

Propolis-Sahara honeys preparation exhibits antibacterial and anti-biofilm activity against bacterial biofilms formed on urinary catheters

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Abstract

ObjectiveTo evaluate the antibacterial effect of Sahara honeys (SHs) against bacterial biofilms formed on urinary catheters in combination with propolis-Sahara honeys (P-SHs).
MethodsThree clinical isolates were subjected to biofilm detection methods. The antibacterial and anti-biofilm activity for SHs and P-SHs were determined using agar well diffusion and the percentage of biofilm inhibition (PBI) methods.
ResultsThe PBI for Gram-positive bacteria [*Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*)] was in the range of 0%–20%, while PBI for Gram-negative bacteria [*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*)] were in range of 17%–57% and 16%–65%, respectively. The highest PBI (65%) was produced by SH2 only on *E. coli*. In agar well diffusion assay, zones of inhibition ranged from 11–20 mm (*S. aureus*), 9–19 mm (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*) and 11–19 mm (*E. coli*). The highest inhibition (20 mm) was produced by SH1 only on *S. aureus*. In addition, the treatment of SHs and P-SHs catheters with a polymicrobial biofilms reduced biofilm formation after 48 h exposure period.
ConclusionsSHs and P-SHs applied as a natural agent can be used as a prophylactic agent to prevent the formation of in vitro biofilm.

Keywords: Antibacterial Anti-biofilm Propolis Sahara honey