

## Antimicrobial Effect of Ear Wax (*Cerumen auris*) on Some Animal Pathogens

Rehab Mohamed Atta El-Desoukey<sup>1\*</sup>, Afnan F Alqhtani<sup>2</sup>, Alanoud M Alqhtani<sup>2</sup>, Bayan B Algabiri<sup>2</sup>, Rola S Alqhtani<sup>2</sup>, Sadeem S Alsuhaime<sup>2</sup>, Shahad A Alrabia<sup>2</sup>, Ozof A Alqhtani<sup>2</sup>, Faiza KU Hamid<sup>2</sup>, Latifah A Alhuomaid<sup>2</sup>, Hala A Alsahli<sup>2</sup> and Wafa F Alqhtani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Microbiology and Immunology Department, National Research Center, Giza, Egypt

<sup>2</sup>Biology Department, Faculty of Science and Humanities in Al Quwai'iyah, Shaqraa University, KSA

**\*Corresponding Author:** Rehab Mohamed Atta El-Desoukey, Microbiology and Immunology Department, National Research Center, Giza, Egypt.

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### Abstract

One of the basic issues in the clinical world including veterinary medicine is spreading of bacterial resistance against antibiotics, so one of the most significant strides in microbiological is to locate another antimicrobial agent with minimal side effects. Earwax, alluded to as *Cerumen auris*, is a defensive typical emission from the outside sound-related waterway external third cartilaginous skin organ. It is a blend of primarily 60% desquamated, 12 - 20% soaked and unsaturated long-chain unsaturated fat and 6 - 9% cholesterol. It greases up the outer sound-related channel. It additionally traps dust with other little particles and creepy crawlies, subsequently keeping them from coming to and harming the eardrum. It likewise protects from tainting specialists, for example, bacteria and fungi. So, the aim of this study is to explore the antimicrobial effect of Earwax (*Cerumen auris*) on some clinically significant animal pathogen. Ear wax suspension was assessed for their antimicrobial action against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus*, *Salmonella*, *Klebsiella* and *Pseudomonas* isolated from animals by agar well diffusion method. The results have demonstrated that the antimicrobial impact of ear wax suspension revealed exceptionally huge against *Bacillus* followed by *Salmonella* and *Klebsiella* with similarly impact while there is no antimicrobial effect of the suspension on both *Staph* and *Pseudomonas*. So, it very well may be presumed that other than being a physical obstruction, cerumen works like defensive covering over the outside sound-related trench because of its antibacterial properties.

**Keywords:** Earwax; *Cerumen auris*; *Staphylococcus aureus*; *Bacillus*; *Salmonella*; *Klebsiella*; Antimicrobial and *Pseudomonas*

### Introduction

Microbes are the most common cause of infectious diseases which participate in about half of the deaths in human and animals. The contaminations because of bacteria, for example, pathogenic *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), *Salmonella spp* and *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*) are generally normal [1].

Anti-microbial resistance has become a worldwide concern. Pathogen influences the clinical adequacy of many existing anti-microbials [2]. Throughout the historical backdrop of humanity numerous irresistible illnesses have been known to be treated with home grown cures. This conventional wellbeing cures use is the most famous for 80% of total populace everywhere throughout the world and was ac-

counted for to have insignificant symptoms Pharmacological or biological tests have been submitted to approximately 20% of the plants found in the world. A persistent inadequacy is finished by the microbiologists utilizing the fundamental screening of antimicrobial plant that to discover new mixes can possibly act against multidrug resistant pathogenic microscopic organisms and growths [3].

Cerumen is delivered in the external third of the cartilaginous segment of the human ear. It is made out of desquamated sheets of corneocytes, starting from the profound and shallow outer sound-related waterway, blended in with glandular discharges. It's a blend of emissions from sebaceous organs and changed apocrine perspiration organs [4]. Sebaceous and ceruminous organs in the sound-related trench emit lipids and peptides, individually. Hairs in the outer third of the trench likewise produce glandular discharges that add to cerumen's organization [5]. The parity of emissions from the sebaceous and ceruminous organs shifts between ethnic gatherings, which may incompletely clarify the phenotypic contrasts in cerumen of various ethnic gatherings [6]. However, regardless of whether these phenotypic varieties convert into clinically protective shield of affected cerumen is unknown. There is some proof of hereditary polymorphisms in cerumen phenotypes. Current evidence defines cerumen into two phenotypes: wet and dry. Wet cerumen, which is light or dim colored and clingy, is portrayed by a moderately high grouping of lipid and shade granules. Dry cerumen, which is dim or tan and fragile, will in general express lower levels of these parts [7]. For instance, dry wax contains around 20% lipid, contrasted with roughly half in wet cerumen. Other than this, the two structures show barely any other biochemical contrasts. These two structures are related with race and are constrained by two autosomal alleles [8]. Cerumen creation appears to show neither conflict between genders, nor contrasts throughout the years. Be that as it may, the absence of contrasts throughout the year may offer one strand of incidental proof for cerumen playing a clinically or naturally noteworthy antibacterial job [9]. Although, the benefit of human cerumen is accepted to secure the outside ear waterway against diseases there are still contentions on this theme. A few researchers have recommended that cerumen can't forestall diseases and that the rich supplements of cerumen bolster bounteous development of microscopic organisms and growths. Other than giving a physical obstruction against contamination, it is accepted that cerumen has antibacterial and antifungal properties [10].

### Aim of the Work

To detect the antimicrobial action of earwax (*Cerumen auris*) on some therapeutically significant bacteria isolated from animals.

### Materials and Methods

#### Collection of tests

Cerumen were collected from 10 apparently healthy volunteers utilizing sterile swabs, and afterward emulsified in an suspension containing 30 percent glycerol with 5 percent sodium bicarbonate, delivering a cerumen suspension of 3.5 percent (weight/volume). The blend of cerumen and cushion was then emulsified by siphoning it to and for utilizing a sterile syringe. The cerumen suspension was put away at fridge until microbiological testing [11].

#### Microbiological testing

The cerumen suspensions were refined on nutrient agar plate and kept at 37°C short-term. Tests that indicated any microbiological development, even the commensals of the outside sound-related waterway, were treated as unsterile and were prohibited from further testing. The ones which didn't show any development were protected for additional testing [11].

#### Preparation of inoculums

The strains of bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus*, *Salmonella*, *Klebsiella* and *Pseudomonas*) were inoculated in nutrient broth for overnight at 37°C for bacteria. Then as a confirmatory method, *Salmonella* and *Pseudomonas* were cultured on MacConkey agar for 48 hr at 37°C.

**Antimicrobial screening**

The fundamental investigation of antimicrobial effect of ear wax suspension was performed by utilizing agar well diffusion technique [12]. The affectability of all concentrates was tried against (*Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus, Salmonella, Klebsiella and Pseudomonas*) The counter microbial action was estimated by the inhibitory zones created in millimeter. All trials were copied. Ciprofloxacin (10 µg) utilized as positive control while distilled water (100 µg) utilized as negative control for antibacterial screening.

**Results**

Total	+ve	%	-ve	%
10	9	90%	1	10%

**Table 1:** The microbiological examination of the ear wax swaps collected samples of volunteers. (+ve: Microbial Growth; -ve: Absence of Microbial Growth).

The results obtained from table 1 indicated that from total 10 collected ear wax swaps only one sample was microbiologically free from microbes (there is no growth on ordinary media) with percentage 10%.

Microbes	Ear wax suspension	Control +ve	Control -ve
<i>Salmonella</i>	15	21	0
<i>Staph</i>	0	25	0
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	0	22	0
<i>Klebsiella</i>	15	20	0
<i>Bacillus</i>	21	26	0

**Table 2:** The antimicrobial examination of ear wax suspension on some pathogenic microbes. (control+ve/Ciprofloxacin- control-ve/DW).

The results demonstrated in table 2 has shown that the antimicrobial effect of ear wax suspension showed highly significant against *Bacillus* followed by *Salmonella* and *Klebsiella* with equally effect while there is no antimicrobial effect of the suspension on both *Staph* and *Pseudomonas*.

**Discussion**

Cerumen forms an acidic coat that guides the counteraction of outer sound-related trench from contamination [13,14]. Absence of cerumen may facilitate disease, with the end goal that cerumen serves an antimicrobial job by truly securing the outer sound-related waterway skin, setting up a low pH; in this manner an aloof domain for pathogens and creating antimicrobial mixes, for example, lysozyme, so its nonappearance leaves the trench defenseless against contamination.

The customary view holds that cerumen likewise shields the center ear from bacterial and contagious disease. For instance, a few specialists recommend cerumen obstruction to safeguards against ear contaminations [15]. However, the evidence that cerumen plays a biologically or clinically significant role in host defense seems relatively weak. It may be normal, for instance, it is assumed that if cerumen a significant job supporting host protection frameworks, its arrangement would be understood in light of a contamination. Maybe intro-

duction to microscopic organisms would instigate up-guideline of antibacterial parts of cerumen. Be that as it may, however the cerumen of patients with otitis externa doesn't appear to contain more antibacterial polyunsaturated unsaturated fats than those without [16].

In our study the cerumen suspension showed highly significant antimicrobial action against *Bacillus* followed by *Salmonella* and *Klebsiella* with equal effect while there is no antimicrobial effect of the suspension on both *Staph* and *Pseudomonas*. The investigation exhibited that cerumen has antibacterial properties, which assumes a job in the security of the outer sound-related waterway. Similarly, Sololov, et al. demonstrated that the cerumen of certain warm blooded creatures have antistaphylococcal, antimicrococcal and antiherpes exercises [17].

Our results on the bactericidal impact of cerumen on *Salmonella* are similar to Stone and Fulghum, Chai and Chai and Bauman, et al. on *E. coli* as it is from the same family of Enterobacteriaceae [18-20]. However, Lum, et al. and Campos, et al. discovered inconsequential bactericidal impact and expressed that *Escherichia coli* is certainly not a typical commensal of the ear trench and in this manner may not be perceived by the invulnerable arrangement of the ear channel [10,21] even that for *Salmonella*. The conflicting results reported in the literature may be explained by differences in individuals, culture media, micro-organism virulence and methodology. *Staphylococcus aureus*, *P. aeruginosa* and *C. albicans* are basic pathogens which cause otitis externa, and presence of cerumen in the ear channel may lessen the probability of disease by such creatures [10]. But the aim of research is to discover new natural antibacterial for any bacteria even are that not present in ear this study focused on the bacteria isolated from animals.

Campos, et al. indicated that development happened considerably more in microorganism present in wet cerumen, with the mean increment rate higher than the mean decline rate, set aside from on account of *S. aureus* [21]. Burtenshaw revealed conflicting bactericidal action of cerumen against *S. aureus* [22]. Megarry, et al. Stone and Fulghum revealed a noteworthy bactericidal action on *S. aureus* like our investigation [18,23].

Our results are not similar with Lum, et al. and Chai and Chai who showed the bactericidal impact of cerumen on two strains of *P. aeruginosa* [10,19]. However, it is in agreement with different investigations that have revealed an absence of bactericidal impact of cerumen on *P. aeruginosa* [20,21,24].

Interestingly, our investigation shows that the human cerumen has antibacterial property on the isolated animal pathogen.

In our investigation, the sterile sample were put away at refrigerator and afterward handled after some time. This stockpiling may have influenced the antibacterial property, which may have in any case been higher if the tests were led right away.

Undoubtedly, immunohistochemical observations recommend that neutralizer intervened resistant responses, as opposed to cerumen, shield the outside sound-related waterway from disease. The epidermis and dermis encompassing the sebaceous and cerumenous organs, just as the piliary follicles, express cells equipped for initiating and continuing nearby safe responses, including IgA and IgG [6]. However, there is a requirement for additional investigations to portray the idea of host safeguard in this anatomical site.

### Conclusion

The study was concluded that cerumen acts as protective coating over the external auditory canal due to its antibacterial and antifungal properties. Thus, it is recommended as natural antibacterial for some animal pathogen. Hence, routine wax removal/ear cleaning is not mandatory unless impacted wax is leading to earache or conductive hearing loss.

### Limitations of the Study

We have to clarify that the number of the collected samples is small because there is no source of fund for the research.

Further studies on active compound identification and suitable purification of the ear wax are suggested. The detailed fractionation, isolation of the active constituents and their toxicity studies are however, necessary to justify the safe use of this ear wax as antibacterial treatment.

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