

Air microbial contamination in dental clinics: comparison between active and passive methods

Licia Veronesi¹, Maria Eugenia Colucci¹, Christian Napoli², Paolo Castiglia³, Giorgio Liguori⁴, Ida Torre⁵, Elena Righi⁶, Patrizia Farruggia⁷, Marina Tesauro⁸, Maria Teresa Montagna⁹, Francesca Gallè⁴, Maria Dolores Masia³, Valeria Di Onofrio⁴, Giuseppina Caggiano⁹, Carola Tinteri¹⁰, Manuela Panico⁷, Francesca Pennino⁵, Lucia Cannova¹¹, Cesira Pasquarella¹

¹University of Parma; ²University of Rome; ³University of Sassari; ⁴University of Naples "Parthenope"; ⁵University of Napoli "Federico II"; ⁶University of Modena and Reggio Emilia; ⁷Local Health Authority of Bologna; ⁸University of Milan; ⁹University of Bari "Aldo Moro"; ¹⁰University of Genova; ¹¹University of Palermo

Summary. The aim of this study was to evaluate the correlation between the microbial air contamination values obtained by active sampling (colony-forming units per cubic metre, CFU/m³) and by passive sampling (Index of microbial air contamination, IMA) and to calculate the corresponding equations. Air sampling was performed in ten dental clinics (DC), before (T0), during (T1) and after (T2) the clinical activity, for five consecutive days, once a month for a period of three months, for a total of 450 air samplings. The correlation was evaluated using the Spearman test, and a p value below 0.05 was considered statistically significant. A statistically significant correlation was found considering both the results obtained from the total observations and from the single sampling times, T0, T1 and T2. Different correlation patterns were observed stratifying by DC. Both methods were able to evaluate the microbial air quality and highlight critical situations; therefore, both can be used with this aim. However, in particular during the activity, passive sampling resulted more sensitive, and for its simplicity, economy and standardization by IMA, as suggested by several authors, can be suggested for routine monitoring.

Key words: dental clinic, microbial contamination, air, active sampling, passive sampling, correlation

Introduction

Dental clinics (DC) are care settings where the risk of airborne infections is particularly relevant (1-5). The main factor increasing the criticality of the dental environment for airborne infections is the type of instruments used which produce aerosols containing microorganisms from the oral cavity, upper airways and possibly blood. The smaller particles can float in the air over a long period before they settle on surfaces or enter the respiratory tract and penetrate the small passages of the lungs, while larger particles settle easily onto environmental surfaces (5). From the sur-

faces, microorganisms can be resuspended in the air or can be transferred to healthcare workers' and patients' hands or any other objects or environmental surfaces. Microbiological air sampling represents a useful tool to identify the presence of risk situations and evaluate the effectiveness of the preventive measures undertaken; in this field the Italian Society of Hygiene, Preventive Medicine and Public Health, has given an important contribution (6-8). Active and passive sampling can be used; the active method measures the concentration of viable microorganisms in the air, expressed as colony forming units per cubic metre (CFU/m³), while passive method measures the rate at which viable micro-

organisms settle on surfaces (9). Passive method has been standardized by the Index of microbial air contamination, IMA (10,11).

The aim of this study was to evaluate the correlation between the CFU/m³ and IMA values from a multicentre study by Pasquarella et al, 2012 (8).

Materials and methods

Microbial air samplings were performed in ten dental clinics (DC) before (T0), during (T1) and after (T2) the clinical activity, for five consecutive days, once a month for a period of three months. A total of 450 samplings were collected by active sampling and passive sampling, as previously described (8). The analysis of the results was performed by using SPSS 25.0 (IBM SPSS Inc., Chicago-IL). Correlation between CFU/m³ and IMA was evaluated using the Spearman test, considering the data both in their totality and subdivided by sampling time (T0, T1 and T2) and by clinic. In order to estimate linear regression, n. 5 extreme outliers were removed.

Results

A significant correlation between the results of the two methods was found considering both the results obtained from the total observations and from the single sampling times, T0, T1 and T2 (Table 1).

By stratifying the results by DC, the correlation was significant at time T0 for three dental clinics (No 4, 6, 8), at time T1 for 4 DC (No 6, 7, 8, 10), and at time T2 for two DC (No 3, 8). One DC (No 8) presented a significant correlation both considering the single sampling times and the total samplings performed, with a rho of Spearman ranging from 0.785 to 0.811, while for three DC (No 1, 2 5) in any of the sampling times a correlation was found. DC 9 showed a statistically significant correlation for total values, but not for the single sampling times. Although non normal distribution was found, by eliminating the CFU/m³ outliers, the bivariate pattern was approximately linear and the following equations were found where "x" = CFU/m³ value and "y" = IMA value: T0: $y = 9.46 + 0.07x$; T1: $y = 18.71 + 0.07x$; T2: $y = 12.39 + 0.04x$. Total: $y = 12.23 + 0.07x$.

Conclusions

The results obtained showed different correlation patterns. The strongest correlation between CFU/m³ and IMA values was found when highest air microbial contamination values were recorded. This finding is consistent with the results reported by Petti et al. in local study, showing a significant correlation for high air microbial contamination levels, but no correlation for low contamination levels (12). Comparing the values of the obtained equations with the relationships from the recommended limits defined by the EU Guidelines

Table 1. Correlation between the CFU/m³ and IMA values, for sampling time and dental clinic, rho di Spearman (p value)

Dental clinic	Sampling time			
	T0	T1	T2	T0, T1, T2
Dental clinic 1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Dental clinic 2	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Dental clinic 3	n.s.	n.s.	0.719 (0.004)	0.643 (<0.001)
Dental clinic 4	0.676 (0.011)	n.s.	n.s.	0.533 (<0.001)
Dental clinic 5	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Dental clinic 6	0.598 (0.018)	0.571 (0.026)	n.s.	0.588 (<0.001)
Dental clinic 7	n.s.	0.662 (0.007)	n.s.	0.430 (0.003)
Dental clinic 8	0.555 (<0.032)	0.727 (0.002)	0.811 (<0.001)	0.785 (<0.001)
Dental clinic 9	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0.644 (<0.001)
Dental clinic 10	n.s.	0.524 (0.045)	0.530 (0.042)	0.684 (<0.001)
Total	0.497 (<0.001)	0.473 (<0.001)	0.399 (<0.001)	0.606 (<0.001)

T0, T1, T2: before, during, after clinical practice; n. s. not significant

to Good Manufacturing Practice (13), it could be seen that at Grade D, which was proposed as target value in dental clinics, corresponding to 200 CFU/m³ and 100 CFU/4h (25 CFU/h), the relationship obtained in our study, considering the T1 sampling time, the IMA values corresponding to 200 CFU/m³ were 32.71 showing, during the activity, a higher sensitivity of the passive sampling. This could be explained considering the high fluctuation of microbial contamination in dental clinics due to the frequent aerosol product (3) and the cumulative measurement of contamination provided by the use of settle plates exposed for one hour (12). Both methods, active and passive, were able to evaluate the microbial air quality and highlight critical situations, so that both can be used with this aim. However, in particular during the activity, passive sampling showed to be more sensitive, and for its simplicity, economy and standardization by IMA, as suggested by several authors (3,10,12), can be suggested for routine air microbial monitoring.

Conflict of interest: Each author declares that he or she has no commercial associations (e.g. consultancies, stock ownership, equity interest, patent/licensing arrangement etc.) that might pose a conflict of interest in connection with the submitted article

References

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health Care Setting, 2003.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Summary of Infection Prevention Practices in Dental Clinic Setting. Basic Expectation for Safe Care. 2016.
- Laheij AMGA, Kistler JO, Belibasakis GN, H. Vålímää H, de Soet JJ, European Oral Microbiology Workshop (EOMW). Healthcare-associated viral and bacterial infections in dentistry. *J Oral Microbiol* 2012; 4.
- Rautemaa R, Nordberg A, Wuolijoki-Saaristo K, Meurman JH. Bacterial aerosols in dental practice - A potential hospital infection problem? *J Hosp Infect* 2006; 64: 76-81.
- Dacraene V, Ready D, Pratten J, Wilson M. Air-borne microbial contamination of surfaces in a UK dental clinic. *J Gen Appl Microbiol* 2008; 54: 195-203.
- Castiglia P, Liguori G, Montagna MT et al. Italian multicenter study on infection hazards during dental practice: control of environmental microbial contamination in public dental surgeries. *BMC Public Health* 2008; 29;8:187.
- Pasquarella C, Veronesi L, Castiglia P, et al. Italian multicentre study on microbial environmental contamination in dental clinics: a pilot study. *Sci Total Environ* 2010; 408(19):4045-51.
- Pasquarella C, Veronesi L, Napoli C, et al. Microbial environmental contamination in Italian dental clinics: A multicenter study yielding recommendations for standardized sampling methods and threshold values. *Sci Total Environ* 2012;420:289-99.
- Pasquarella C, Albertini R, Dall'Aglio P, Saccani E, Sansebastiano G, Signorelli C. Air microbial sampling: the state of the art. *Ig Sanita Pubbl* 2008; 64(1):79-120.
- Pitzurra M, Savino A, Pasquarella C. Microbiological environmental monitoring. *Ann Ig* 1997; 9(6):439-54.
- Pasquarella C, Pitzurra O, Savino A. The index of microbial air contamination. *J Hosp Infect* 2000;46:241-56.
- Petti S, Iannazzo S, Tarsitani G. Comparison between different methods to monitor the microbial level of indoor air contamination in dental office. *Ann Ig* 2003; 15(5): 725-33.
- European Commission. EC Guide to Good Manufacturing Practice. Revision to Annex 1. Manufacture of Sterile Medicinal Products. Brussels, 2008.

Received: 15 February 2020

Accepted: 15 March 2020

Correspondence:

Licia Veronesi

Department of Medicine and Surgery,

University of Parma, Italy

Via Volturmo 39 - 43125 Parma

Tel +39 0521 033794

Fax +39 0521 347039

E-mail: licia.veronesi@unipr.it