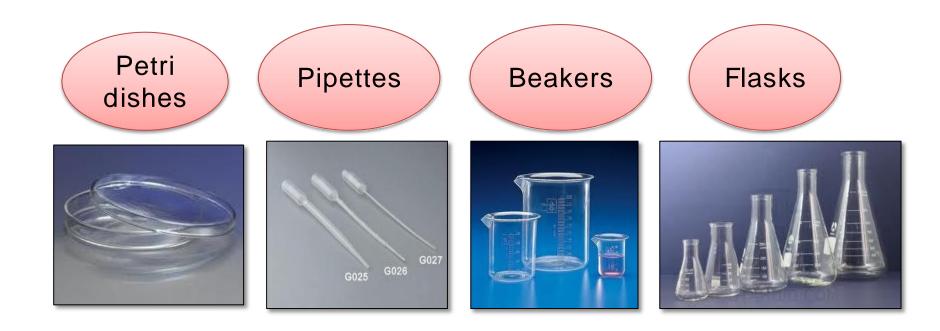
: Lab (2)

Sterilization

Sterilization:

process which is used to kill or remove all form of microorganisms like bacteria, fungi ..etc

Things that can be sterilized:



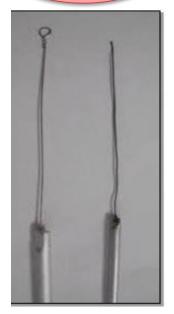
Things that can be sterilized:

Needles

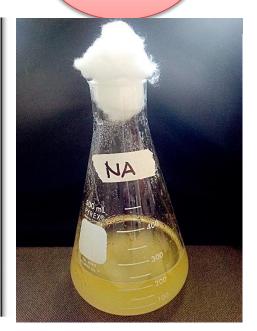
Apparatus

Media

Clothes







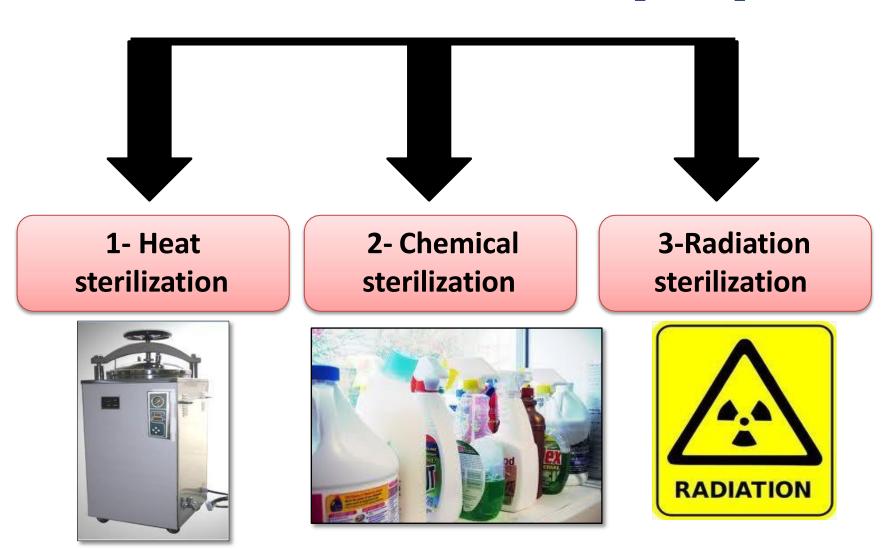


• Petri dish:

 A petri dish is a flat dish made of plastic (disposable) or glass (autoclavable) with a cover that is used to grow Microorgansim.



There are 3 different sterilization principles:



1- Heat sterilization

• There are 2 procedures :

1- Steam sterilization (Autoclaving) or wet.

2-Dry heat sterilization (hot air oven).

• Advantages: simple, most effective and inexpensive method.

1- Steam sterilization

(Autoclaving) or wet:

- It includes autoclaves
- Used to sterilize culture media, glassware etc.
- Usually it operates at 15 lb/sq. inch steam pressure (121.5 C) for 30 min.



1- Steam sterilization

(Autoclaving) or wet:

• The advantage of using an autoclave is that it can reach temperatures higher than boiling water alone, so it can kill not only bacteria but also bacterial spores, which tend to be resistant.

2-Dry heat sterilization (hot air oven):



- It includes oven.
- This kind of dry heat sterilization is recommended when it is undesirable that steam make contact with the material to be sterilized. This is true **for glassware's – glass petri plates**, Pipettes as well as for substances like oil, powder, etc.
- Before sterilization wrap them in aluminium foil to avoid recontamination.

Direct heat:

2- Bunsen burner produces gas flame which used for heating, sterilization (inoculating loop and needled).





Bunsen burners, flames

2- Chemical sterilization Ethylene oxide 50% Dettol and formalin FORMALIN Detto For sterilizing disposable materials (that can not tolerate high temperatures).

X 500 ML

Benches /tables

3-Radiation sterilization

Gamma rays, U.V Rays.

Other sterilization techniques:

•

- Filtration
- Boiling
- Cold temperature

