The purpose of the project was to effectively test the way Staphylococcal bacteria transmits by way of using bacterial transmission models. There were two different models. One model tested the way bacteria transmits through skin to skin contact by using lactobacilli. The other model demonstrated how bacteria transmits by way of fluid exchange. During the skin to skin bacterial transmission trial, 1/2 teaspoon of plain yogurt (which contains lactobacilli) was spread across subject one's hand, they shook hands with subject two, and so on until all twenty subjects had shaken hands. The subjects' hands were then cultured, and the samples were incubated for a 72 hour time period. The results showed that the lactobacilli spread to all twenty subjects, therefore it did not show at which point the bacteria would no longer be transmittable. During the second part of the procedure, which demonstrated the bodily fluid exchange bacterial transmission process, thirty subjects were used. Twenty-nine subjects were given a vial of water and a pipette, and one subject, anonymously, was given a vial with sodium hydroxide and a pipette. Each subject was to go around and exchange fluids with five other subjects. To see which vials contained 'infected' liquid, phenolphthalein was used. The phenolphthalein reacted with sodium hydroxide by turning it pink, therefore each vial which contained pink liquid was classified as 'infected.' The results showed that exactly one-third of the subjects became infected during the fluid exchange trial. The results of both trials made it evident that when comparing both models of bacterial transmission, the skin to skin contact more effectively transmitted bacteria than the fluid exchange model.