

e-ISSN: 2620-8636

BIOMOLECULAR *and health* SCIENCE JOURNAL



Volume 2, Number 2, October 2019


**Published by:
Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga**

Vol. 2 No. 2 (2019): Biomolecular and Health Science Journal

Published: 2019-10-31

Front Matter

Front Matter Volume 2 No.2, 2019

 DOI : 10.20473/bhsj.v2i2.20374


 Abstract : 70


 PDF : 51

 PDF

Back Matter

Back Matter Volume 2 No. 2, 2019

 DOI : 10.20473/bhsj.v2i2.20375


 Abstract : 96

 PDF : 82

 PDF

Original Article

Cognitive flexibility and problem-solving in patients with bipolar disorder

 DOI : 10.20473/bhsj.v2i2.14869

 Maria Yosepha Safira Nugroho , B. Handoko Daeng , Gladdy L. Waworuntu


 63-67

 Abstract : 2959

 PDF : 1213

 PDF

Anti-eczema Mechanism of Action of *Nigella sativa* for Atopic Dermatitis: Computer-aided Prediction and Pathway Analysis Based on Protein-chemical Interaction Networks

 DOI : 10.20473/bhsj.v2i2.15007

 Meidyta Sinantryana Widyaswari , Iis Noventi , Herdiantri Supriyana


 68-74


 Abstract : 1238


 PDF : 2139

 PDF

Analgesic Effect of Bangle Rhizome Ethanol Extraction on Thermally Induced Pain in *Mus musculus*

 DOI : 10.20473/bhsj.v2i2.15417

 Margareth Ayu Caroline Pangkerego , Hamzah Hamzah , Danti Nur Indiasuti


 75-77

 Abstract : 1190

 PDF : 1319

 PDF

Association of Serum Magnesium Levels with Matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) Urine in Patients with Diabetic Kidney Disease Stage 1 and 2

 DOI : 10.20473/bhsj.v2i2.15045

 M. Hashemi Rafsanjani , Sony Wibisono , Chandra Irwanadi


 78-81

 Abstract : 812

 PDF : 1116



Association of Metabolic Syndrome with Albuminuria in Diabetes Mellitus Type 2

 DOI : 10.20473/bhsj.v2i2.14964

 Husin Thamrin , Ari Sutjahjo , Agung Pranoto , Soebagijo Adi Soelistijo


 82-88


 Abstract : 1154


 PDF : 893



'Wanting' and 'Liking' Brain Mechanisms in Coaching: A qEEG Study using the CARE Coaching Model

 DOI : 10.20473/bhsj.v2i2.14900

 Lyra Puspa , Nurhadi Ibrahim , Paul T. Brown


 89-95

 Abstract : 1764


 PDF : 1081



Association between Serum Magnesium Level with Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) in Diabetes Mellitus (DM) Patients

 DOI : 10.20473/bhsj.v2i2.15354

 Ratih Wulansari , Soebagijo Adi Soelistijo , Achmad Lefi


 96-101


 Abstract : 1464


 PDF : 669



Association Between Neopterin Levels and Outcome in 30 Day HIV/AIDS Naive Patients

 DOI : 10.20473/bhsj.v2i2.14965

 Lydia Juanita , Usman Hadi , Vitanata Arfijanto

 102-106

 Abstract : 603

 PDF : 679



Correlation between Serum IL-6 Level and Th17/Treg Ratio with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Disease Activity

DOI : 10.20473/bhsj.v2i2.15768

Adidia Carina Familia , Yuliasih Yuliasih , Lita Diah Rahmawati

107-112

Abstract : 943

PDF : 1288



THE USE OF KINSHIP ANALYSIS ON PATERNITY TESTING THROUGH CODIS STR LOCI 'CSF1PO' AND 'TH01'

DOI : 10.20473/bhsj.v2i2.15793

Dwi Fitrianti Arieza Putri , Ahmad Yudianto

113-116

Abstract : 1114

PDF : 947



Relationship between HbA1c Levels with eGFR and Blood Pressure in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients in the Department of Internal Medicine Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya

DOI : 10.20473/bhsj.v2i2.14956

Alexander Tikara Sugondo , Deasy Ardiany , Djohar Nuswantoro , Pulus Budiono Notopuro

117-120

Abstract : 1579

PDF : 1718



The Comparison of Breast milk from Mother with Preterm Infant at 4o C Temperature in 0, 24 and 48 Hours on Bacterial Growth

DOI : 10.20473/bhsj.v2i2.15410

Pandit Bagus Tri Saputra , Nur Rochmah , Nurul Wiqoyah

121-124

Abstract : 841

PDF : 1040



Case Report

The Unusual Presentation of Acute Pericarditis Mimicking Acute Coronary Syndrome

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

The Comparison of Breast milk from Mother with Preterm Infant at 4°C Temperature in 0, 24 and 48 Hours on Bacterial Growth

Pandit Bagus Tri Saputra¹, Nur Rochmah^{2*}, Nurul Wiqoyah³

¹Faculty of Medicine Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

²Department of Pediatric, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia - Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya, Indonesia

³Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 24 September 2019

Received in revised form 10

October 2019

Accepted 14 October 2019

Available online 31 October 2019

Keywords:

Preterm breast milk,
Bacterial growth,
Breast milk storage,
Refrigerator temperature,
Preterm breast milk storage.

*) Corresponding author:

dr.nur.rochmah2018@fk.unair.

ac.id

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Preterm and fullterm breast milk has different leukocyte and bioactive concentration, which affect its bactericidal activity and storage duration. The preterm breast milk potentially has longer storage duration than fullterm breast milk. The research and guideline about the acceptable of storage duration of preterm breast milk at 4°C was limited. The objective of this study was to assess the correlation of storage duration of preterm breast milk preterm baby at 4°C temperature on bacterial growth.

Methods: The study design was experimental using pre-post control groups design. We used 9 samples of breast milk which met the inclusion criteria divided into 3 groups. The first, second and third groups was storage in 4°C for 0, 24 and 48 hours respectively before the inoculation to the culture media.

Results: After the samples were kept at 4°C temperature for 0, 24 and 48 hours, the mean bacterial colony forming unit for each group were 92 (±SD 112), 79 (±SD 97) and 63 (±SD 73) CFU respectively. Compared to the first group, the second and third group has lower bacterial colony forming unit but no significant differences statistically (P= 0.214 and P=1.39 respectively). Likewise there was no significant bacterial colony forming unit between second and third group (P=0.086).

Conclusion: Storage of preterm breast milk in 4°C for 24 and 48 hours show no change in total bacterial colony count (TBCC).

Introduction

Every year about 15 million preterm births occur throughout the world, this number are expected to increase.¹ Preterm infant have lower immunity and physiological endurance than fullterm infant.^{2,3} Potentially life-threatening complications include necrotizing enterocolitis, respiratory distress syndrome, sepsis and others.⁴ Breast feeding is the most effective way to reduce potential complications and mortality of preterm babies.^{1,5} Special care for preterm baby in neonatal intensive care unit would delay the breast feeding process. Breast milk storage in refrigerator is the most the most common way to preserve it.⁶ At present, various recommendations and research on the duration of breast milk storage from mothers of full-term infants. However, research and recommendations on the duration of storage of breast milk from mothers of preterm infants

are still limited.

One of the most important factor affecting the length of breast milk storage is viable bacterial concentration.⁷ The limit of breast milk viable bacterial concentration 105 per ml.⁵ Intrinsic factor in breast milk such as bactericidal capacity affects the bacterial growth in breast milk.⁸ Extrinsic factors such as temperature affect the number of bacterial growth directly, or indirectly by affecting the availability of bactericidal capacity component of breast milk.^{9, 10, 11}

The composition of preterm breast milk adapting to the needs of preterm infant.¹² Preterm breast milk have higher levels of leukocytes and antimicrobial substances such as lactoferrin, lysozyme and defensin than breast milk from mothers of full-term infants.^{13, 14} Higher content of antimicrobial peptide and leukocyte provide higher bactericidal capacity of preterm breast milk compared to fullterm breast milk.^{15, 16} Its higher bacterial capacity



potentially inhibit bacterial growth, thus preterm breast milk probably has longer storage duration than fullterm breast milk. This study aims to determine the recommendation storage duration of preterm breast milk in refrigerator based on viable bacterial concentration.

Methods

Milk sampling, processing and storage

The procedures in this study were based on the Declaration of Helinski which involves human subjects. This research was approved by the ethic committee of Dr. Soetomo General Hospital. Sample were taken from mother whose baby were treated in Neonatal Intensive Care Unit of Dr. Soetomo General Hospital. The inclusion criteria of sample were mother who birth premature baby, produce breast milk not more than 1 month. The exclusion criteria were taking antibiotics in the last 5 days, severe sepsis and mastitis. Information for consent was explained by researcher and assistant prior to breast pumping. Patient consent was written in available document.

Breast pumping was performed in lactation room of Dr. Soetomo General Hospital by a female researcher assistant. Nipple and breast were cleaned with 70% alcohol. Breast pumping was done by sterile breast pump kit, about 5-10 mL of breast milk sample were taken and stored in sterile breast milk bottle. Breast milk were temporarily stored in ice box with 4°C temperature the transported to the microbiology laboratory of the Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga in less than 30 minutes. The sample were immediately separated into 3 sterile reaction tubes and stored in the refrigerator with a standard temperature of 4 degree Celsius.

Breast milk culture and bacterial counting

We used nutrient agar to culture breast milk. After breast milk was divided into 3 sterile tubes, we labelled 0, 24 and 48 hours. Tube with 0 hour label was immediately cultured at the media, while tubes with 24 and 48 hours label were stored at refrigerator temperature. 500 microliter breast milk diluted in 4.5 ml sterile normal saline three times, the final dilution factor is 103. 100 microliter of the final solution were cultured by spread plate technique on agar nutrient. The culture were incubated in incubator at 36.6°C for 24 hours. After 24 hours total colonies were calculated by colony counter. The tubes with labels 24 and 48 hours also performed the same procedure but adjusted to the hours on the label counted as 0 hour labelled tube

Statistical method

The data of total colony counted were abnormally distributed by Saphiro-Wilk test. The Wilcoxon test was used to determine the significance of differences in the number of colonies between each groups with confidence level 0.95. We uses SPSS 1.6 application.

Results

Characteristic of mothers and baby

The characteristic of mothers from preterm baby was obtained by interview prior the patient consent. It was summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristic of mothers and baby

Variable	Information
Mother age	
19-30 years	3
31-40 years	4
41-50 years	1
>50 years	1
Gestational week	
28-31 weeks	4
32-37 weeks	5
Number of pregnancy	
First	4
Second	3
Third	1
Fourth	1
Number of birth	
First	4
Second	3
Third	1
Fourth	1
Occupation	
Work	5
Housewife	4
Last education	
Kindergarten	1
Elementary school	1
Senior high school	2
Bachelor/Master	5

Preterm breast milk cultures

Total colony forming units observed in 9 samples of each group at the 0, 24 and 48 hours are in Table 2 and the characteristics of the colony number in each treatment group are summarized in Table 3.

Table 2. Total colony forming unit in 0, 24 and 48 hours groups.

Groups	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0 hour	281	9	12	110	7	270	24	102	11
24 hours	255	27	11	48	16	235	22	80	16
48 hours	166	53	8	39	9	206	8	64	16

Table 3. Total colony number characteristic in 0, 24 and 48 hours groups.

Groups	Min	Max	Mean ± SD	Median
0 hour	7	281	92 ± 112	24
24 hours	16	255	79 ± 96	27
48 hours	8	206	63 ± 73	39

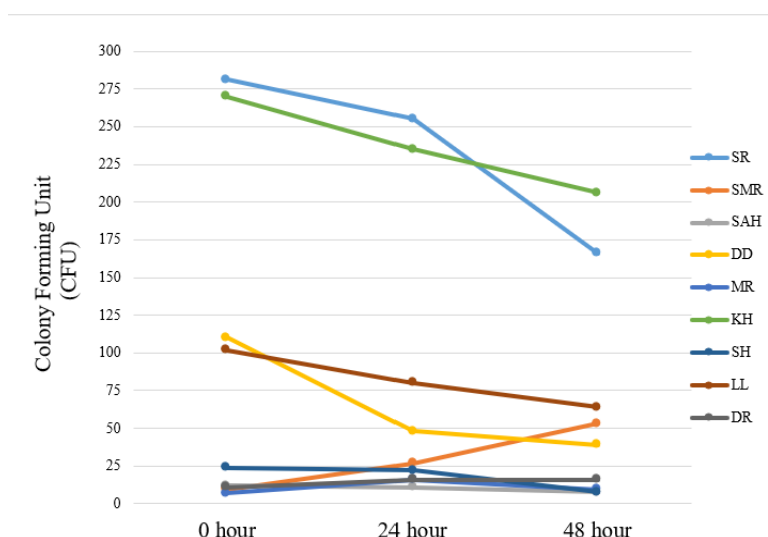


Figure 1. Curve of Colony Forming Unit (Y) and time (X) in each sample

Discussion

The results of breast milk culture shown in 0, 24 and 48 hours (Table 1) show high variation of total bacterial colonies from each sample and it occurred in all groups. We found there were 2 upper extreme values and lower extreme values of total bacterial colonies at in all groups, with upper extreme value were 270 and 281 CFU and lower extreme values were 7 and 9 CFU. Variation of total bacterial colonies at 24 and 48 hours group were probably the manifestations of variation initial bacterial concentration. Total bacterial are affected by factors such as humidity, temperature, hygiene, socioeconomic status and geographic condition which different in one area to other area.¹⁷ Surabaya located at tropical region with high humidity, temperature, and relatively lower socioeconomic and hygiene compare to western country. This made the variation of total (28-33°C) bacterial between the mothers will be higher. The research conducted by Alba using qPCR method show high variations with lower extreme values 6×10^4 per ml and upper extreme values 6×10^7 , whereas study conducted by Roberto using culture method show high variations with lower extreme value 103 per ml and upper extreme value 1.4×10^5 per ml.^{18,19} Whereas the research conducted by Slutzah (2010), the number ranged from 1.6 to 2.9×10^5 bacteria per ml.¹³ There were high variation of bacterial concentration per ml breast milk from one mother to others, even breast milk from the same mother if it was taken at different timescales.¹⁸ Basically there were a high variation of bacterial concentration of breast milk sample and it was normal.

The pattern of bacterial concentration of preterm breast milk to the storage duration at 4°C of each sample can be seen in Figure 1. High bactericidal capacity of preterm breast milk decrease bacterial colony forming unit after 24 and 48 hours storage compared to initial bacterial colony forming unit (0 hour group). Preterm breast milk has a higher antimicrobial peptide concentration and leukocytes than fullterm breast milk, including H β D1, sCD14, LZ, LF, TGF- β 2 and sIgA.^{13,14,15} Refrigerator temperature (about 4°C) directly inhibit bacterial growth in breast milk.¹¹ It's also reserve the availability of antimicrobial peptide from

degradation without inhibit the lipolysis so it maintain antibacterial, antiprotozoal and antiviral fatty acid of breast milk. Which indirectly inhibit bacterial growth.^{13,16}

Mean bacterial colony forming unit for group 0, 24 and 48 hours was 92, 79 and 63 CFU respectively. Mean bacterial concentration continuing decrease proportionally to storage duration at 4°C. The 0, 24 and 48 hours bacterial colony forming unit of 92, 79 and 63 CFU with amplification was 103. High bactericidal capacity in the first 48 hours is one of the main factors that causes a decrease in the number of bacteria after 24 and 48 hours storage, besides the influence of temperature in inhibiting bacterial growth. Bactericidal capacity of fullterm breast milk will be greatly reduced after 48 hours after the breast milk was pumped.²⁰ The phenomena could not be seen here because longest storage duration was 48 hours calculated after taking breast milk, possibly if breast milk culture continued at 72 hours (counted 72 hours after sampling) or afterwards there would be an increase in the number of colonies compared to 48 hours group.

According to the National Institute of Health and Clinical Excellence the limit for breast milk consumption was 105 bacteria per ml, the results showed preterm breast milk stored at 4°C were still proper for infant consumption based on bacterial concentration criteria.⁶ Even there was decline in total bacterial colony proportionally to storage duration (24 and 48 hours) the statistic (Wilcoxon test) show no significant difference between 0 hour and 24 hours groups (P : 0.214), 0 hour and 48 hours groups (P: 0.139) and 24 and 48 groups (P : 0.086). (Table 4) The result show 48 hours storage duration of preterm breast milk at 4°C didn't significantly change bacterial concentration of breast milk. This was consistent with research conducted by Slutzah, Pardou, and Roberto for fullterm breast milk.^{11,13,19} According to bacterial concentration parameter, preterm breast milk can be store in refrigerator temperature for at least 48 hours.

There was an unique discovery that researchers observed, initial bacterial colony in 0 hour group in working mothers is relatively higher than non-working mothers. The number of bacterial colony in 0 hour group working mothers was

281, 270, 110, 102 and 7 CFU while the number of bacteria in non-working mothers (Housewives) was 24, 12, 11 and 9. In the study conducted by Hamosh, there was no significant difference between the number of breast milk bacteria in working mothers and non-working mothers.¹⁶ Another study from Boo show no differences of total breast milk bacteria by manual and electrical pumping method of preterm breast milk at the hospital, but breast milk bacteria pumped using electric pump was higher than the manual pump when it's done at home.²¹ When compared with Hamosh and Boo's research, it is possible there are other factors that affect the higher number of bacteria in working mothers than non-working mothers especially with electric pumping method, which in this study those factors were not recorded as data by researchers.

Conclusion

There was no significant differences of pre-term breast milk bacterial colony count between 0, 24, and 48 hours duration of storage at 4°C. Mean bacterial colony count declines proportionally to the duration of storage (0, 24, and 48 hours). Breast milk from mother with pre-term infant may be stored at refrigerator with 4°C for 48 hours without compromising its bacterial colony count. As other researches show the decrease of bactericidal capacity in full-term breast milk after 48 hours of storage at 4°C, more researches are needed to investigate the advisability of pre-term breast milk after 48 hours of storage at 4°C.

Conflict of Interest

The author stated there is no conflict of interest

References

1. Blencowe H., Cousen S., Oestergaard M. K., Chou D et al. 'National, regional, and worldwide estimates of preterm birth rates in the year 2010 with time trends since 1990 for selected countries: a systematic analysis and implications', *The Lancet*.2012 Vol. 379: 2162–72. 2.
2. Stoll BJ, Hansen N, Fanaroff AA, et al. Late-onset sepsis in very low birth weight neonates: the experience of the NICHD Neonatal Research Network. *Pediatrics*.2002: 110, 285–291.
3. Camacho-Gonzalez A, Spearman PW & Stoll BJ. Neonatal infectious diseases: evaluation of neonatal sepsis. *Pediatric Clinic North America*. 2013 : 60, 367–389.
4. America Pregnancy Association. Premature birth complication. Last updated August 2015. Cited 10 October 2018. Access : <http://americanpregnancy.org/labor-and-birth/premature-birth-complications/>
5. Moretti, M. 'Breastfeeding and the use of antidepressants'. *Journal of Population Therapeutics and Clinical Pharmacology*. 2012: 19 (3).
6. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. 'Quick reference guide Donor breast milk banks The operation of donor breast milk bank services'. NICE clinical guideline. 2010 (February): pp. 1–15. 7
7. Cossey, V. et al. 'Expressed breast milk on a neonatal unit: A hazard analysis and critical control points approach', *American Journal of Infection Control*. 2011:39(10), pp. 832–838.
8. Trend, S. et al. 'Levels of innate immune factors in preterm and term mothers' breast milk during the 1st month postpartum', *British Journal of Nutrition*. 2016: 115(7), pp. 1178–1193.
9. Lorico J. L. L dan Perez L. M. 'Effects Of Storage Process On The Bacterial Growth-Inhibiting Activity Of Expressed Human Breast Milk On Common Neonatal Pathogens, Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli And Klebsiella pneumonia. *PIDSP Journal*. 2012:2012 Vol 13 No.1.
10. Khodayar P.P., Mira P. L., Collado M.D and Costa C. M.. 'Impact of lactation stage, gestational age and mode of delivery on breast milk microbiota', *Journal of Perinatology*. 2014:1–7.
11. Pardou A., Serruys E., Lemone F. M., Dramaix M. and Vis H.L. 'Human Milk Vanking : Influence of Storage Processes and of Bacterial Contamination on Some Milk Constituent', *Biol Neonate*. 1994:65:302-309.
12. Andreas, N. J., Kampmann, B. and Mehning Le-Doare, K. 'Human breast milk: A review on its composition and bioactivity', *Early Human Development*. Elsevier Ireland Ltd. 2015 : 91(11), pp. 629–635.
13. Slutzah, M. et al. 'Refrigerator Storage of Expressed Human Milk in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit', *The Journal of Pediatrics*. Elsevier Inc. 2010 : 156(1), pp. 26–28
14. Palmeira, P. and Carneiro-Sampaio, M. 'Immunology of breast milk', *Revista da Associação Médica Brasileira*. 2016 : 62(6), pp. 584–593.
15. Dawarkadas, A. M., Saha, K. and Mathur, N. B. 'A comparative study of cells and anti-microbial proteins in colostrum of mothers delivering pre- and full-term babies', *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*. . 1991 : 37(5), pp. 214–219.
16. Hamosh M., Ellis L. A., Henderson T. A., and Hamosh P. ' Breastfeeding and th working mother : Effect of Time and Temperature of Short –term Storage on Proteolysis, Lypolysis and Bacterial Growth in Milk'. *Pediatric*. 1995 : Vol. 97 No. 4. April 1996.
17. Cabrera R. R., Pascual M. L., Mira A. and Collado M. C., (2016). 'Impact of mode of delivery on the milk microbiota composition of healthy women'. *Journal of Developmental Origins of Health and Disease* (2016), 7(1), 54–60.
18. Alba B.A, Collado C.C, Mira A. Relationship between milk microbiota, bacterial load, macronutrients, and human cell during lactation. *Frontier in Microbiology*. 2016 : April : Vol 7 Article 492.
19. Roberto S. and Barness L. 'Bacterial Growth in Refrigerated Human Milk. *AJDC*. 1987;141:111-112).
20. Silvestre D., Lopez M.C., March L., Plaza A and Costa C., (2016). 'Bactericidal activity of human milk: stability during storage'. *British Journal of Biomedical Science*, 63:2, 59-62. DOI: 10.1080/09674845.2006.11732721
21. Boo N. Y, Jordiah A. Y, Alfizah H, Rohaini A.H, Lim V. K. E. Contamination of breast milk obtained by manual expression and breast pumps in mothers of very low birthweight infants. *Journal of Hospital Infection*. 2001 : 49: 274±281.