

Scientific publication list of Easicult hygiene monitoring products

Including Easicult Combi and Easicult TTC

Easicult Combi

Dziki A. et al.

Study on Ajuga reptans extracts as potential cosmetic raw materials. Polish Journal of Chemical Technology 2023; 25: 44-51. <https://doi.org/10.2478/pjct-2023-0037>

Cosmetic products were microbiologically tested with Easicult Combi.

Dorsey MH et al. **Monitoring for Corrosion and Microbiological Activity in a Cooling Water System.** Paper presented at the CORROSION 2002, Denver, Colorado, April 2002.

<https://onepetro.org/NACECORR/proceedings/CORR02/All-CORR02/NACE-02009/114144>

Easicult Combi was used in this study to detect aerobic heterotrophic bacteria in corrosion coupons used in cooling water system.

Easicult TTC

Bragin GE et al.

Biodegradation and Ecotoxicity of Branched Alcohol Ethoxylates: Application of the Target Lipid Model and Implications for Environmental Classification. J Surfact Deterg 2020; 23:383–403.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/jsde.12359>

Easicult TTC was used to determine the microbial activity in activated sludge supernatant, which serves as an inoculum in biodegradation tests for branched alcohol ethoxylates. Specifically, Easicult TTC was employed to estimate the colony-forming units per milliliter (CFU/mL), ensuring that the microbial activity is sufficient for the experiments conducted. This step is critical in preparing the test medium to assess the biodegradability of the substances under study.

Kabir M et al.

Development of Rotary Magnetoferrite Treatment with Stirrers for Waste Water Treatment Plants to Reduce Excess Sludge. International Scholarly Research Network ISRN Materials Science 2011; 2012: 598798.

<https://doi.org/10.5402/2012/598798>

Easicult TTC was used to determine the number of viable cells before and after treatment in a rotary magnetoferrite treatment process. The process involves treating activated sludge with ferrite particles and a stirrer to reduce the volume of excess sludge in wastewater treatment plants.

Kabir M et al.

A New Method for Reduction of Excess Sludge by Using Ferrite Particles. Japanese Journal of Water Treatment Biology 2007; 43:189–197.

https://web.archive.org/web/20190504221442/https://www.istage.ist.go.jp/article/jswtb/43/4/43_189/_pdf

Easicult TTC was employed to measure the viability of microorganisms in activated sludge before and after magneto-ferrite treatment, providing a baseline and post-treatment comparison. The effectiveness of the treatment is assessed by calculating the Viable Cell Coefficient (VCC), which indicates the percentage reduction of viable cells due to the treatment. This quantitative measure demonstrates the treatment's impact on microbial disruption and correlates with its effectiveness in reducing sludge volume.

Studies that have used Easicult but do not define which exact test has been used

Zhao J. et al.

Study the reuse possibility of tempering lubricant for cold-rolled strip wet-rolling processing. Lubrication Science 2023; 35: 279-286. <https://doi.org/10.1002/l.s.1639>

Easicult was used to measure microbiological impurities in industry lubricant.

Reinhardt DJ et al.

Limulus amoebocyte lysate and direct sampling methods for surveillance of operating nebulizers. Applied and Environmental Microbiology 1981; 42 (5). <https://doi.org/10.1128/aem.42.5.850-855.1981>

The study compared the Limulus amoebocyte lysate test and the Easicult method with direct dilution sampling for detecting contamination in nebulizer reservoirs. Of 206 samples from three hospitals, 45% were contaminated, mainly with Gram-negative, nonfermentative bacilli. The Limulus and Easicult tests agreed with the direct dilution method in 84% and 90% of cases, respectively, and both could detect contamination at levels of $\geq 10^3$ CFU/ml. These results highlight the effectiveness of both tests for monitoring nebulizer contamination, though direct dilution remains the most sensitive method.