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What's The Pus? Preventing Staphylococcus Epidermidis Growth In Surgical Procedures

Today the term "MRSA" is becoming well known to society. Doctor's all over the world are beginning to find more and more cases of this strain of bacteria and are becoming extremely concerned. Even though it may take years to find a way to manipulate the DNA of bacteria is there a way to help prevent bacteria from becoming resistant in the first place? The question that I have composed that may lead to a start is which cleaning solution- antibacterial soap, ivory soap, or a triple antibiotic ointment, will best prevent the spread of the bacteria staphylococcus epidermidis on the outermost layer of this skin as well as minimize the spread of bacteria through staples on a surgical wound? From my own experiences I hypothesize that antibacterial soap will prevent bacterial spread the best. However, some research does suggest using Ivory Soap because of its pureness. In order to test this I will use a natural membrane and a blood agar plate in place of the skin. I will then swab the area with a nonpathogenic strain of bacteria found on the skin called Staphylococcus epidermidis. Following this I will swab the infected area with one of the cleaning agents and monitor the growth over a 6 day period. According to my results the hypothesis that I proposed was incorrect. The samples containing Ivory Soap ended up having the least amount of bacteria and the samples containing the antibacterial soap had the greatest amount of bacteria.