

Mobile Microwave Effect on Bacterial Antibiotic sensitivity

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Abstract

The effect of mobile microwave on antibiotic sensitivity of Staph Ylococcus ureus was estimated. One hundred samples of ear swab were collected from mobile phone users. They were subjected for S. aureus isolated and identification by staph API-20 enzymes. Forty three of staph. strains were selected as identical biochemical test. They were ordered into eight groups according to calling times of mobile users, ranged from zero (used as control) to three hundred and six hours of Calling time. Seventeen different antibiotic discs sensitivity were measured for S. aureus. Microwave of mobile phone showed significant effect ($P<0.01$) on strains sensitivity according to period of calling time. All strains showed more antibiotic resistance development at long calling period group than those have less calling (control and firsts groups). The present study may be explanation of mobile microwave of mobile effect on DNA expression as far as antibiotic resistance encoded by plasmid DNA.