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Who Would You Rather Kiss?

Our question was do dogs, cats or humans have more bacteria in their mouth and which of these bacteria are more resistant to antibiotics? Our first hypothesis is if different types of mammals are related to the amounts of bacteria in their mouths, then humans will have the least bacteria, followed by cats and finally dogs will have the most bacteria. Our second hypothesis is if the type of mammal is related to antibiotic resistance of the bacteria in their mouth, then bacteria from humans will be the most resistant to antibiotics, followed by dogs, and finally cats. The methods in our experiment were to simply make Petri dishes in a lab, swab the five dogs, five cats and five human's mouths. Then we rubbed a q-tip on both Petri dishes, watch the bacteria grow and finally to see if dogs, cats or humans have the most bacteria and are most resistant to the antibiotic, we will count the amount of bacteria colonies on each plate. As you can see in the graphs, using the non-antibiotic plates, the dogs had an average bacteria count of 103.7, followed by the cats which bacteria count was 88.6, and lastly the humans had the least amount of bacteria which averaged was 36.1. These results varied for the antibiotic plates, the cats had 0.8 average bacteria colonies resistant to bacteria, while the dogs had 3.5 colonies resistant to bacteria, and the humans who were the most resistant had 24.2 bacteria colonies. We discovered that, on average, the humans had the least amount of bacteria colonies followed by cats and lastly the dogs who had the most bacteria colonies. However, the human bacteria was the most resistant to antibiotics followed by dogs and cats, whose were the least resistant to antibiotics. This will help the world because people will know when they get bitten by a dog, cat or human whether or not they need to worry about the bacteria.