaminants and susceptibility pattern testing on the microbes isolated.

Methods: The study was carried out at Amana Municipal Hospital in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The protocol for the study involved structured selection of representative tablets, syrups, and capsules from the hospital's outpatient pharmacy. Constitutive microorganisms were elaborated and enumerated using standard microbiologic procedures.

Results: Results showed that 50% of all tested products were heavily contaminated, and the predominant contaminants comprised *Klebsiella*, *Bacillus*, and *Candida* species. Furthermore, the results showed that the isolated *Bacillus* and *Klebsiella* species were resistant to Augmentin® and cloxacillin. The differences in means for cfu/mL and zones of inhibition among the microorganisms isolated were considered significant at $P < 0.05$.

Conclusion: The nonsterile pharmaceuticals were presumably microbiologically contaminated due to poor handling during dispensing, repackaging, and/or nonadherence to good manufacturing practice. Therefore, training and educating the dispensers, as well as patients, on the proper handling and use of medicines cannot be overemphasized, because these are key aspects in controlling cross-contamination of medicines.

Keywords: microorganisms, outpatients, pharmacy, bioburdens, dispensing

Introduction

Pharmaceuticals are used in a variety of ways in the prevention, treatment, and diagnosis of diseases. In recent years, manufacturers of pharmaceuticals have improved the quality of nonsterile pharmaceuticals such that today such products contain only minimal bioburden.¹ The occurrence of microbial contamination has been well documented, and contaminants range from true pathogens such as *Clostridium tetani*, to opportunistic pathogens such as *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.² Several reports have also been published describing clinical hazards that are attributable to microbiologically contaminated pharmaceuticals.³⁻⁵ The major health concern is when such microbial contaminants exceed acceptable limits (10^2 cfu/mL).⁶ It must be stressed, however, that the majority of cases of medicine-related infections are probably not recognized or reported as such.⁷

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Solid dosage forms, mainly tablets and capsules, constitute a large proportion of medicines which are dispensed in Tanzanian hospitals. Although many now are presented in blister packs, most developing countries, including Tanzania, still have instances where such medicines are supplied in bulk containers, with the prescribed amount being drawn from these containers.⁸ Mishandling may result in a serious health hazard following ingestion of highly contaminated drugs/solid dosage forms by patients whose immunity is already compromised by illness. The presence of microbes in drugs not only makes them hazardous from the infectious standpoint, but may also change the physical, chemical, and organoleptic properties of the drugs, alter the contents of active ingredients, or convert them to toxic products.⁹ Thus, a medicine may be considered microbiologically spoiled in this situation, depending on its intended use. The presence of even a low level of acutely pathogenic microorganisms, higher levels of opportunist pathogens, or toxic microbial metabolites that persist even after death of the original contaminants may render the product ineffective. Physico-chemical deterioration as a consequence of microbial growth is a satisfactory reason to consider the product unsafe for human use.⁹

Microbial infections are not only the result of the physical presence of microorganisms, but also their metabolites/toxins that become harmful even if they are found in minute quantities.¹⁰ Some of these toxin-related illnesses include acute gastroenteritis, abdominal discomfort, and diarrhea. Symptoms vary from mild gastric distress to death, depending on individual susceptibility to the toxin, amount of ingested toxin, and general health of the victim.^{10,11} Severe infections in immunocompromised persons have been attributed to *Bacillus* and *Klebsiella* spp.¹¹ Several hospital acquired and some community-acquired infections, in particular pneumonia, are also ascribed to *Klebsiella* spp.¹²

Solid dosage forms (capsules or tablets) are prone to microbial spoilage or degradation. The more serious problem arising from microbial contamination of solid dosage forms is the absence of obvious signs of spoilage. Therefore, there is a need to know the microbial content of all drugs and medicines, whether they are sterile or nonsterile.¹³ Previous studies have demonstrated microbiologic quality concerns with regard to both commercially available and extemporaneously prepared pharmaceuticals, storage, and sale of expired liquid disinfectants.^{5,14,15} This has compelled us to embark on this study in order to assess the magnitude of such microbial contaminants in nonsterile pharmaceuticals given to outpatients at Amana Municipal Hospital in Dar es Salaam.

Material and methods

Study design and area

This was a cross-sectional study conducted at Amana Municipal Hospital in Dar es Salaam between December 2007 and April 2008. The hospital is centrally located within Dar es Salaam, the largest city in the region, with over four million inhabitants. Thus, Amana Municipal Hospital receives patients from all parts of the city and beyond. Amana Municipal Hospital contains one outpatient pharmacy which is run by several pharmacists, pharmacy interns, pharmaceutical technicians, and assistants.

Sample collection and preparation of sample dispersions

Five unit samples each of paracetamol, aspirin, vitamin B complex, and ferrous sulfate tablets, as well as indomethacin, doxycycline, and amoxicillin capsules, were randomly sampled from containers of 1000 tablets/capsules. Tablets, capsules, and syrups constitute a large proportion of the medicines on the market, are dispensed in all health facilities, and are prone to microbial contamination under improper storage conditions. The selected drug samples are representative products that are readily available and most commonly used in the community. Two sample bottles each of Glycodin[®] cough syrup (Alembic, India) and Broncolin Paediatric[®] cough syrup (Interchem, Tanzania) were also randomly picked from the shelves. Two 100 mL aliquots of Eusol (Edinburgh University solution of lime, liquid disinfectant) were also drawn from a large vessel which was used for extemporaneous preparation of the disinfectant. Label information (batch number, expiry date, manufacturing date, directions for use, and ingredient composition) was recorded (Table 1). The collected samples of each brand were ground and/or dispersed in 10 mL of sterile normal saline by gentle agitation. Similarly, 2 mL of the cough syrup and Eusol solution were each dispersed in 8 mL of sterile normal saline and made up to a volume of 10 mL. All dispersions were left to settle for five minutes to dislodge possible microbial cells and to separate the solid particles and supernatants to be used in further tests. Sterile normal saline was used as a negative control.

Isolation and quantification of microbial contaminants

Selective and nonselective culture media were used for quantification and isolation of the microbial contaminants, ie, nutrient agar (Oxoid, England), Sabouraud's dextrose

Table 1 Label information and sources of analyzed pharmaceuticals

Product type	Brand/active ingredient	Manufacture date	Expiry date	Manufacturer	Batch no.
Tablet	Paracetamol	May 2007	April 2011	Shellys, Tz	7294
Tablet	Aspirin	Oct 2005	Sept 2008	Shellys, Tz	8159
Tablet	Vitamin B complex	July 2007	June 2011	Shellys, Tz	7026
Tablet	Ferrous sulfate	June 2007	May 2009	Simrone, India	776
Capsule	Indomethacin	Jan 2007	Dec 2009	Simrone, India	315
Capsule	Doxycycline	Dec 2006	Nov 2008	Keko, Tz	0269
Capsule	Amoxicillin	Dec 2007	Nov 2008	Keko, Tz	087
PC syrup	Broncolin Paediatric®	May 2007	April 2009	Interchem, Tz	POS7030
Cough syrup	Glycodin®	June 2007	May 2010	Alembic, India	7201014HE
Disinfectant	Eusol	Jan 2007	Dec 2007	Interchem, Tz	EUS7012

Abbreviations: PC, Pediatric cough syrup; Tz, Tanzania.

agar (Pronadisa, Spain), thiosulfate-citrate-bile-sucrose agar, and MacConkey agar (Roth, Germany). A 1 mL aliquot of each dispersion was directly spread-plated onto the sterile nutrient agar and Sabouraud's dextrose agar, and incubated for 24–48 hours at 37°C, thus facilitating the quantification of yeast cells rather than the mycelia forms that grow better at lower temperatures.¹⁶ Prior to observation and recording of any microbial contamination, serial dilution of the dispersed tablet/capsule was performed whenever deemed necessary. Quantification of viable microbial counts was conducted and expressed as cfu/mL. Pure and single microbial colonies were subcultured onto solid and liquid media, incubated at 37°C for 24 hours, and the substantive isolates were finally stored at 4°C until further use.

Identification of microbiologic contaminants and antibiotic susceptibility profiling

Isolated microbial contaminants were subjected to standard microbiologic identification tests based on characteristic colony growth morphologies, and biochemical and physiologic tests to confirm their identity/purity.^{16,17} Using Whatman® qualitative filter paper (Maidstone, UK), 5 mm discs were punched and five concentrations (0.1, 0.05, 0.02, 0.01, and 0.005 µg/mL) were prepared for each of the antifungal agents, fluconazole and ketoconazole (Remedica, Cyprus). These were unavailable in the form of discs. For antibacterial agents, discs comprising Augmentin® 10 µg, cloxacillin 5 µg, levofloxacin 25 µg, ceftriaxone 10 µg, tetracycline 10 µg, and ampicillin 10 µg were purchased and used in the assay. The stored microbes were sensitized and compared with standard turbidity (McFarland 0.5 M) prior to subjecting them to susceptibility tests on RPMI–glucose agar and Muller Hinton agar for fungal and bacterial isolates, respectively, using the disc diffusion method.^{17,18} Reference strains,

ie, *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 25923) and *Candida albicans* (ATCC 90028) were included as control microorganisms. Following overnight incubation at 37°C, diameter zones of inhibition (ZI) were determined and interpreted as susceptible, intermediate, or resistant for each of the assayed drugs, as previously described.^{16–18}

Data analysis

Each of the above assays was performed twice in triplicate for consistency of results and statistical purposes. The obtained data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (version 15.0, 1999) software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL). Differences in means for cfu/mL and ZI among isolated microorganisms were compared using the *t*-test and considered significant at $P < 0.05$.

Results

Assessment of microbiologic quality

In this study, a total of 10 different nonsterile pharmaceuticals delivered to patients in the hospital were examined for microbial contamination, and the isolated microbes were subjected to susceptibility tests. The results indicated that all assayed samples ($n = 10$) showed microbial growth, hence were microbiologically contaminated. Results showed that indomethacin capsules and Glycodin cough syrup were the most heavily contaminated, showing a bacterial load of 4.8×10^3 and 6.0×10^3 cfu/mL, respectively. Ferrous sulfate tablets exhibited a bacterial load of 1.72×10^3 cfu/mL. A Eusol solution was also contaminated with *Bacillus* spp, *Candida* spp, *Aspergillus* spp, and *Klebsiella* spp (Table 2).

Antibiotic susceptibility profiling

Bacillus spp were found to be resistant to augmentin 10 µg and cloxacillin 5 µg, which are some of the commonly used antibiotics for treatment of bacterial infections, particularly

Table 2 Isolated and identified microbial contaminants

Item	Viable counts (cfu/mL)			
	<i>Bacillus</i> spp	<i>Candida</i> spp	<i>Aspergillus</i> spp	<i>Klebsiella</i> spp
Paracetamol tablets	9	–	–	1.9×10^2
Ferrous sulphate tablets	1.72×10^3	4.3×10^2	–	–
Aspirin tablets	4.0×10^1	3.2×10^2	–	–
Vitamin B complex tablets	2.3×10^1	6	3	–
Indomethacin capsules	–	–	–	4.8×10^3
Doxycycline capsules	4.7×10^2	–	–	–
Glycodin® syrup	2.5×10^1	2	–	6.0×10^3
Broncolin Paediatric®	5	–	1	–
Amoxicillin capsules	–	6.0×10^1	–	–
Eusol solution	–	7	–	–

Abbreviations: cfu, colony forming units; spp, species.

those due to Gram-negative bacterial infections (Table 3). *Klebsiella* spp and *Candida* spp were fairly susceptible to the tested antimicrobial agents as shown in Table 4. The antifungal drug susceptibility patterns were interpreted as per recommendations,^{16–18} and none of the fungal contaminants were resistant to the tested drugs (Table 4).

Discussion

The study findings have shown that all tested samples were microbiologically contaminated. The isolated aerobic bacteria were mainly *Bacillus* spp, while the fungal contaminants comprised *Candida* spp and *Aspergillus* spp. Our findings are consistent with those of previous studies, which found that the majority of microbial contaminants in nonsterile pharmaceuticals are *Bacillus* spp, *C. albicans*, *Aspergillus* spp, and *Klebsiella* spp.⁴ The present study revealed a bioburden up to 10-fold of the acceptable limits ($<10^2$ cfu/mL) in

Table 3 Susceptibility patterns of isolated bacterial contaminants

Drug name	Diameter of ZI (mm)			Comment
	<i>Bacillus</i> spp	<i>Klebsiella</i> spp	Reference <i>S. aureus</i>	
Augmentin® 10 µg	–	–	12	R
Tetracycline 10 µg	22	20	20	S
Cloxacillin 5 µg	–	–	15	R
Ampicillin 10 µg	20	14	24	S
Levofloxacin 25 µg	30	34	30	S
Ceftriaxone 10 µg	32	16	34	S

Abbreviations: S, sensitive; r, Resistant; spp, species; *S. aureus*, *Staphylococcus aureus*; ZI, zones of inhibition.

Table 4 Susceptibility patterns of *Candida albicans* (contaminants) to antifungal agents

Concentration (µg/mL)	Diameter of ZI (mm)		Comment
	Fluconazole	Ketoconazole	
0.1	52	41	S
0.05	48	40	S
0.02	44	40	S
0.01	44	38	S
0.005	40	37	S

Abbreviations: S, sensitive; ZI, zones of inhibition.

these final products.^{6,16} However, the presence of potentially pathogenic and opportunistic microorganisms like *Aspergillus* and *Klebsiella* spp or their byproducts is occasionally not desirable.¹³ About 50% (5/10 samples) surpassed the bioburden limit of 10^2 cfu/mL. This calls for more stringent measures to prevent possible detrimental effects. This is an indication of improper handling of pharmaceutical products in our hospital pharmacies, as already reported elsewhere.⁴

The majority of the microorganisms isolated from the samples were normal human flora, which are widely distributed in nature with the exception of the *Aspergillus* spp.¹⁰ This suggests that these medicines were microbiologically contaminated as a result of improper handling, poor hygienic procedures during repackaging into smaller packs, and dispensing of medicines. The presence of potentially pathogenic opportunistic microbes, including *Aspergillus* spp and *C. albicans*, cannot be overemphasized, because they may cause a significant deterioration in the health status of patients, particularly those who are immunologically compromised, and of infants with an immature immune system.^{10,11}

The microbiologic quality of nonsterile solid dosage forms, like tablets, is dependent on the bioburden of the raw materials, both in the active ingredients and excipients.^{1,19} Hence, the failure of strict observation of good manufacturing practice at any stage of production may greatly affect the microbiologic quality of the end products.¹⁹ Moreover, under tropical conditions, as in Tanzania, which has an average temperature of 31°C and high average relative humidity, inadequately stored pharmaceuticals become prone to microbial spoilage.⁹ Regarding the susceptibility tests, the bacteria isolated (*Bacillus* and *Klebsiella* spp) were found to be susceptible to most of the assayed antibiotics, with the exception of cloxacillin and augmentin. Failure of augmentin, which is a β -lactamase enzyme inhibitor, is of major concern due to the fact that, *Bacillus* and *Klebsiella* spp could be extended spectrum β -lactamase producers.^{20,21} Because of widespread drug resistance worldwide, the observed drug-resistant microbial contaminants in the present study underscore a

need for immediate and more strict measures to address the situation by adhering to rational usage of antibiotics in our communities.²² Ingestion of such drug-resistant microorganisms by an individual whose immune system is suppressed may result in aggravation of illness as a consequence of secondary infection.¹⁰ Pathogenic microorganisms become problematic when they outnumber the normal flora, and this is when they begin to create health problems.²³ However, the *Candida* spp isolated, although found to be susceptible to both fluconazole and ketoconazole, are opportunistic pathogens known to cause potentially fatal deterioration of health status in immunocompromised individuals.²⁴

Bacillus species are ubiquitous, but undesirable because of their spoilage potential, and their presence in a product suggests poor environmental hygiene during processing or heavily contaminated or adulterated raw materials.^{11,25} On the other hand, *Klebsiella* spp are found in the respiratory, intestinal, and urogenital tracts of animals and humans. However, when *Klebsiella* moves outside the gut, it can cause a serious infection. Thus, its presence in the assayed samples is also an indication of unhygienic conditions, and may have originated from pharmaceutical personnel.^{4,13} Consequently, compliance with aseptic techniques during preparation of pharmaceuticals, and education on personal hygiene for the personnel, may minimize microbial cross-contamination, thus preventing spoilage of the products and possible detrimental effects for patients.^{16,24} Failure to establish a direct correlation between the drug-resistant microbial contaminants isolated and their direct implications for patient health might be one of the drawbacks of the present study. Such a finding would have elucidated the magnitude of pharmaceutical contamination-related microbial infections in Tanzania. Nevertheless, having such a large proportion (6%) of the population living with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, who unfortunately are also likely to be malnourished, the dangers of administration of such microbiologically contaminated products cannot be overestimated.^{26,27}

Conclusion

This study has revealed heavy microbial contamination in 50% of pharmaceuticals dispensed at our hospital pharmacy. *Klebsiella*, *Bacillus*, and *Candida* spp are the predominant contaminants. Of the identified microbial contaminants, *Bacillus* spp were resistant to augmentin and cloxacillin. Poor handling of the pharmaceutical products during dispensing or repackaging might have contributed to the observed high rate of microbial contamination.

Education on personal hygiene and proper handling of medicines in dispensers cannot be overemphasized, since these are essential for prevention and control of microbial contamination of pharmaceuticals and other medicine-derived infections.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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