

How Effective Are Natural Antimicrobials At Inhibiting The Growth Of Bacteria?

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BACKGROUND

01

BACKGROUND INFO

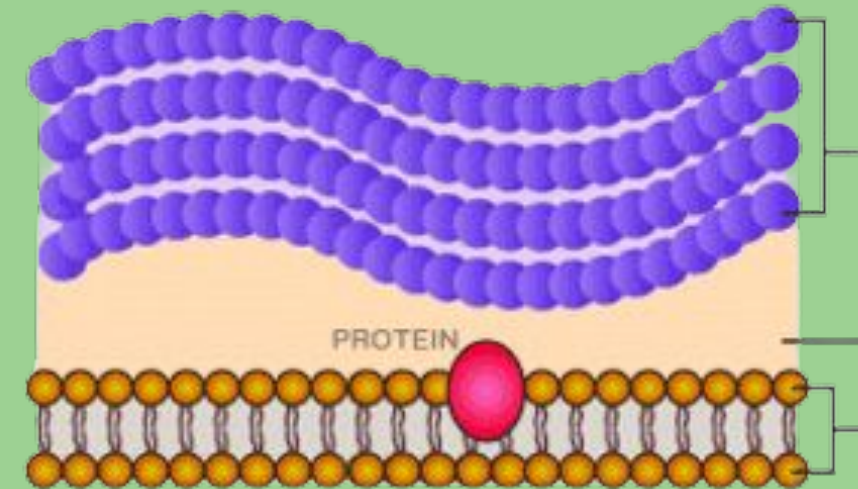
Our Aims:

- Investigate how effective different natural antimicrobial agents are at inhibiting the growth of bacteria
- Come to conclusive results on the best methods to keep surfaces and foodstuffs sanitary and safe
- Improve our understanding on the antimicrobial properties of natural compounds

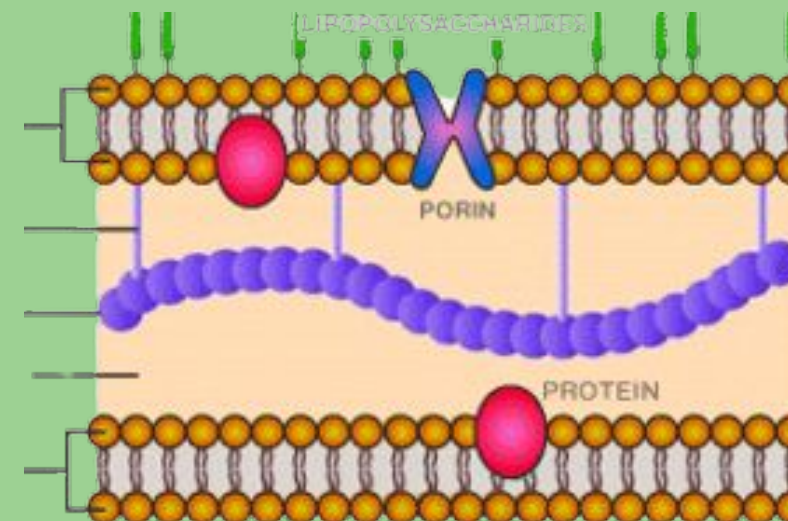
Opportunities:

- Addressing resistance of bacteria to pharmaceutical antibiotics
- Finding sustainable sources of antibiotics
- Exploring alternative treatments for bacterial infections that can decrease side-effects and complications

WHY LACTOBACILLUS?



Gram Positive
(*Lactobacillus acidophilus*)



Gram Negative
(*Escheria coli*)

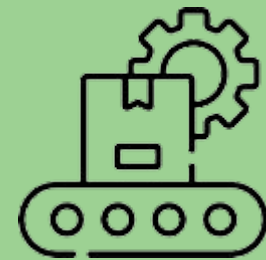
GOAL: SUSTAINABILITY

Addressing:

Toxic chemicals



Wasteful production



Impacts on health




Cost-effectiveness





ANTIMICROBIALS

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Garlic | Orange Peel | White Vinegar | Oregano |
| Allicin - interferes with enzymes | Lime Peel | Acetic acid - unfavourable pH | Thymol and carvacrol - disrupts cell membrane and wall |
| Clove | Flavonoids - denature proteins and inhibit cell growth | Honey | Lemongrass |
| Eugenol - affects membrane permeability and cell growth | Saponin - affects membrane permeability | High sugar content- dehydration of cells | Citral - changes ATP concentration, cell membrane and pH |



METHOD

02

OUR METHOD



Extract Making

Dry ingredients cut or crushed with pestle and mortar

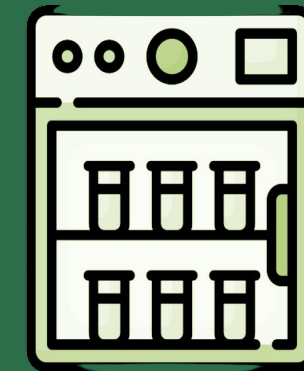
5g of antimicrobial + 15g of boiled water



Streaking

Lactobacillus acidophilus streaked onto agar gel

Filter paper soaked in antimicrobial in the centre



Incubation

Petri dishes placed in incubator set at 37°C for 24 hours



Data Collection

Area of bacterial growth measured and recorded





PATHOGENIC BACTERIA CULTURES

Problem: Slim chance of this bacterium causing illness and sporeing

Solutions:

- Treat all microorganisms as if they are pathogens



- Severely immunocompromised/ill students should **consult with a medical professional**
- Any samples or solutions used that may be hazardous was **labelled** with a clearly visible and sufficiently detailed warning
- All waste in contact with bacteria should be **discarded into a biohazard bag**

GENERAL LAB SAFETY

Problem: Broken glassware and equipment can cause injury

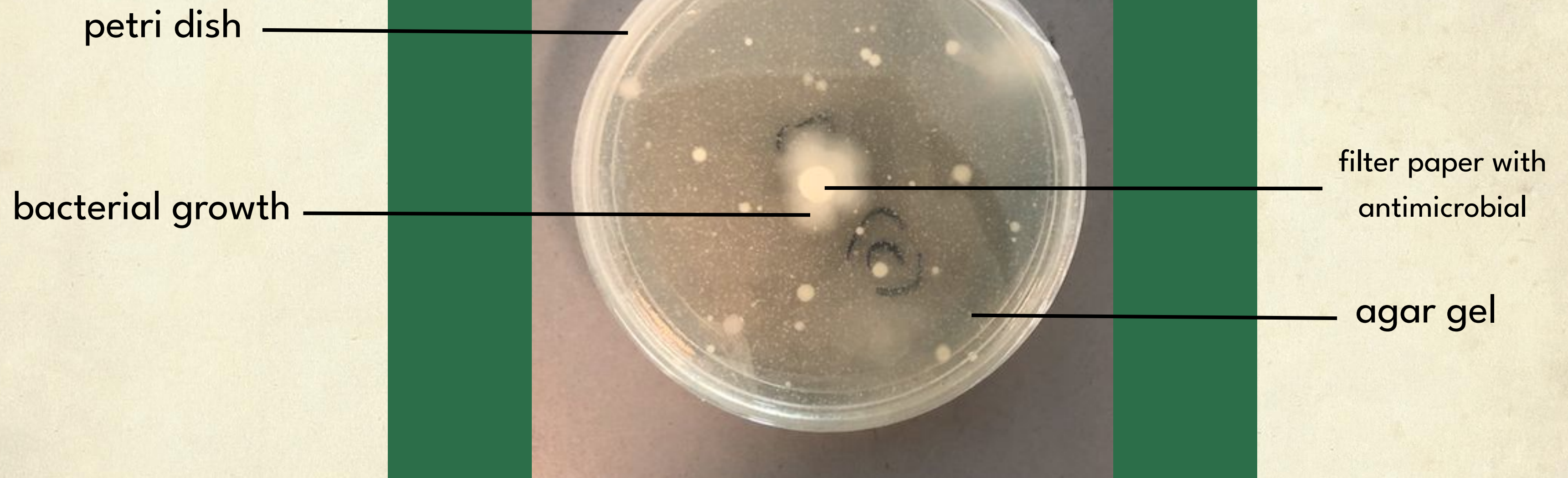
Solutions:

- Place all equipment on flat, level surfaces
- Ensure that all broken glassware is discarded into a properly labelled waste bag

Problem: Hazardous chemicals

Solution:

- Lab coats should be worn to protect skin and clothing from being completely exposed to bacteria and any spills.
- Disposable latex gloves should be worn to limit contact with chemicals and bacteria.



THE SETUP



CONCLUSION

03

| Natural antibiotic | Width (mm) | | | | Length (mm) | | | | Average diameter (mm) | | | | Area (mm ²) | | | |
|--------------------|------------|----|----|-----------|-------------|----|----|-----------|-----------------------|----|----|-----------|-------------------------|-----|------|-----------|
| | T1 | T2 | T3 | \bar{x} | T1 | T2 | T3 | \bar{x} | T1 | T2 | T3 | \bar{x} | T1 | T2 | T3 | \bar{x} |
| Garlic | 18 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 8 | - | 8 | 9 | 9 | 180 | 50 | 64 | 98 |
| White vinegar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Honey | 7 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 39 | 50 | 133 | 74 |
| Clove | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 28 | 38 | 38 | 35 |
| Oregano | 11 | 40 | 12 | 21 | 11 | 24 | 12 | 16 | 11 | - | 12 | 8 | 95 | 960 | 113 | 389 |
| Orange peel | 19 | 0 | 13 | 11 | 17 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 254 | 0 | 133 | 129 |
| Lime peel | 55 | 23 | 47 | 42 | 22 | 18 | 27 | 22 | - | - | - | - | 1210 | 414 | 1269 | 964 |
| Lemongrass | 18 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 22 | 21 | 31 | 284 | 380 | 346 | 337 |
| CONTROL | 16 | | | | 17 | | | | 17 | | | | 227 | | | |

Conclusion:

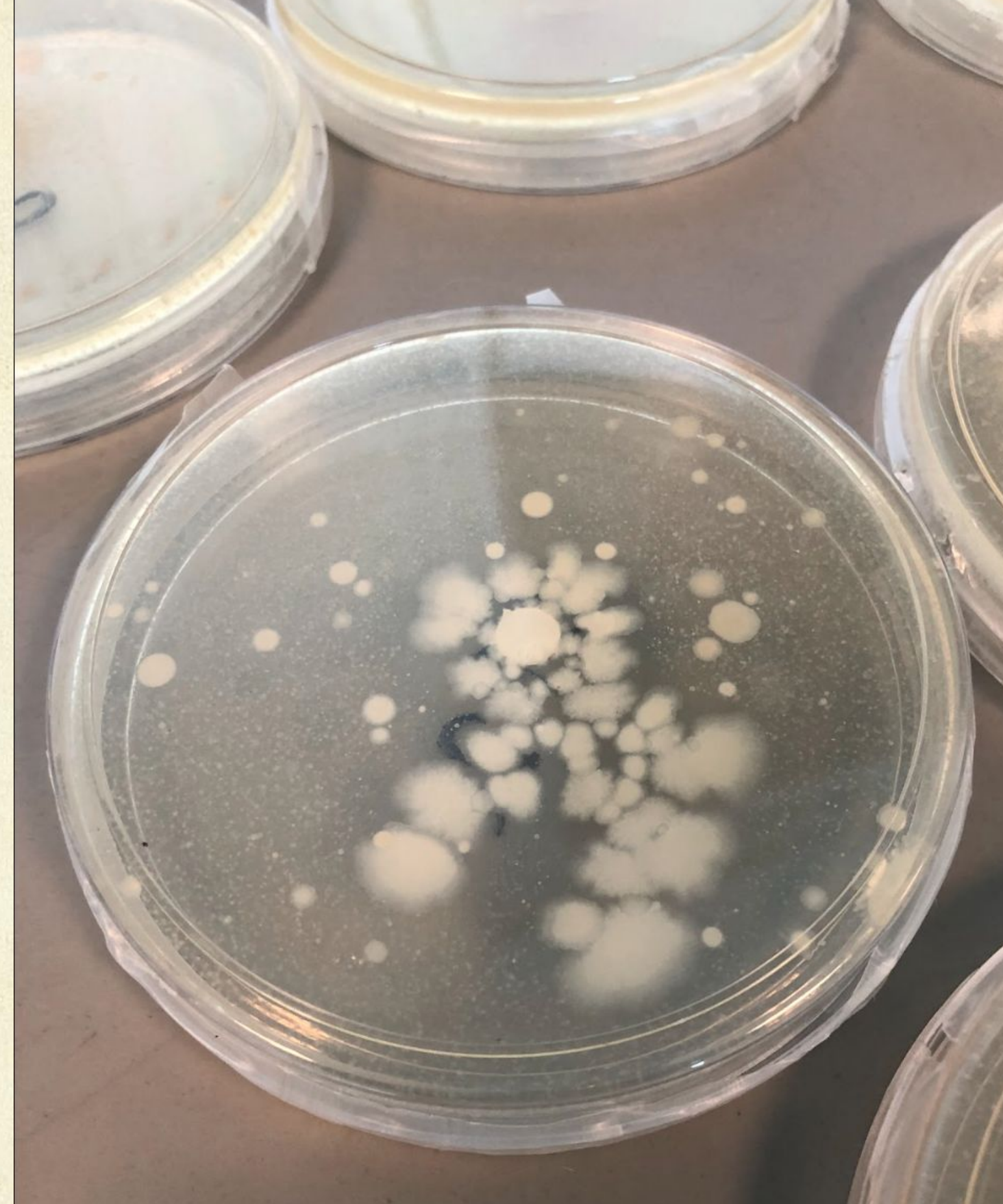
White vinegar inhibits the growth of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* most effectively.

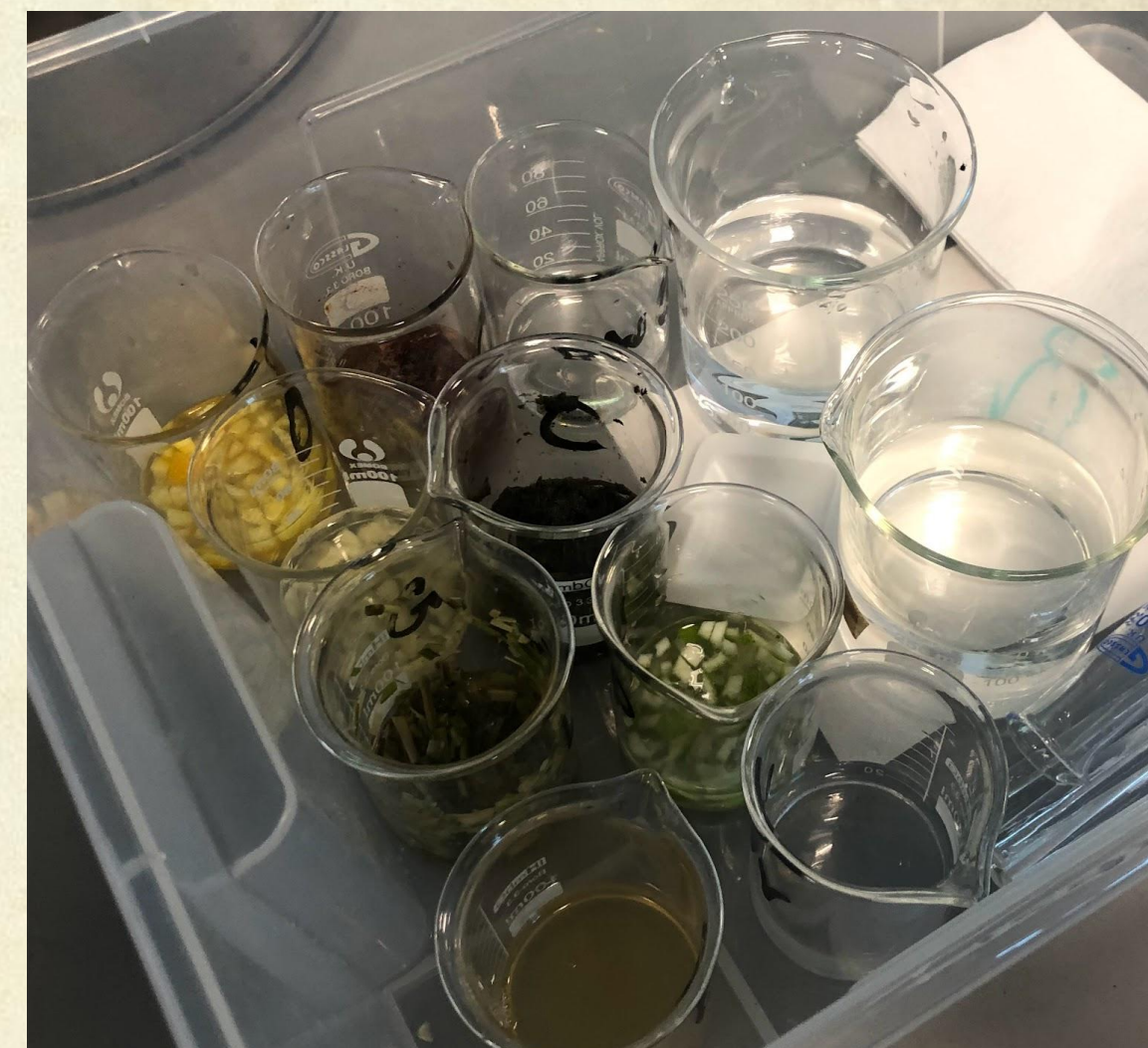
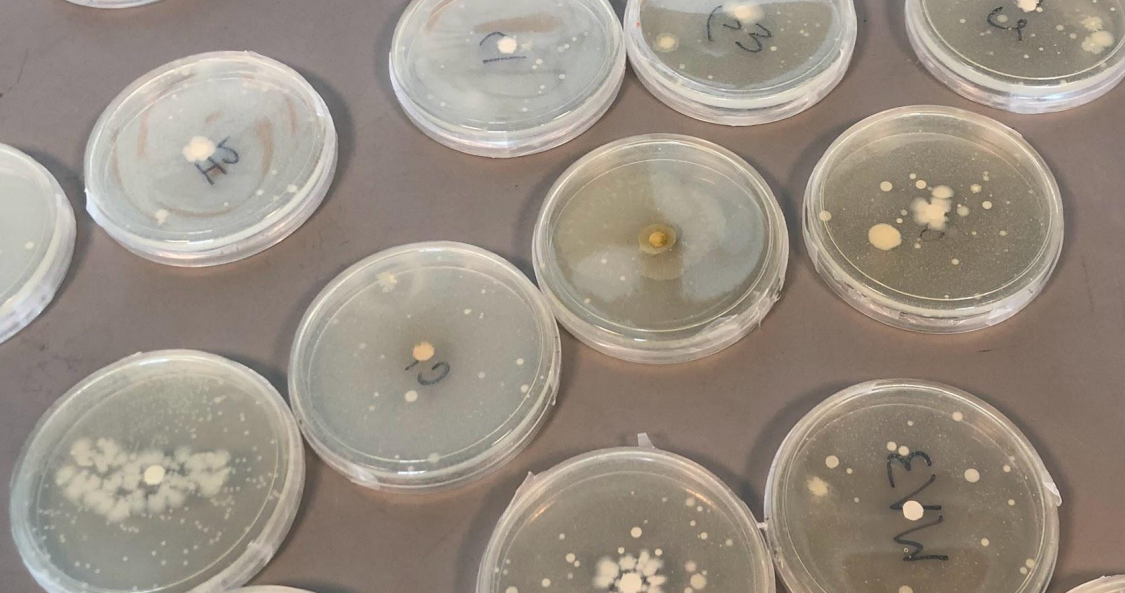
Implications

- Can prevent growth of other bacteria (E. coli, Salmonella etc.)
- Gram negative bacteria can be more susceptible (thinner walls)
- Bacteria are inhibited best by low pH
- Can interfere with good bacteria/probiotics

Sources of Error:

- ❖ Shape of the bacteria colonies:
 - Inorganic shapes
 - Difficulty measuring accurate area
- ❖ Poor sealing of petri dishes:
 - Contamination of other microorganisms
 - Competition for resources affecting bacteria's growth





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**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION!**

