



Nancy-Université
INPL

Agence Nationale de la Recherche
ANR



Erythromycin Time-kill Activity on Activated Sludge Bacteria

J.N. Louvet, G. Attik, O. Potier, M.N. Pons

Laboratoire des Sciences du Génie Chimique - CNRS,
Nancy Université, INPL, Nancy, France

Introduction

Antibiotic are excreted and reach wastewater treatment plants (WWTP).

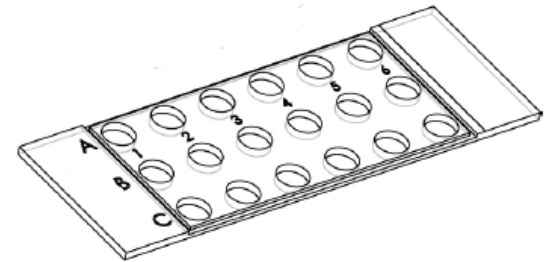
At WWTP level:

- Incomplete removal of antibiotics
- Toxicity on activated sludge?
- Resistance development?



Materials and methods: Time-Lapse Microscopy

- Activated sludge sampled in Nancy wastewater treatment plant
- μ -reactors on μ -slides with 18 wells
- Erythromycin concentration : [0.1 -100 mg/L]
(negative control, positive control mercuric sulfate)
- 1 h of exposure time



Materials and methods: Time-Lapse Microscopy

- Epifluorescence microscopy with Live/Dead[®] BacLight[™] viability kit

- Image analysis based on:

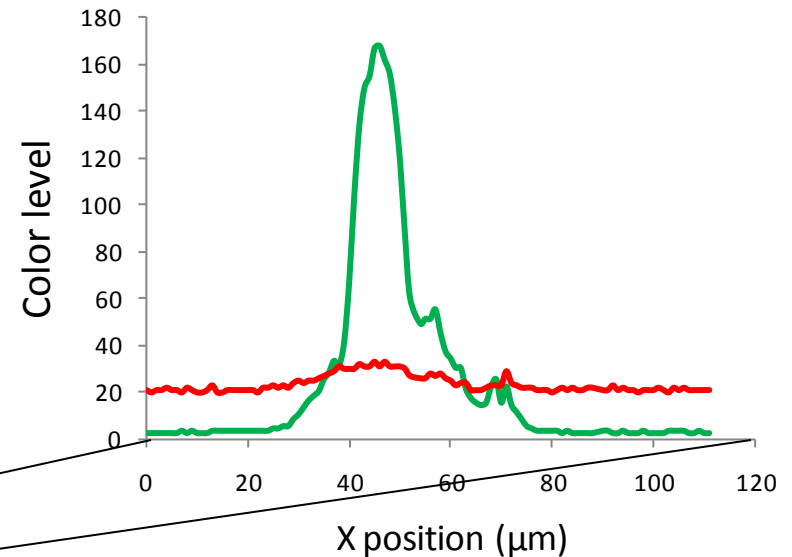
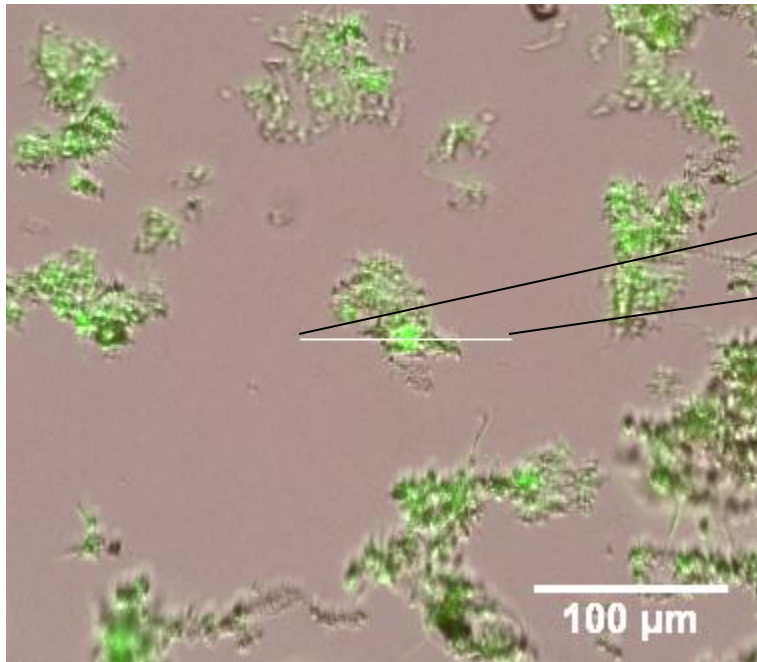
brightfield image → total biomass

Syto[®]9 fluorescence → live bacteria

Propidium iodide fluorescence → damaged bacteria

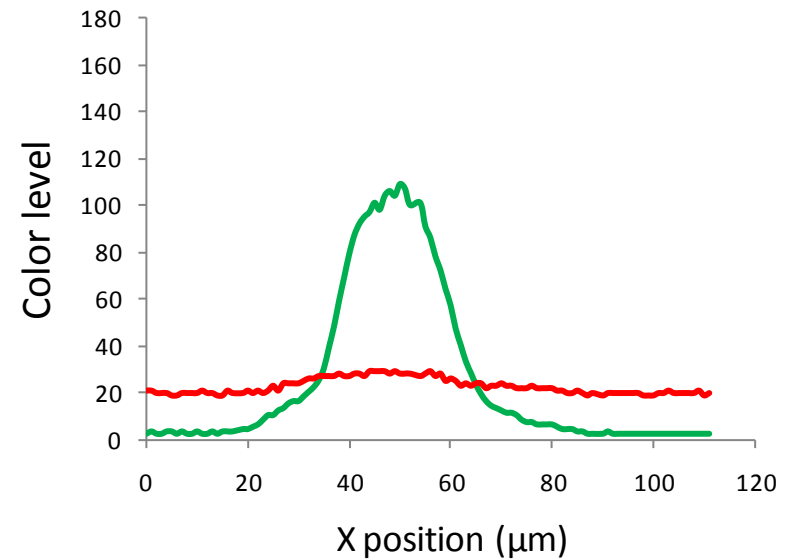
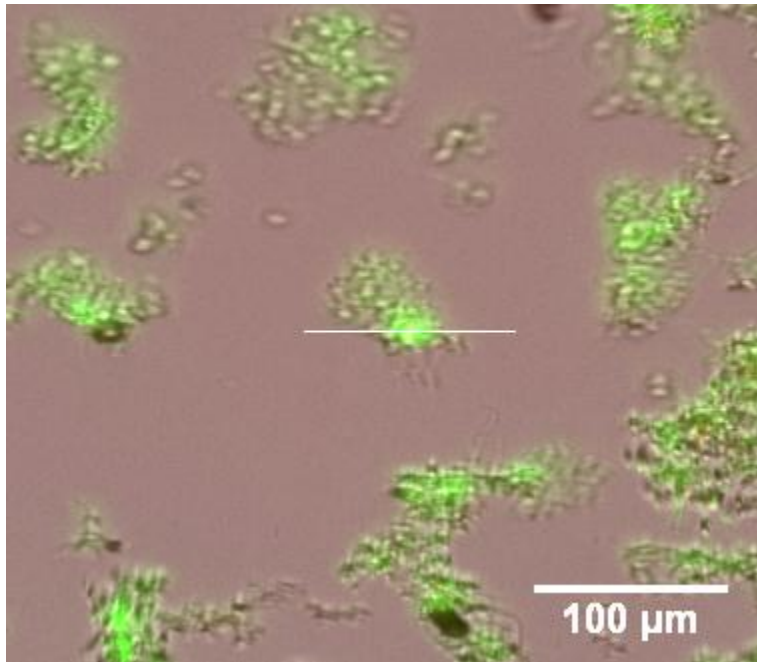


Erythromycin (5 mg/L) time-kill activity on activated sludge



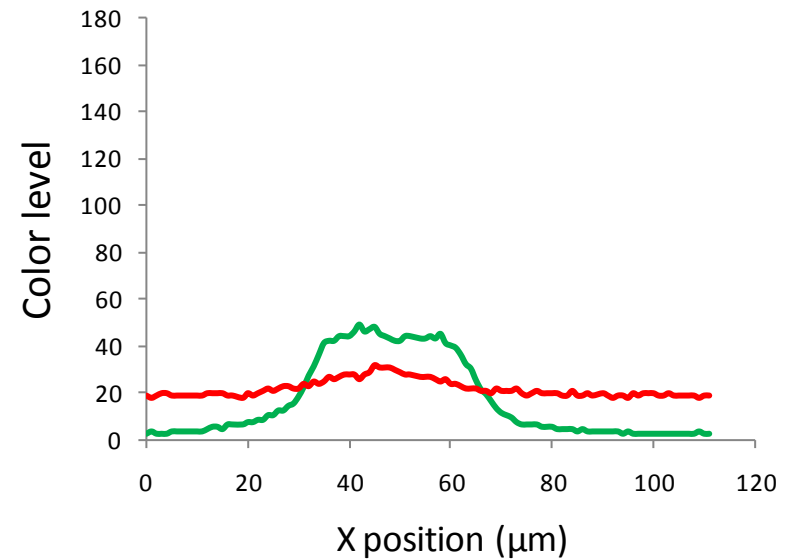
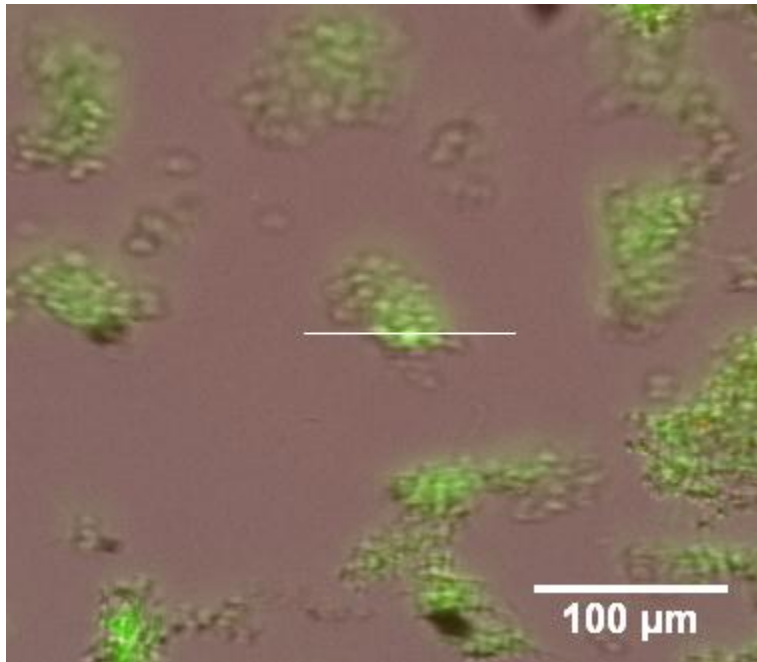
Time = 0 min
100% live bacteria

Erythromycin (5 mg/L) time-kill activity on activated sludge



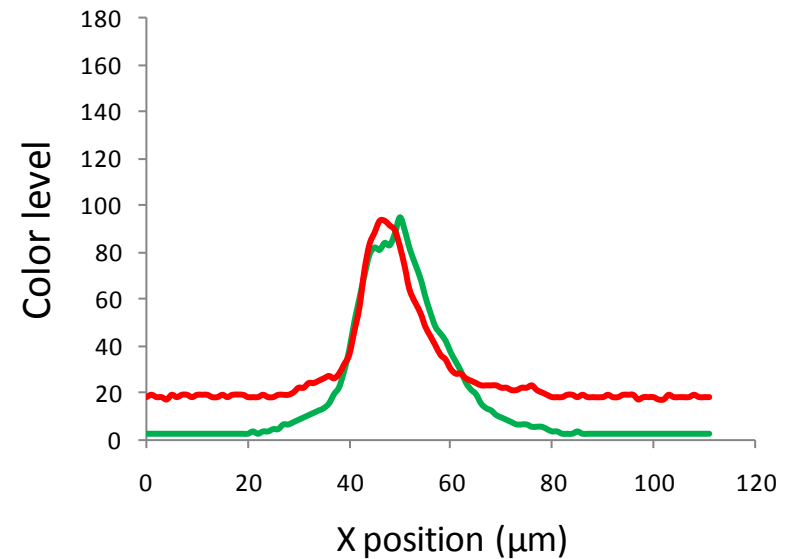
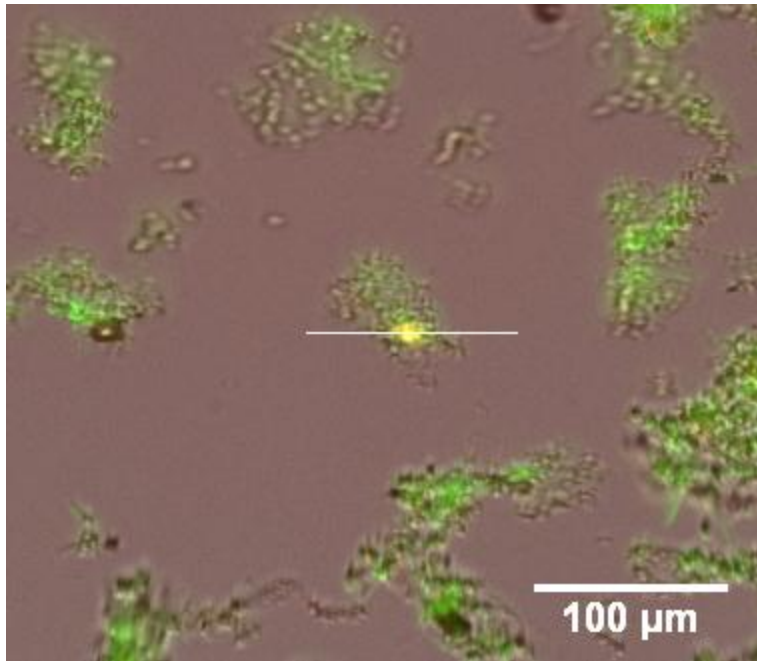
Time= 5 min
100% live bacteria

Erythromycin (5 mg/L) time-kill activity on activated sludge



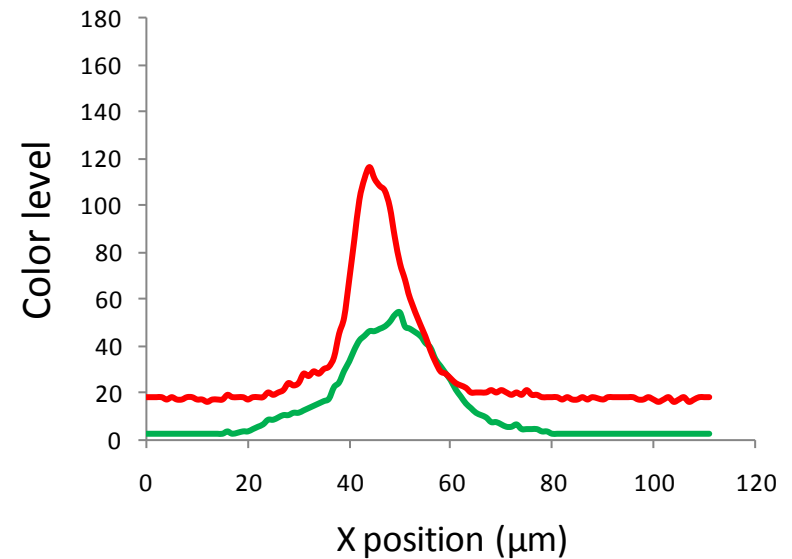
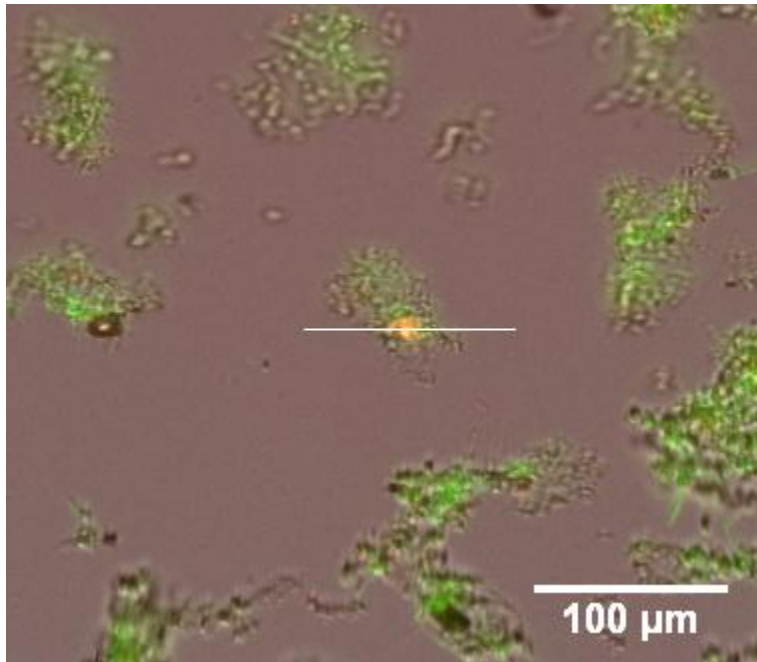
Time = 10 min
100% live bacteria

Erythromycin (5 mg/L) time-kill activity on activated sludge



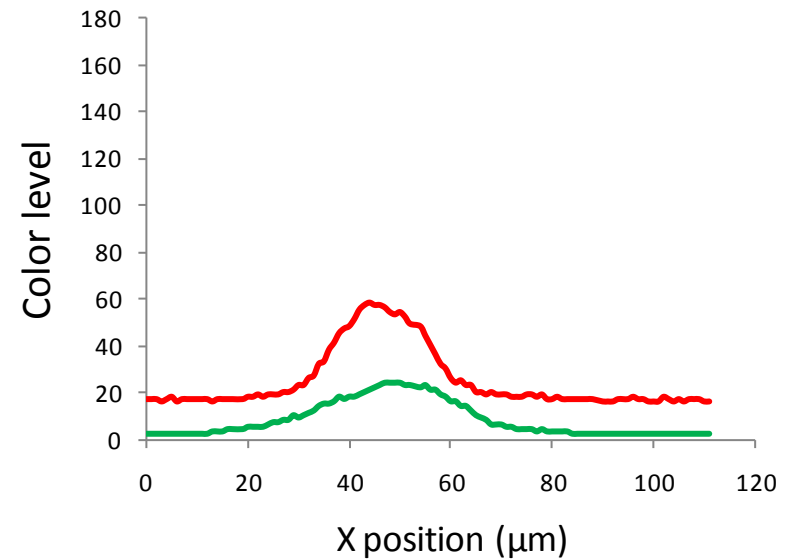
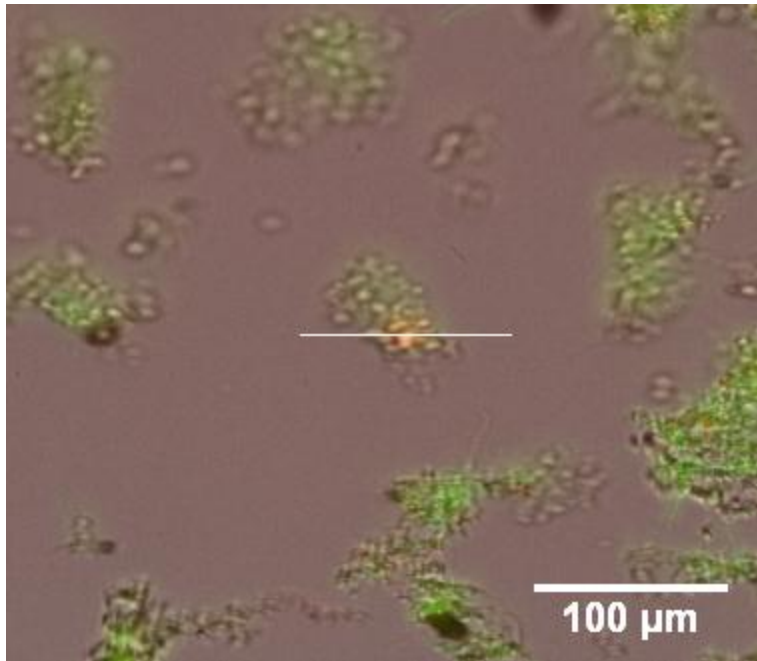
Time= 15 min
100% live bacteria

Erythromycin (5 mg/L) time-kill activity on activated sludge



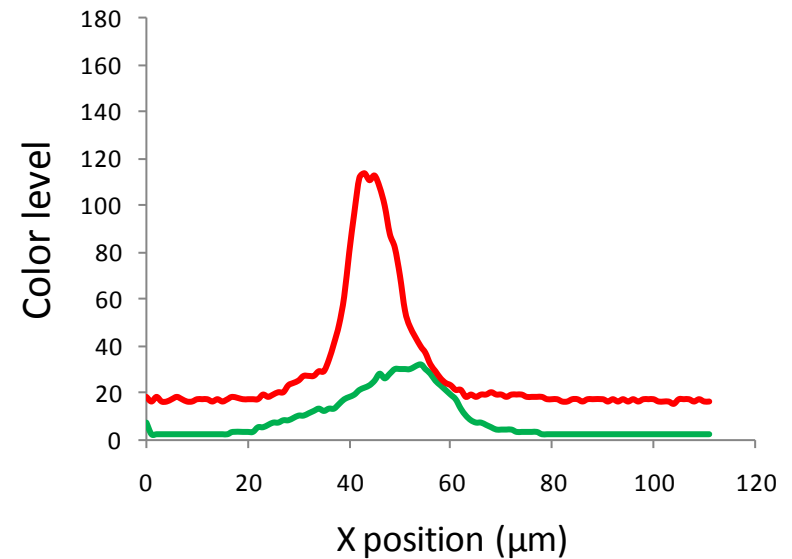
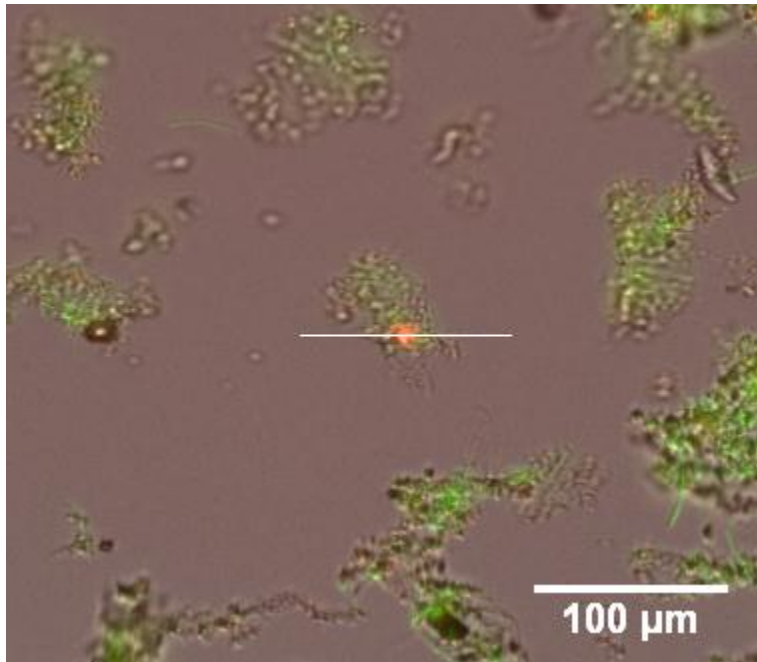
Time = 20 min
100% live bacteria

Erythromycin (5 mg/L) time-kill activity on activated sludge



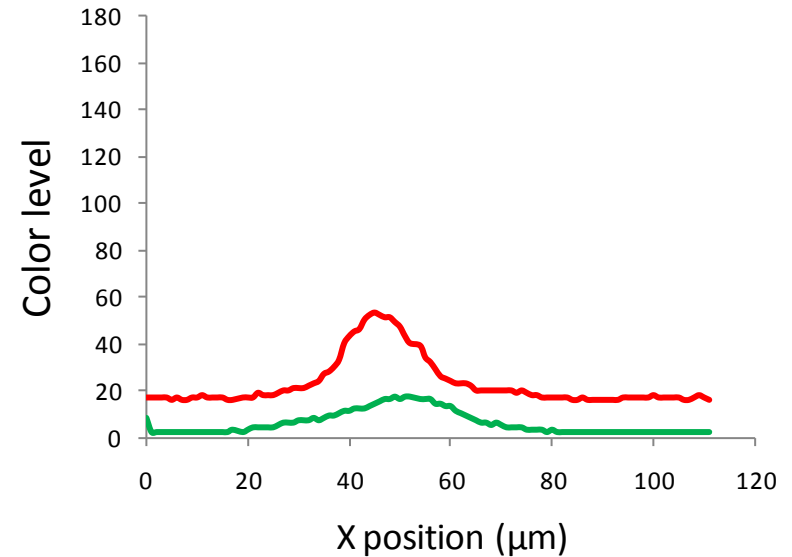
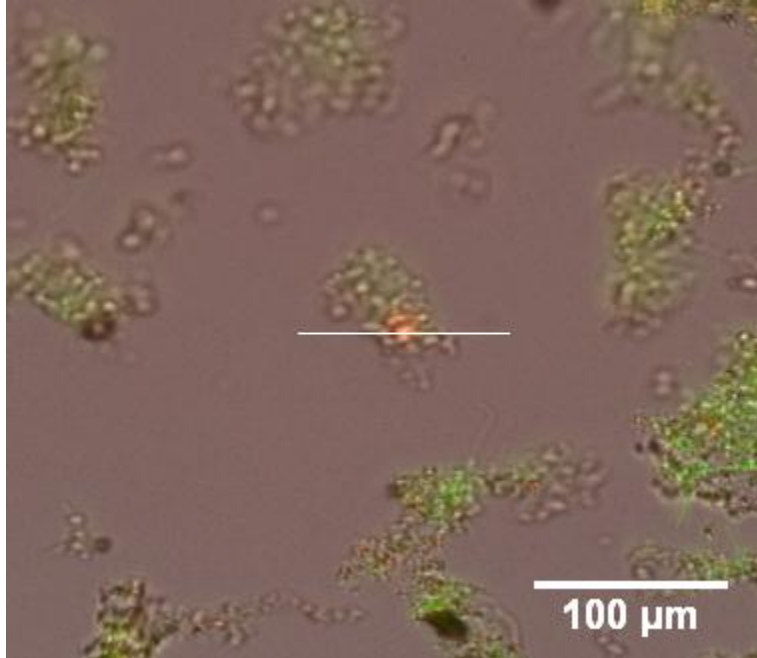
Time = 25 min
100% live bacteria

Erythromycin (5 mg/L) time-kill activity on activated sludge



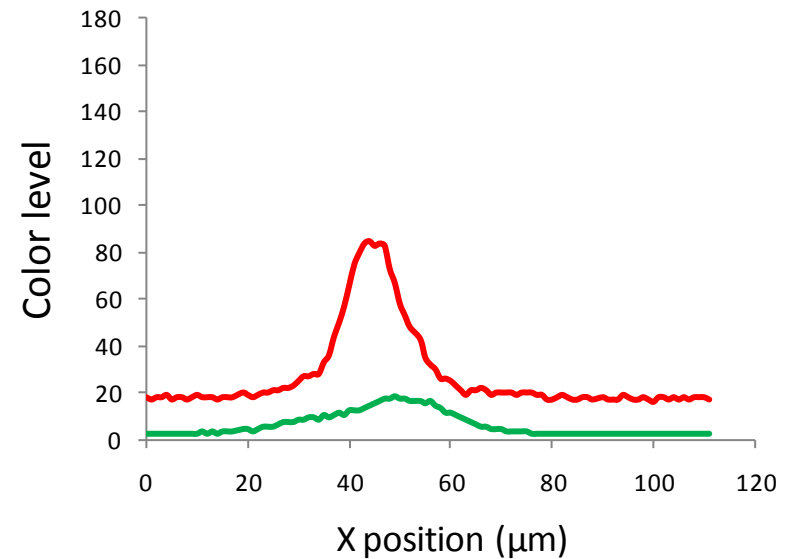
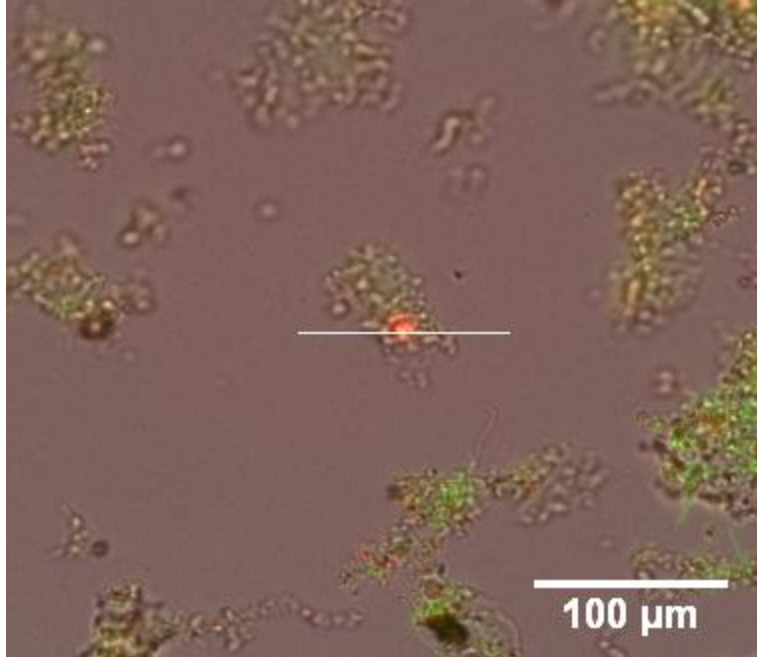
Time = 30 min
100% live bacteria

Erythromycin (5 mg/L) time-kill activity on activated sludge



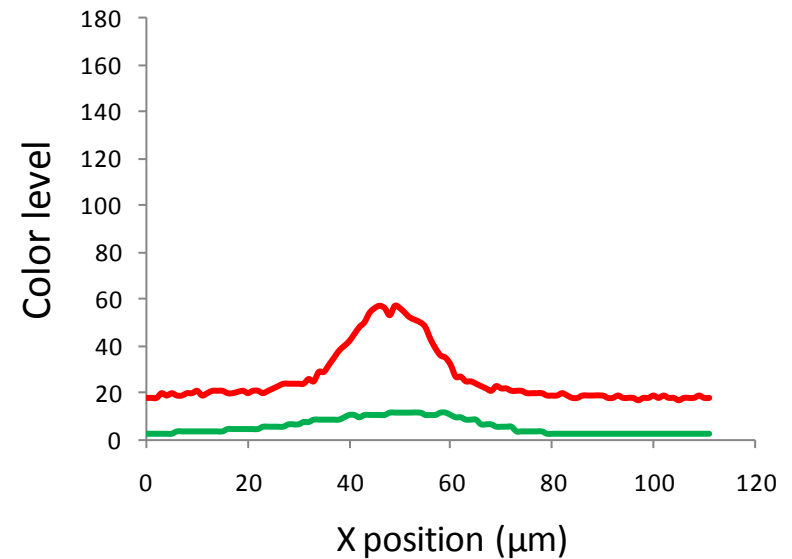
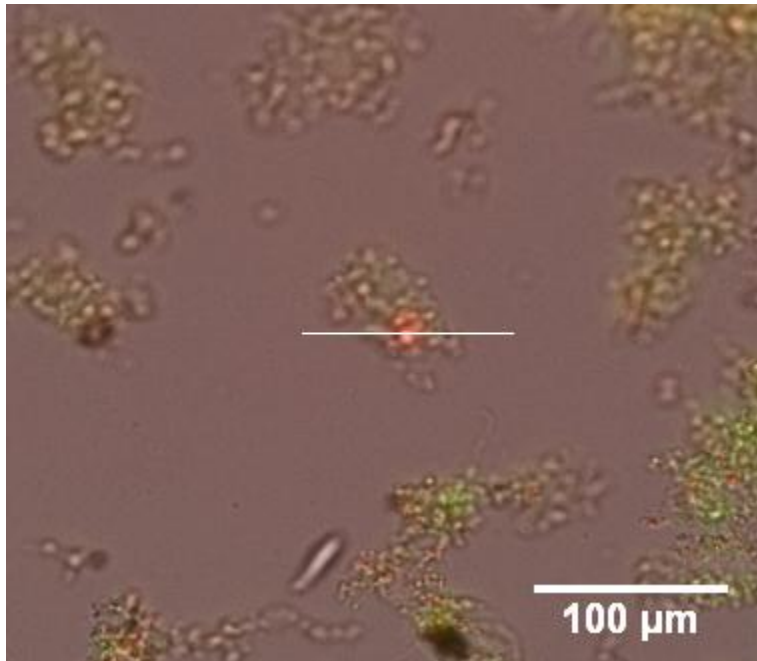
Time = 35 min
100% live bacteria

Erythromycin (5 mg/L) time-kill activity on activated sludge



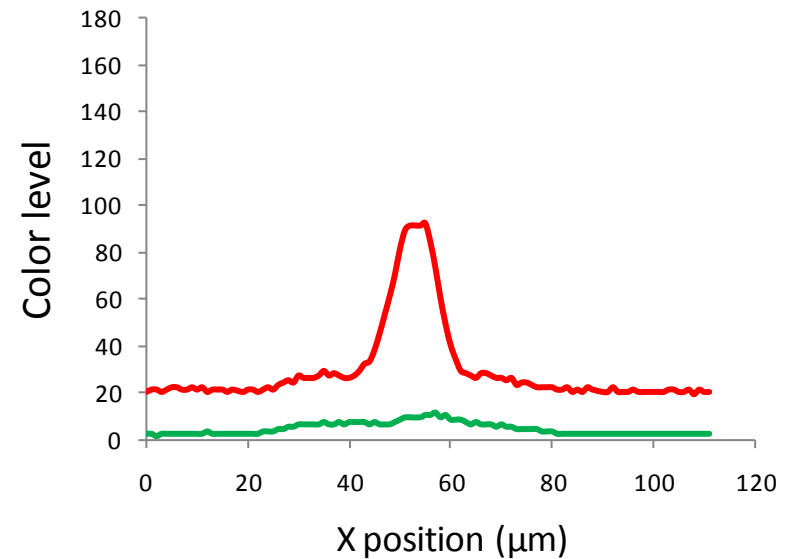
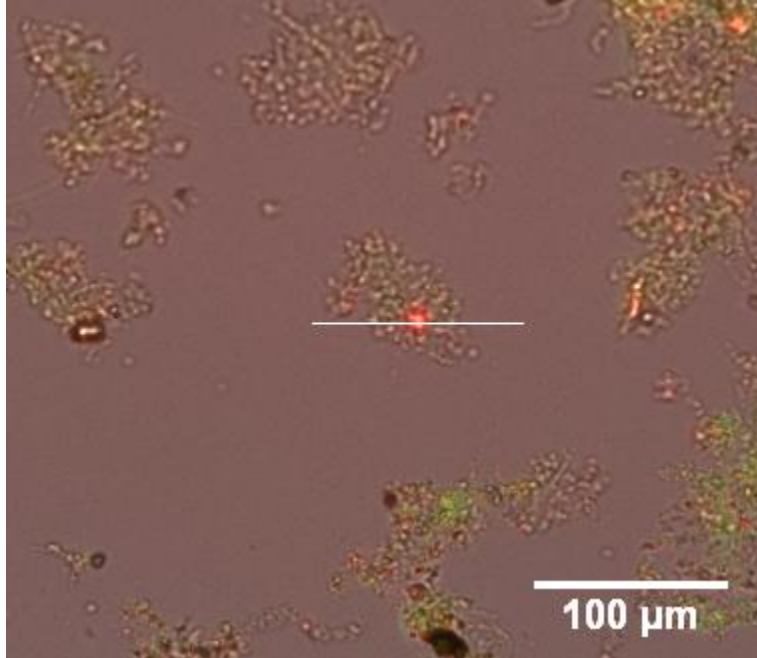
Time= 40 min
100% live bacteria

Erythromycin (5 mg/L) time-kill activity on activated sludge



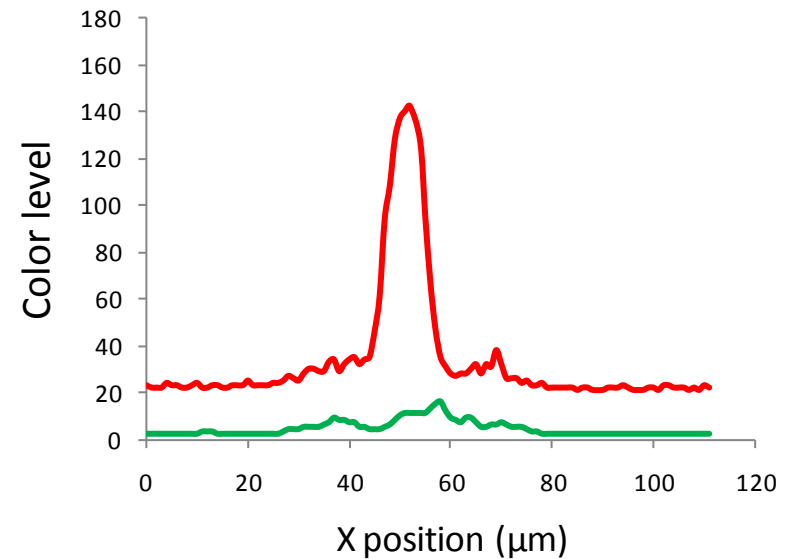
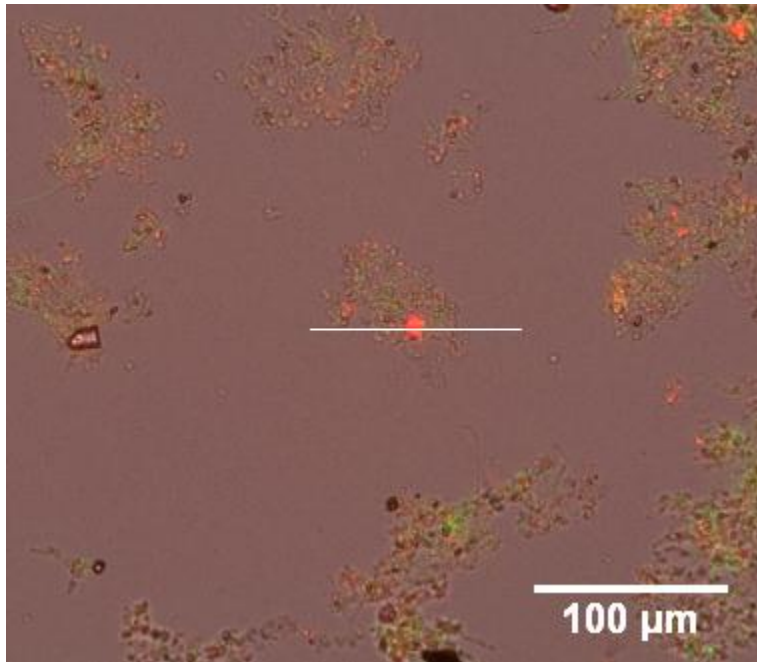
Time = 45 min
100% live bacteria

Erythromycin (5 mg/L) time-kill activity on activated sludge



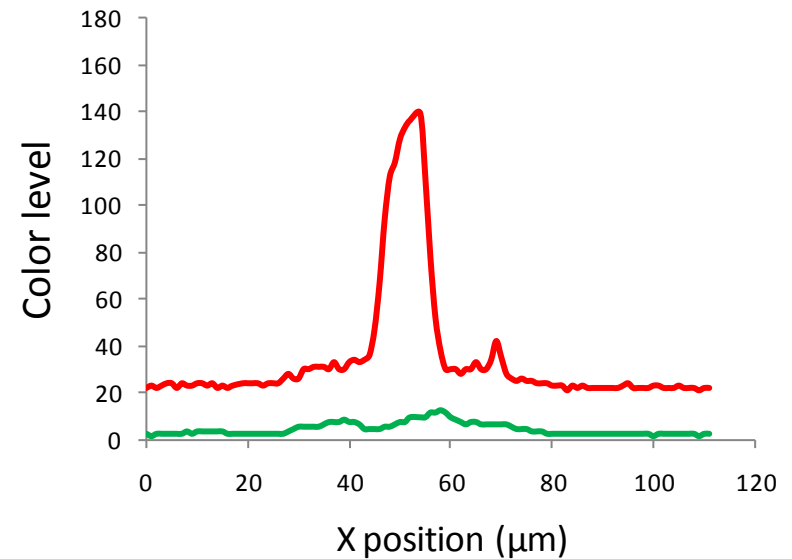
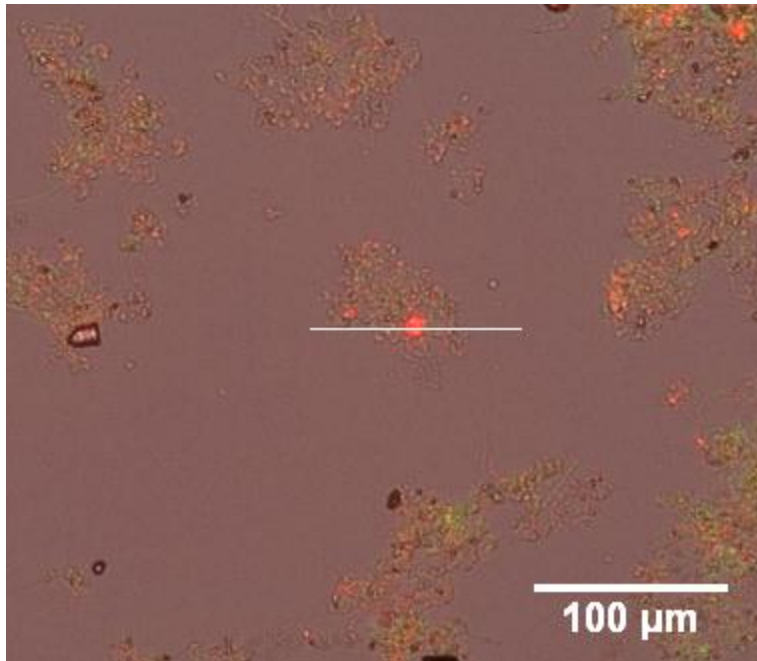
Time= 50 min
100% live bacteria

Erythromycin (5 mg/L) time-kill activity on activated sludge



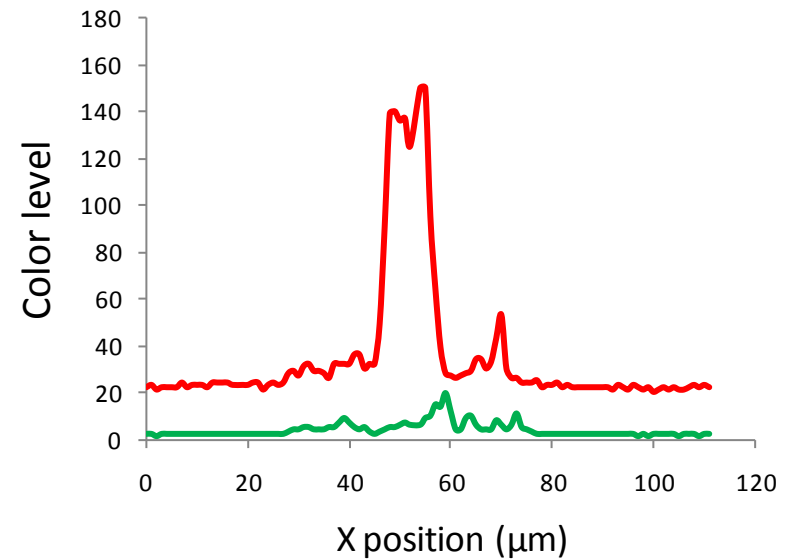
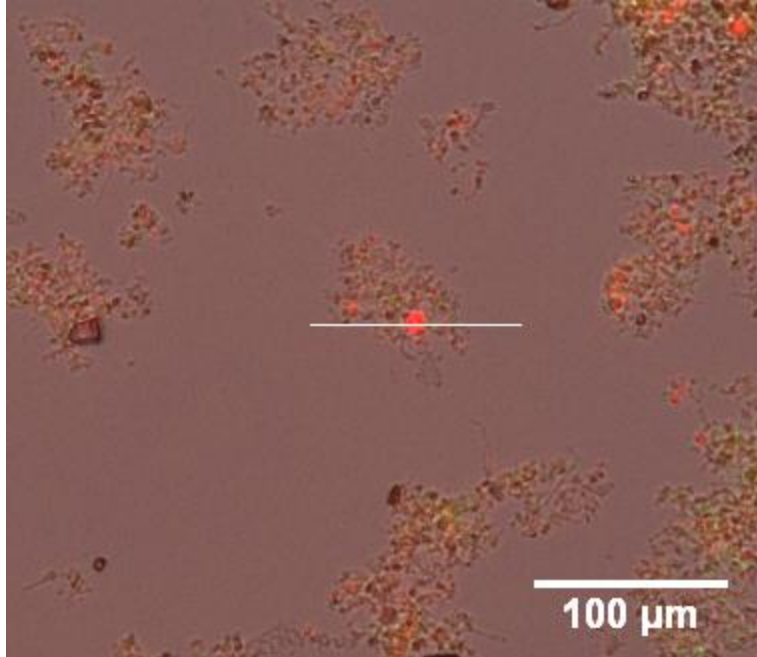
Time= 55 min
100% live bacteria

Erythromycin (5 mg/L) time-kill activity on activated sludge



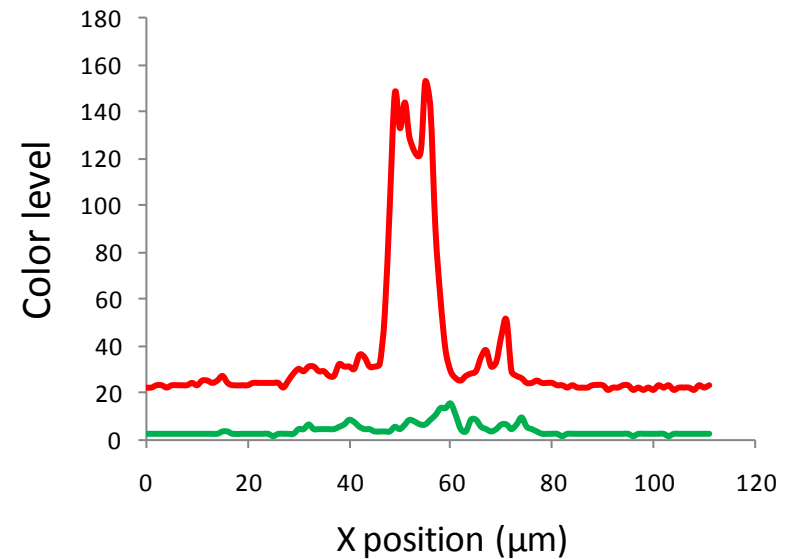
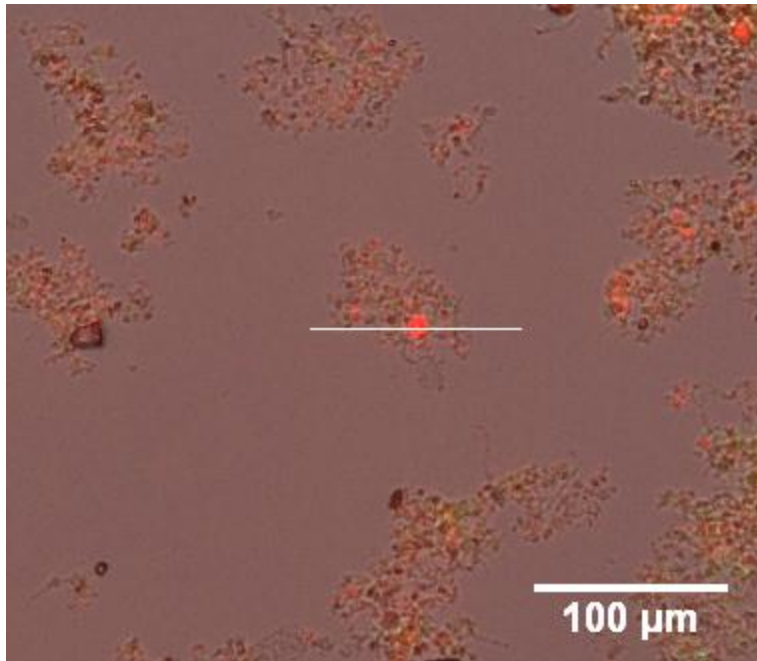
Time= 60 min
100% live bacteria

Erythromycin (5 mg/L) time-kill activity on activated sludge



Time= 65 min
100% live bacteria

Erythromycin (5 mg/L) time-kill activity on activated sludge



Time = 70 min
100% live bacteria

Conclusions and prospects

- Activated sludge bacteria were sensitive to erythromycin (concentrations > 0.1 mg/L)
- Fast method that gives qualitative and quantitative results on cell death kinetics
 - Modeling
 - Other molecules

Thank you for your attention.



Nancy city

