

## Microbiological Assessment of Indoor Air in Public Toilets Across Selected Motor Parks in Owerri Metropolis, Nigeria

Promise Ifunanya Ohagim<sup>1\*</sup>, Grace Michael Ikon<sup>2</sup>, Precious Chika Matthew<sup>3</sup>, Gold Amarachi Ohagim<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Medical Microbiology and Parasitology, University of Uyo, Uyo

<sup>2</sup>Department of Microbiology, Obong University, Obon-Ntak, Akwaibom State

<sup>3</sup>Department of Microbiology, Federal University of Technology, Owerri

<sup>4</sup>Department of Biology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

**\*Corresponding Author:** Promise Ifunanya Ohagim, Department of Medical Microbiology and Parasitology, University of Uyo, Uyo, Nigeria.

**Received:** September 16, 2017; **Published:** September 27, 2017

### Abstract

In this study, the microbial quality of indoor air in public toilets across selected motor parks in Owerri was carried out and the type of airborne microbes in the various toilets identified. Public toilets located in four motor parks in the city were examined for air borne microbial load. The sedimentation technique using open petri-dishes containing Blood Agar and Sabouraud Dextrose Agar (SDA) placed one meter above the floor of the toilets for 15 minutes at different sections of the toilets was used. This was transported to a microbiology laboratory in a clean container for analysis. Bacterial isolates were identified using standard microbiological techniques which include cultural, morphological, microscopic examination and different biochemical tests. While fungal isolates were identified using standard procedures based on colony appearance, microscopic examination of spores and hyphal characteristics of lactophenol cotton blue preparation. Six bacterial and fungal isolates were obtained respectively which include *Staphylococcus aureus* (38), *Bacillus* sp (24), *Bacillus cereus* (19), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (10), *Streptococcus* sp (4), *Enterococcus* sp (2) and *Fusarium* sp (15), *Mucor* sp (13), *Aspergillus* sp (10), *Candida* sp (8), *Rhizopus* sp (8) and *Penicillium* sp (3), in which the Imo transport company Motor park (ITC) toilets had the highest bacterial and fungal occurrence of 30.9% and 31.6% respectively. Bacterial colony count ranged from 83.3cfu/m<sup>3</sup> in ITC Motor Park to 63.5cfu/m<sup>3</sup> in Mbaise Motor Park. While the fungal colony count ranged from 33.4cfu/m<sup>3</sup> in ITC Motor Park to 20.5cfu/m<sup>3</sup> in Arugo Motor Park. The inevitable inhalation and contact with some of these microbes by visitors and drivers in these motor parks could pose a serious health threat especially among highly sensitive individuals. Therefore, necessary steps should be taken by the management of these motor parks to forestall undesirable consequences.

**Keywords:** Indoor air; Public toilets; Motor Park; Microbial load

## **Introduction**

Indoor air quality is defined as the quality of air within and around buildings and structures, and its significance especially in relation to health and comforts of occupants [1]. The quality of air inhaled by an individual within an environment in which the individual finds himself determines to a great extent, the well-being of that individual [2]. In recent years, indoor air quality has become a topic of serious concern, since most people spend their indoors, either in their house, office, school or other public places, where they are exposed to some indoor microorganisms which have much effects on their health and physical condition [2]. Toilets are one of the public facilities frequently used by people and are located indoor. Therefore, maintaining good air quality in toilets is essential in order to keep it hygienic and sanitarily conducive for usage [1]. In order to create a healthier and safer indoor environment, the first step is to maintain a good indoor air in toilets and washrooms [3].

Air is the easiest means by which agents of pathogenic microbes are disseminated, which can cause significant problems in the environment; especially, in public rooms such as toilets [3]. Insufficient ventilation, high influx of people and improper management of public toilets, are main sources of indoor air contamination in public toilets [4].

Transmission of pathogenic organisms can be direct or indirect. In direct transmission, droplets containing microbial agents from individuals can be released into the air, which when inhaled by another can lead to an infection. Droplets are generated mainly through coughing, sneezing, and other procedures. Dissemination can be either by airborne droplets containing the organisms that remain suspended in the air for a long period of time or dust particles containing the infectious agents [5]. Indirect transmission can occur through contact with contaminated surfaces and objects or through insect vectors.

A motor park is a vehicle station for passengers to get on or off buses or taxis. It also serves as a waiting spot and in some cases a recreational and relaxation spot for travelers, as people wait for their families and friends returning or wait for their buses or taxis to depart. The motor park is a beehive of activities and with the influx of people into the parks, the toilets become a point of call and place of relief for pressed drivers, travelers and others who may wish to ease themselves. This usually leaves the toilets untidy and littered, making it a haven of airborne pathogens.

Studies have been conducted regarding indoor air in toilets located in four-bed hospital wards and conventional portable toilets. The results revealed that the wetness of toilets, lack of litter bins and refuse lids and lack of ownership of some public toilets are the most contributing factors to the problem of hygiene and dirtiness of public toilets. These automatically impacts on the indoor air quality of these toilets [6].

Microorganisms are ubiquitous and propagate rapidly wherever water is available. The dust and dirt's normally present in most public toilets provide sufficient nutrients to support extensive microbial growth [5]. Mould specifically grows on all materials, including the dirty toilet bins and under the toilet seats; following the damp nature of most toilets, leading to mould growth. Microbial growth may result in greater numbers of spores, cell fragments, allergens, mycotoxins, endotoxins,  $\beta$ -glucans and volatile organic compounds in indoor air. The causative agents of adverse health effects have not been identified conclusively, but an excess level of any of these agents in the indoor environment is a potential health hazard [1]. Microbial interactions and moisture-related physical and chemical emissions from toilet materials may also play a role in dampness-related health effects [4].

However, the drivers of these motor parks that are not the only set of people at risk of airborne infections, as visitors and travelers are also at risk of being infected. Hence, this study was carried out to investigate microbial quality of indoor air in public toilets across selected motor parks in Owerri and to identify the type of airborne microbes in the various toilets.

## **Materials and Methods**

### **Study Area**

This study was carried out in motor parks located in Owerri, Imo state of Nigeria. Owerri is the capital of Imo state, Southeastern Nigeria. It covers an area of 40.15 sq mi, with a weather which is 75°F (24°C) and a 95% humidity. It has a population of over 401,873 (Census, 2006), and a tropical wet climate with rain falls for most months of the year accompanied with a brief dry season.

### **Sample Collection**

Samples were collected from the following motor parks across Owerri; Imo transport company Motor park (ITC), Arugo Motor Park, Mbaise Motor Park and Okigwe Motor Park. The choice of these parks was as a result of the beehive of activities that goes on there daily, being among the major motor parks in the city. Samples were collected twice daily from these locations; 30 minutes after the toilets must have been cleaned and dust allowed to settle. Mornings (7:30am-9am) and evenings (4.30pm-6pm), when it must be have been presumed to be neat; between June and July, 2017 for an interval of 7 days.

Sedimentation technique using open petri-dishes containing Blood Agar and Sabouraud Dextrose Agar (SDA) was used [7]. Each plate was placed one meter above the floor of the toilets for 15 minutes at different sections of the toilets (male and female). This was later transported in a clean container to the laboratory for incubation and microbiological examination.

### **Microbiological Analysis**

Blood agar plates were incubated at 37°C for 24-48 hours, while the SDA plates were incubated at room temperature at 25°C-30°C for 3-5 days. Microbial growths were isolated and enumerated for airborne bacteria on blood agar plates and airborne fungi on SDA plates. The total number of colony forming units (CFU) for fungi and bacteria were determined after incubation and converted to organism colony forming units per cubic meter (CFU/M<sup>3</sup>) using the formula CFU/M<sup>3</sup> = CFU/t x k. where CFU = mean of colony forming unit, t = total sampling time expressed in minutes, k = a conversion factor from cubic feet to cubic meters (k = 35.3).

### **Bacterial Identification**

Bacterial isolates were characterized and identified using cultural, morphological and microscopic examinations. Different biochemical tests such as Gram staining, Catalase, Coagulase, DNase, Methyl-red, Oxidase, Voges-proskauer and sugar fermentation test were employed to differentiate the bacterial isolates [8].

### **Fungal Identification**

Fungi colonies were identified using standard microbiological procedures based on their colony appearance, microscopic examination of their spores and hypal characteristics using lactophenol cotton blue preparation [9].

### **Statistical Analysis**

Simple percentage was used to express the frequency of occurrence of bacterial isolates where necessary.

## **Result**

The frequency of bacterial species isolated and characterized from the different toilets of the motor parks is represented on table one below. The distribution of the isolates are as follows; *Staphylococcus aureus* (38), *Bacillus* sp (24), *Bacillus cereus* (19), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (10), *Streptococcus* sp (4) and *Enterococcus* sp (2). Imo transport company Motor park (ITC) toilets had the highest bacterial occurrence of 30.9%, followed by Arugo Motor Park toilets 25.8%, while those of Mbaise Motor Park had the least bacterial occurrence of 20.6%.

Organisms	No. of isolates	ITC Park	Arugo Park	Okigwe Park	Mbaise Park
<i>Bacillus sp</i>	24	9 (37.5)	4 (16.7)	5 (20.8)	6 (25.0)
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	19	6 (31.6)	5 (26.3)	4 (21.1)	4 (21.1)
<i>Enterococcus sp</i>	2	1 (50.0)	-	-	1 (50.0)
<i>Streptococcus sp</i>	4	2 (50.0)	1 (25.0)	1 (25.0)	-
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	38	9 (23.7)	12 (31.6)	10 (26.3)	7 (18.4)
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	10	3 (30.0)	3 (30.0)	2 (20.0)	2 (20.0)
Total	97	30 (30.9)	25 (25.8)	22 (22.7)	20 (20.6)

**Table 1:** Frequency of Bacteria species Isolated from the Sampled Motor Parks (n = 97).

#### **Anthraquinonic (Basic Blue) dye degradation and decoloring test using fungi**

Table two represents the frequency of fungi species isolated from the sampled motor parks. The occurrence of the fungal isolates is as follows; *Fusarium sp* (15), *Mucor sp* (13), *Aspergillus sp* (10), *Candida sp* (8), *Rhizopus sp* (8) and *Penicillium sp* (3). The highest fungal occurrence was obtained in Imo transport company Motor Park (ITC) toilets with 31.6%, followed by Okigwe Motor Park toilets 26.3%, while those of Arugo Motor Park had the least fungal occurrence of 19.3%.

Organisms	No. of isolates	ITC Motor Park	Arugo Motor Park	Okigwe Motor Park	Mbaise Motor Park
<i>Fusarium sp</i>	15	4 (26.7)	3 (20.0)	5 (33.3)	3 (20.0)
<i>Rhizopus sp</i>	8	3 (37.5)	2 (25.0)	1 (12.5)	2 (25.0)
<i>Mucor sp</i>	13	4 (30.8)	3 (23.1)	4 (30.8)	2 (15.4)
<i>Aspergillus sp</i>	10	3 (30.0)	1 (10.0)	2 (20.0)	4 (40.0)
<i>Candida sp</i>	8	3 (37.5)	2 (25.0)	2 (25.0)	1 (12.5)
<i>Penicillium sp</i>	3	1 (33.3)	-	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)
Total	57	18 (31.6)	11 (19.3)	15 (26.3)	13 (22.8)

**Table 2:** Frequency of Fungi species Isolated from the Sampled Motor Parks (n = 57).

The frequency of microbial loads of the various toilets in the motor parks sampled is represented on Table 3 below. The toilets of Imo Transport Company Motor Park had the highest bacterial colony count of 83.3cfu/m<sup>3</sup>, followed by those of ArugoMotor Park 67.3cfu/m<sup>3</sup> while those of MbaiseMotor Park had the lowest colony count of 63.5cfu/m<sup>3</sup>. The Imo Transport Company Motor Park also had the highest fungal colony count of 33.4cfu/m<sup>3</sup>, followed by MbaiseMotor Park with 28.9 cfu/m<sup>3</sup>, while ArugoMotor Park had the least colony count of 20.5cfu/m<sup>3</sup>.

Motor Parks	Bacterial Colony		Fungal Colony	
	CFU (Mean)	CFU/M <sup>3</sup>	CFU (Mean)	CFU/M <sup>3</sup>
ITC Park	38.4	83.3	14.2	33.4
Arugo Park	28.6	67.3	8.7	20.5
Okigwe Park	27.7	65.2	10.8	25.4
Mbaise Park	27.0	63.5	12.4	28.9

Key: n = No. of sampling in the morning and evenings for 5 days.

**Table 3:** Bacterial and Fungal Colony Forming Unit (CFU/M<sup>3</sup>) according to Motor Parks (n = 10).

**Citation:** Promise Ifunanya Ohagim., et al. "Microbiological Assessment of Indoor Air in Public Toilets across Selected Motor Parks in Owerri Metropolis, Nigeria". *Clinical Biotechnology and Microbiology* 1.2 (2017): 93-98.

## **Discussion**

The investigation of the quality of indoor air in public toilets across selected motor parks in Owerri showed that the Imo Transport Company (ITC) Motor Park toilet had the highest air borne bacterial and fungal colony count of  $83.3\text{cfu}/\text{m}^3$  and  $33.5\text{cfu}/\text{m}^3$  respectively, when compared to the toilets of other motor parks. The toilets in other motor parks also recorded high bacterial colony count  $67.3\text{cfu}/\text{m}^3$  in Arugo Motor Park,  $65.2\text{cfu}/\text{m}^3$  in Okigwe Motor Park and  $63.3\text{cfu}/\text{m}^3$  in Mbaise Motor Park. This high bacterial contamination of the motor parks could be attributed to high influx of people to the parks on daily basis and the beehive of activities that take place in the motor parks involving people who are traveling and those arriving at the park. Hence, this contributes to the high microbial load of the toilets as people go into the toilets to ease themselves. Ultimately, the behavior of toilet users also affects the level of indoor air quality within the toilet, which include not flushing the toilet properly, littering the toilet floor, among others.

The frequency of Bacteria and Fungi in the toilets across the parks are as follows; Imo Transport Company motor park 32.1% and 35.0%, Arugo motor park 19.6% and 24.3%, Okigwe motor park 23.2% and 21.4% and Mbaise motor park 25.0% and 19.4% respectively. It has been documented that human population and activities affect the concentration of Bacteria which are released through brisk movement, talking, coughing and sneezing [10-11]. The presence of high number of visitors, wetness of toilet floors, lack of litter bins and refuse lids and lack of ownership of some public toilets must have resulted in the increase in airborne microbial load.

*Staphylococcus aureus* was observed to be the most isolated bacteria which could be attributed to the ubiquitous nature of the organism. This is similar to the result obtained by Ekhaise., *et al.* [9] in Benin in a study on indoor assessment of air. *Staphylococcus aureus* has been associated with Community Acquired Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus, urinary tract infections, skin infections and food poisoning [12]. *Bacillus cereus* isolated from the toilets has also been linked to food poisoning which could cause a serious problem when proper hygienic standards are not maintained by toilet users.

## **Conclusion**

The result of microbial assessment of indoor air of public toilets in selected motor parks across Owerri, revealed that the indoor air of the toilets, especially, the Imo Transport Company (ITC) motor park is not hygienic when compared to the WHO standard values of indoor air, which had a maximum limit for air borne bacteria count placed at  $100\text{cfu}/\text{m}^3$  and fungi  $50\text{cfu}/\text{m}^3$ . Hence, the indoor air may pose a health risk to travelers and visitors who may visit the toilets before embarking on their journey. *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus cereus* which are implicated in food poisoning and *Aspergillus* sp were among the indoor air contaminants of the toilets, these poses a serious health threat to toilet users. Contacts with these indoor microbes by individuals directly or indirectly place the individuals at risk of contracting an infection. Therefore, the findings of this study suggest the establishment of a sanitary task force as a measure to maintain sanitary standards in these toilets, thereby, forestalling undesirable consequences.

## **References**

1. Muhamad-darus F, *et al.* "Preliminary Assessment of Indoor air Quality in Terrace House". *Health and Environmental Journal* 2.2 (2011): 8-14.
2. Stryjakowska-sekwska M, *et al.* "Microbiological Quality of Indoor air in University rooms". *Polish Journal of Environmental Study* 16.4 (2007): 623-632.
3. Mirbahar AM and Memon BA. "Bacteriological Monitoring through air sampling in Different Locations of Teaching Hospital (Civil Hospital Sukkur)". *Journal of Applied Environmental Sciences* 1.1 (2005):13-15.
4. Wilke A. American School and University. 2003
5. Jain SK., *et al.* "Nosocomial Malaria and Saline Flush". *Emergency Infectious Diseases* 11.7 (2005): 1097-1099.
6. Nakajima K, *et al.* "Evaluation of odour from Portable Toilets in a four-bed Hospital ward". *International Society for Gerontechnology* 2.4 (2003): 324-331.
7. Jung JS., *et al.* "Toilet Cleanliness in Raffles Girls School". *Raffles Girls School: Project Report* (2003):

8. Augustowska M and Dutkiewicz J. "Variability of Airborne Micro-flora in a Hospital ward within a period of one year". *Annals of Agricultural and Environmental Medicine* 13.1 (2006): 99-106.
9. Ekhaise FO., et al. "Airborne Microflora in the Atmosphere of a Hospital Environment of University of Benin Teaching Hospital (UBTH) Benin City, Nigeria". *Global Journal of Pure and Applied Sciences* 17.3 (2010):
10. Gerhardt P., et al. "Methods for General and Molecular Bacteriology, Asia Press, Washington DC". 1994:
11. Berneth HL and Hunter BB. "Illustrated Genera Imperfect Fungi (3<sup>rd</sup> edition)". Burgess, New York. (1972): 230-241.
12. Murray PR., et al. "Manual of Clinical Microbiology (6<sup>th</sup> Edition)". Washington DC. American Society of Microbiology 282-293.

**Submit your next manuscript to Scientia Ricerca Open Access and benefit from:**

- Prompt and fair double blinded peer review from experts
- Fast and efficient online submission
- Timely updates about your manuscript status
- Sharing Option: Social Networking Enabled
- Open access: articles available free online
- Global attainment for your research

Submit your manuscript at:

<https://scientiaricerca.com/submit-manuscript.php>