## Natural antibiotic alternatives, are they worth a shot?

Clàudia Sendrós



### Agenda

Introduction:

Hypothesis and goals.

Theory:

- Ø Bacteria.
- Antibiotics.
- Antibiotic resistance.

Experimentation with natural antibiotics. Conclusion.

#### Introduction

"Antibiotic resistance is estimated to cause 10 million deaths per year by the year 2050 onwards." (Tagliabue A and Rappuoli R. 2018)



### Hypothesis

Natural products with antibiotic properties could be more or as effective as chemical antibiotics.

#### Goals

- Raise awareness about the antibiotic resistance crisis.
- Have a greater understanding of bacteria and antibiotics.
- Investigate natural antibiotic alternatives.

# Theoretical context

#### **Bacteria**

"Bacteria are small simple single-celled microorganisms, that come in different shapes, arrangements and sizes. These microorganisms can be found almost anywhere"



Bacillus





Spirochetes

#### **Bacteria structure**



## Bacterial reproduction and resistance acquisition

Parasexual and asexual reproduction.

"Once bacterial cells acquire resistance, exposure to antibiotics kills off non-resistance bacteria, while the antibiotic-resistant bacteria proliferate."



#### Antibiotics

"An antibiotic is a substance that can be used to treat or prevent distinct types of bacterial infections, any substance that can kill bacteria is considered an antibiotic"



#### **History of antibiotics**



#### Antibiotic resistance crisis

#### Causes:

- Overuse of antibiotics.
- Use of antibiotics in livestock.
- Incorrect prescriptions.
- Lack of new antibiotics.
- Harsh regulatory barriers.



## Experimentation with Natural Antibiotics.

#### Introduction

"One of the main ways to combat AMR is through the development of new antibiotics"



#### **Natural antibiotics**



#### **Tested bacteria**



Blood agar plate with bacteria from a nasal swab.



Catalase test, nasal swab 1 (L), nasal swab 2 (R).



Coagulase test, nasal swab 1 (Top), nasal swab 2 (Bottom).

#### **Tested bacteria**



*Nasal swab 1:* Catalase positive, Coagulase positive, Gram-positive, Staphylococci shaped.



*Nasal swab 3:* Catalase negative, Gram-negative, Coccus-shaped.



*Pharynx swab 1:* Catalase negative, gram-negative, coccus shaped.

#### **Tested bacteria**



*Escherichia coli:* Bacillus (Gram-negative and rod-shaped).

#### **Kirby-Bauer sensitivity testing**





Inhibition zone (mm)				
Alternative antibiotic:	E. coli , clone 1 🗾	<i>E. coli,</i> clone 2 🗾	E. coli , clone 3 🗾	<i>E. coli</i> (Arithmetic mean ) 🗾
Garlic	33	28	28	29.7
Honey	34	34	46	38.0
Orange juice (Natural)	15	0	0	5.0
ACV	30	33	27	30.0
Organic tea tree leaf essential oil	22	21	22	21.7
Cranberry Syrup	35	35	34	34.7
Ethylic alcohol 96º	20	24	27	23.7
Calendula tincture	22	15	17	18.0
Thyme Extract	14	13	20	15.7
Balsamic Vinegar	0	0	0	0.0

Antibiotic sensitivity testing Zone of inhibition (mm).						
Antibiotic:	*	Escherichia Coli	•			
Cefalexin			12			
Cefotaxim			27			
Nalidixic acid			22			
Vancomycin		0				
Sulfamethoxazole			0			



Inhibition zone (mm)				
Alternative antibiotic:	Nasal swab 3, clone 1 🗾	Nasal swab 3, clone 2 🗾	Nasal swab 3, clone 3 🚬	Nasal swab 3 (Arithmetic mean )🗾
Garlic	49	43	45	45.7
Honey	0	0	0	0.0
Orange juice (Natural)	0	0	0	0.0
ACV	42	50	52	48.0
Organic tea tree leaf essential oil	24	21	25	23.3
Cranberry Syrup	19	20	19	19.3
Ethylic alcohol 96º	40	35	35	36.7
Calendula tincture	38	31	40	36.3
Thyme Extract	30	27	23	26.7
Balsamic Vinegar	32	22	25	26.3.

Sulfamethoxazole

Antibiotic sensitivity testing Zone of inhibition (mm).					
Antibiotic:	•	Nasal swab 3	•		
Cefalexin			30		
Cefotaxim			17		
Nalidixic acid			24		
Vancomycin			21		



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#### Conclusions

- Nine natural antibiotics were discovered to be effective against the pathogen *Escherichia coli*.
- Most natural antibiotics were discovered to be more effective against bacterial flora than *Escherichia coli*.
- The effectivity of thyme and Calendula tincture could be due to them containing alcohol.

### Thank you

Any questions are welcome.

