

Background

The hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) is an inflammatory skin disease that cause painful boils and abscess formation, especially localized in intertriginous areas. Resorcinol is phenol derivate, and in topical self-treatment decrease the size and pain of HS lesions. Topical 15% resorcinol is prepared as a pharmaceutical compounding and the current literature has no data on microbiological stability of formulations of topical resorcinol 15%. The European Pharmacopoeia (EP) establish on its chapter 5.1.4 the acceptance criteria for compounding's microbiological quality control. Previous to the microbiological quality assay, the EP also establish the necessity of a suitability test of the method.



Purpose

→ The objective of this study was to develop microbiological growth assay to perform a microbiological stability test for quality control of this formulation.



Material and methods

In order to determine the ability of microorganisms to grow in the studied formulation, several reference strains according the European Pharmacopoeia (chapter 2.6.12 and 2.6.13) were selected: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCCVR 9027TM), *Candida albicans* (ATCCVR 10231TM), *Aspergillus brasiliensis* (ATCCVR 16404TM) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCCVR 6538TM).

To perform the growth assay, trypticase soy agar (TSA) were used for *P. aeruginosa* and *S. aureus*, and sabouraud glucose agar (SAB) for *C. albicans* and *A. brasiliensis*

The test was performed by taking a 1:1000 dilution of 1g topical resorcinol in a 0,1% Tween80® and phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) solution and adding 100µL of a suspension equivalent at 1×10^3 cfu/ml of every ATCC strains, which were inoculated in TSA or SAB. All test was made by duplicate and medium lectures were made in 48h.



Results

The formulation composition of topical resorcinol 15% tested was:

Resorcinol 15g
Purified Water 15g
Sodium metabisulfite 0.1g
Vanette base cream q.s. 100g

The ability of ATCC strains to growth in resorcinol formulation was confirmed under the study conditions. There was a mean growth of 17×10^4 cfu/mL for *S. aureus* and 11×10^4 cfu/mL for *P. aeruginosa* in TSA. For *A. brasiliensis* and *C. albicans*, 1×10^4 cfu/mL and 2×10^4 cfu/mL were detected respectively.

Conclusions



The presented method shows a simplified way to test 15% topical resorcinol microbiological viability for quality control.

