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Analytic study of emergency departments water from general hospitals of Syrian coast

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In this paper, water samples from emergency departments of 11 general hospitals, located in the Syrian Coast, were collected in sterilized flasks twice during the period (May 15 to November 20, 2015). The water samples were analyzed for pH value, turbidity, electrical conductivity, total dissolved solid (TDS), percentage of salts (Sal%), ammonia, nitrate, nitrite, sulphate, phosphate, copper, iron, chloride, as well as the microbial pollution. The microbial analysis was performed by filtering 100 ml of water sample on a sterile filter (with a 0.45-mm pore size), which retains bacteria, incubating this filter on a selective medium and enumerating typical colonies on the filter. Results showed that the physico-chemical values of hospital water samples were within a permissible limit of standard procedure mentioned in Syrian S.N.S:45/2007 standards and WHO standards except for chloride in five hospitals. The microbial analysis showed that water was polluted with *E. coli* and other coliforms in six (of eleven) general hospitals, which may be explained by lack of chlorination of water reservoirs. The purpose of this study was to assess the safety of hospital water on patients' health and to evaluate the effect of syrian crisis on the medical sector.

Biography

Rim M Harfouch has completed her Master's degree in Microbiology, Haematology and Immunology from Tishreen University College of Pharmacy, Latakia, Syria. (Year of graduation 2013). She is currently a Practical Instructor of the Microbiology and Hematology lab in Al Andalus University College of Pharmacy, Tartous, Syria. She has published four papers in reputed journals.

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