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The effect of disinfection substances on the propagules of heat-resistant fungi in vitro

ZDENKA JESENSKÁ, FRANTIŠKA VOLNÁ and ELENA PIECKOVÁ

Institute of Preventive and Clinical Medicine, Limbová 14,
833 01 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

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Inoculum from the strains of thermoresistant strains of the fungi Botryotrichum (Bo.) piluliferum, Byssochlamys (B.) fulva, B. nivea, Neosartorya (N.) fischeri, Talaromyces (T.) avellaneus, T. bacillisporus, T. flavus and T. trachyspermus consisting from the mixture of mycelium, spores, asci, ascospores, kleistothecia or aleuriospores was exposed in vitro to the action of 7 various types of disinfection solutions, the exposure time being 15 and 6O minutes. Under the experimental conditions, the most effective solutions proved to be the O.2% Persteril and 1% Septonex solutions, the least effective was 1% Chloramine B solution. Among the tested strains, strain Bo. piluliferum was the most sensitive; B. nivea, B. fulva and N. fischeri were the most resistant strains.

Key words: Heat-resistant fungi, disinfection substances

Jesenská Z., Volná F. a Piecková E. (199.): Účinok dezinfekčných látok na termorezistentné mikromycéty in vitro.– Czech Mycol. 47: 303–309

Inokulum z kmeňov termorezistentných mikromycét Botryotrichum (Bo.) piluliferum, Byssochlamys (B.) fulva, B. nivea, Neosartorya (N.) fischeri, Talaromyces (T.) avellaneus, T. bacillisporus, T. flavus a T. trachyspermus pozostávajúce zo zmesi mycélia, spór, askov, askospór, kleistotécií, resp. aleuriospór bolo exponované in vitro účinku 7 dezinfekčných látok počas 15 a 60 min. V experimentálnych podmienkach sa najúčinnejším javil 0,2 %-ný roztok Persterilu a 1 %-ný roztok Septonexu, najmenej účinný bol 1 %-ný roztok Chlóramínu B. Najcitlivejší bol kmeň Bo. piluliferum, najodolnejšie kmene B. nivea, B. fulva a N. fischeri.