

Life Savers

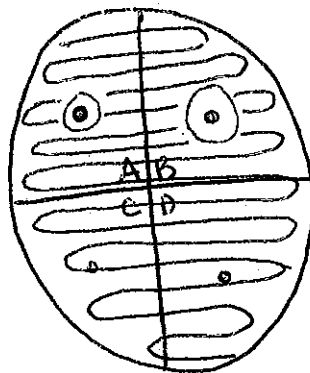
To discover the best antibiotic to kill bacteria

Procedure:

1. Gram + given to us by Mrs. Hones
2. Antibiotics:
 - Tulip Bulbs: Because I love tulips and wanted to see if they were at all beneficial to humans besides just being pretty flowers.
 - Flowers: We get some medicine from the flower of plants and I wanted to see if a random plant's flower would kill the bacteria.
 - Roots: We get some medicine from the roots of plants and I wanted to see if a random plant's roots would kill the bacteria.
 - Control: I wanted to be able to compare the other three groups to a controlled group.
3. We prepared our dish by growing bacteria for a day in it. Then we ground up the different possible antibiotics and added water to them to make a soupy substance. We then dipped our little paper spots in the liquid and placed one on each of the four quadrants of our dish. Finally we labeled the dish (A,B,C,D), placed it in the incubator over night, and observed it the next day.

Results:

- A: Tulip Bulb: 8 mm Z.I.
- B: Flowers: 11 mm Z.I.
- C: Roots: no Z.I.
- D: Control: no Z.I.



Conclusion:

1.) As you can see from our results, the tulip bulb and the leaf of the clover both show promise as antibiotics. They both had at least a small Z.I. The Z.I. would have grown bigger over time if we would have left it longer.

The tulip bulb had a Z.I. of 8 mm. It wasn't a huge Z.I. but it did show promise and maybe with a little more tulip bulb juice and time the Z.I. would have been bigger. The clover flowers had the largest Z.I. at 11 mm. That also isn't a very big Z.I. but again with more time and more flower juice it might have increased in size.

2.) It is very important from scientists to keep looking for more antibiotics. As people travel, they spread more diseases than ever and it is important to find antibiotics to kill the really severe one or else we could have an epidemic. Also by spreading different diseases to different countries, we could create a variety of different strains of that disease that could eventually become hard to kill.

A second reason why scientists need to keep looking is because as more people take more antibiotics their bodies start to become drug resistant. That means that their bodies will not use the antibiotic to be able to fight off the disease and the person keep the disease in their body for a lot longer period of time. People also tend to overuse antibiotics making it harder for scientists and doctors to be able to treat them for certain diseases.