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 1 g of topical resorcinol in a 0.1% Tween 80 and phosphate buffered saline solution and adding 100 μL of a suspension equivalent to 1×103 cfu/mL of every ATCC strain, which were inoculated in TSA or SAB. All tests were done in duplicate and medium lectures were made in 48 hours.

Results The ability of ATCC strains to grow in resorcinol formulation was confirmed under the study conditions. There was mean growth of 17×104 cfu/mL for S aureus and 11×104 cfu/mL for P aeruginosa in TSA. For A brasiliensis and C albicans, 1×104 cfu/mL and 2×104 cfu/mL were detected, respectively.

Conclusion and relevance The presented method shows a simplified way to test the microbiological viability of 15% topical resorcinol for quality control.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

No conflict of interest.