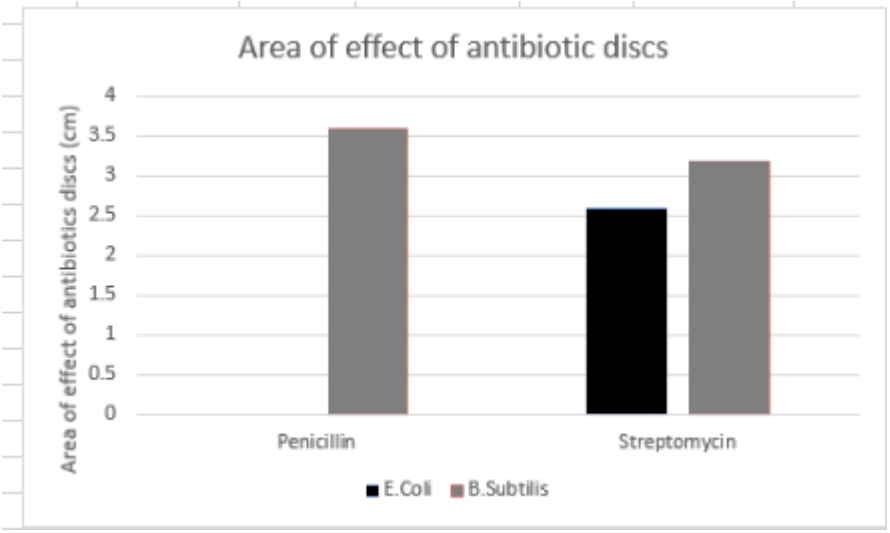
Results:

B-sub		E-coli	
Penicilin	Streptomycin	Penicilin	Streptomycin
0cm	2.6cm	3.6cm	3.2cm



As soon as the samples were incubated, the areas surrounding he antibiotic discs were examined. Bacteria was grown on the rest of the agar and there were circles around the discs which did not have grown bacteria. There circles were measured to identify which antibiotic was the most effective on which plate of culture.

Investigating the effect of disinfectants or other antimicrobial compounds on the growth of bacteria

Equipment:

1. Nutrient agar plates
2. 2 Bacterial cultures – E.coli & B.subtilis
3. Glass spreaders, cork borers & forceps (for making wells in agar) plus 100% alcohol for flame-sterilising these.
4. Sterile 1 ml syringes
5. 70% alcohol
6. Anti-bacterial surface cleaner (A.S.C.)

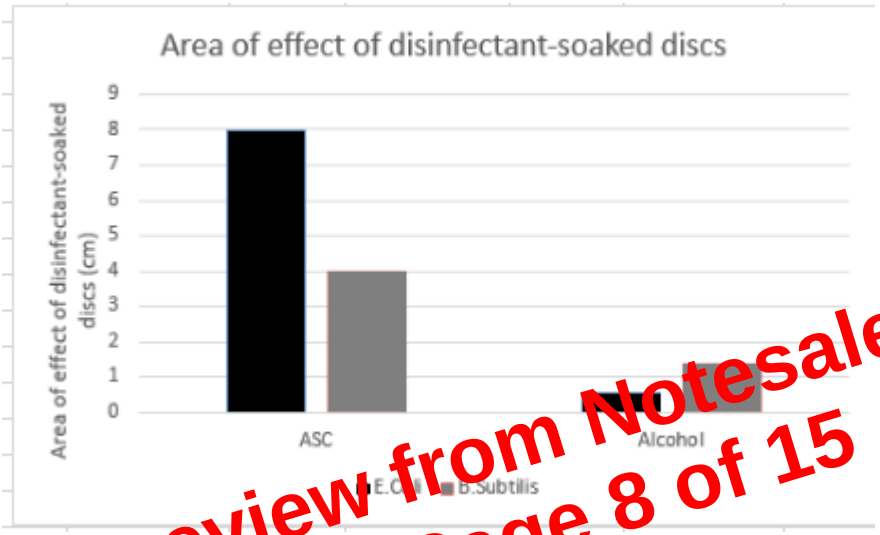
Method:

1. Label agar plate with bact. name, your name and either ‘alcohol’ or ‘ASC’

2. Use sterile 1ml syringe – put 0.1ml bact. culture in centre of agar. Spread with sterile spreader. Put spreader and syringe in 'WASTE + contaminated pot'
3. Cut well in agar with sterile cork borer, removing plug with borer and/or sterile forceps.
4. Add ONE DROP of either 70% alcohol OR A.S.C. using sterile pipette. Put borer, plug of agar, forceps and pipette in 'WASTE + contaminated pot'
5. Tape lid carefully without spilling liquid from wells.

Results:

B-sub		E-coli	
ASC	Alcohol	ASC	Alcohol
4cm	1.4cm	8cm	0.6cm



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Unit 15 – Assignment 3 - M2

Aseptic techniques

Aseptic techniques (such as positive and negative biocontainment) are carried out to prevent harm to people or the environment around them, whilst eradicating the risk of contamination. Positive bio-containment is the use of aseptic techniques, in order to stop the microbiological sample from being contaminated. On the other hand, negative bio-containment protects the people and the