Investigation of bacterial contamination in Iraqi paper currency

Inaam J.AL-Abbasi
Kufa University, Collage of Education for Girls / Department of Biology

Abstract

The objective of this study was to examine the extent of bacterial contamination of the most used denominations of the Iraqi currency.

A total of (160) isolates (112) were gram positive bacteria and (48) were gram negative bacteria has been isolated from different denominations (250, 1000, 5000, 10000 and 25000 ID) in circulation in AL-Najaf city which collected from different local markets. The results had shown the most predominant bacteria was Bacillus sp. with 41.2% and the small denominations were more contaminated, there where statistically significant association between the source of collection and bacterial type. The antibiotic susceptibility was doing with 7 types of antibiotics disc (Gentamicin, Azithromycin, Trimethoprim, Cephalothin, Cefotaxime, Lincomycin and Clarithromycin ). The most bacteria were resistant to lincomycin antibiotic.