CHAPTER FOUR 4. RESULTS

A total of 200 samples of computer keyboards were cultured on bacteriological culture media. Of these 131 growth were found. (SUST) 31%, Al-Neelain university 25%, (U.S.T) 26.7%, Omdurman ahlia university 16.7%. The load of contamination was expressed in term of CFU/ml; $30-225 \times 10^2$ CFU were found in (SUST), $30-705 \times 10^2$ CFU in Al-Neelain university, $40-787 \times 10^2$ CFU in (U.S.T) and 300×10^2 CFU in Omdurman ahlia university (Table 1).

From 200 samples investigated,41 isolates of Gram positive cocci, 50 isolates of *bacillus* spp., 40 isolates of Gram negative bacteria were identified; *Pseudomonas* spp. 27 (67.5%), *E. coli* 6 (15%), *Klebsiella* spp. 7 (17.5%) (Table 2).

Biochemical tests adopted for identification of isolates were tabulated in table (3).

Universities	Samples collected	Grov	vth	Count (CFU/ml)
		No	%	
Sudan university of science and technology (SUST)	65	41	31%	30-225×10 ²
Al-Neelain university	45	33	25%	$30-705 \times 10^2$
University of science and technology (U.S.T)	55	35	26.7%	40-787×10 ²
Omdurman Ahlia university	35	22	16.7%	300×10^2

Table 1. Bacterial contamination and percentage of growth according to universities.

`Total	200	131	_	_
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Table 2. Bacterial isolates

Bacterial isolate	No	%
Pseudomonas spp.	27	67.5%
E. coli	6	15%
Klebsiella spp.	7	17.5%

Table 3. Biochemical tests results

Tests						Sugeseted	
Indole	Urease	Citrate	G	L	H_2S	Gas	organisms
-	-	+	-	-	-	-	Pseudomonas spp.
-	+	+	+	+	-	+	<i>Klebsiella</i> spp.
+	-	-	+	+	-	+	E.coli

Key: G = glucose; L = lactose