

# BIO 201 Lab 10

## Experiments 19 & 20

### Results

Professor Diane Hilker

# Overview

- I. **Exp. 19: Water Analysis for Fecal Contamination**
- II. **Exp. 20: Quantitative Analysis of H<sub>2</sub>O**

# I. Exp. 19: Water Analysis for Feces

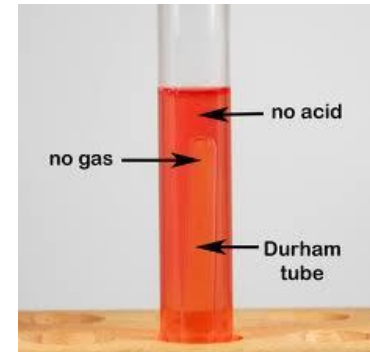
- ▶ **Purpose:** To learn & perform the 3 stage standard H<sub>2</sub>O analysis test for fecal contamination
- ▶ **Waterborne Diseases:** *E. coli*, HAV, Polio, *Shigella*, *Giardia*, *Salmonella*
- ▶ **Fecal Indicator:** *E. coli*
- ▶ **Chlorine kills:** Gram negative bacteria, viruses and some Gram pos. & protozoa
- ▶ **Normal Flora Chlorinated H<sub>2</sub>O:**  
non-pathogenic Gram pos. saprophytes

# I. Exp. 19: Water Analysis for Feces

## 3 Tests Performed

### I. Presumptive Test

- **PRLB Tube**–Phenol Red Lactose Broth with a Durham Tube



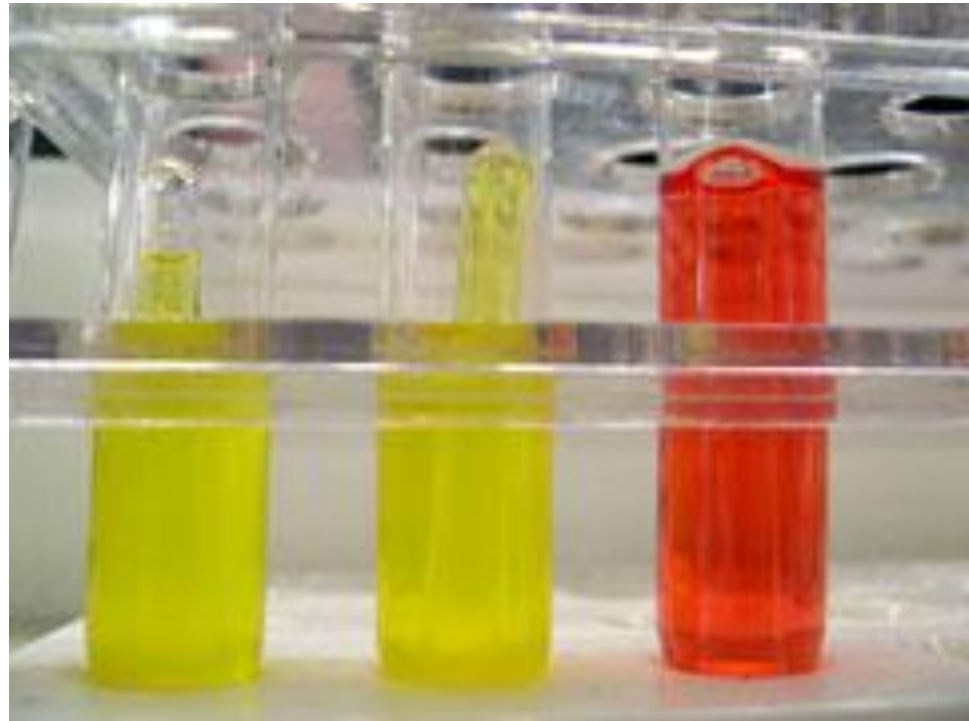
- **3 Reactions:**
  - \*1. Red/orange with or without gas
  - \*2. Yellow without gas
  - \*\*3. Yellow with gas: lactose fermenter
- \*Potable or drinkable
- \*\*More testing necessary

# **I. Exp. 19: Water Analysis for Feces**

## **3 Tests Performed**

### **I. Presumptive Test**

- **3 Reactions**



# I. Exp. 19: Water Analysis for Feces

## 3 Tests Performed

### I. Presumptive Test

- Yellow with Gas–3 possible microbes

1. *E. coli*: Gram neg. rod



2. *Enterobacter*: Gram neg. rod



3. *Clostridium*: Gram pos. rod



# **I. Exp. 19: Water Analysis for Feces**

## **3 Tests Performed**

### **II. Confirmed Test**

- Test a tube that is yellow with gas to see which microbe is present
- **EMB Plate:** Eosin Methylene Blue
  - Inhibit Gram pos.
  - Allow certain Gram neg. lactose fermenters to grow
- Do a T-Streak, 24 hrs. at 37°C

# I. Exp. 19: Water Analysis for Feces

## 3 Tests Performed

## II. Confirmed Test

- 3 Possible Observations on EMB

1. No Growth: *Clostridium* 😄
2. Growth: Beige colony–*Enterobacter* 😄
3. Growth: Green Metallic Sheen–*E. coli* 🤔





# **I. Exp. 19: Water Analysis for Feces**

## **3 Tests Performed**

### **III. Completed Test**

- Take the green metallic sheen colony and do the following:
  1. **Repeat PRLB:** yellow with gas
  2. **Grow on Nutrient Agar**
    - Do a **Gram Stain:** Gram neg. rod

**Confirms that E. coli is present!**



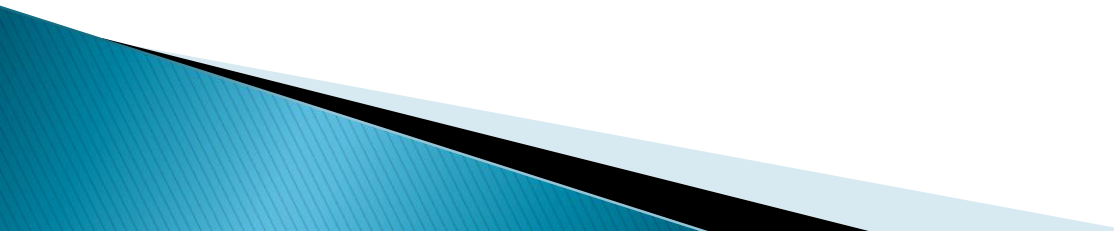
# **I. Exp. 19: Water Analysis for Feces**

- ▶ **Follow Instructor's Directions**

# Overview

- I. **Exp. 19: Water Analysis for Fecal Contamination**
- II. **Exp. 20: Quantitative Analysis of H<sub>2</sub>O**

## **II. Exp. 20: Quantitative Analysis of Water**

- ▶ **Purpose:** To test the hypothesis that potable  $H_2O$  may still contain bacteria & is safe to drink. To compare the number of bacteria in tap vs. well  $H_2O$ .
  - ▶ **Is Chlorinated water sterile?**
  - ▶ **What microbes would be present?**
  - ▶ **Which sample should have more microbes, well or tap water?**
  - ▶ **Follow Instructor's Directions**
- 

# BIO 201 Lab 10

## Experiment 22

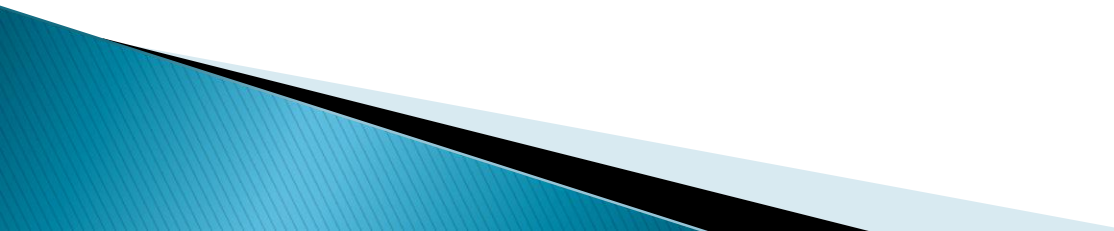
Professor Diane Hilker

# Overview

I.

**Exp. 22: Oral Flora**

# I. Exp. 22: Oral Flora

- ▶ **Purpose:** To examine different types of microbes in the mouth and to determine how effective mouthwash is in reducing these microbes
  - ▶ Many different types of normal flora
  - ▶ Commensal relationship with us
  - ▶ Potentially can cause problems
- 

# I. Exp. 22: Oral Flora

## ▶ 4 Types of Commensals

1. *Candida albicans*: Thrush



2. *Lactobacillus*: Cavities

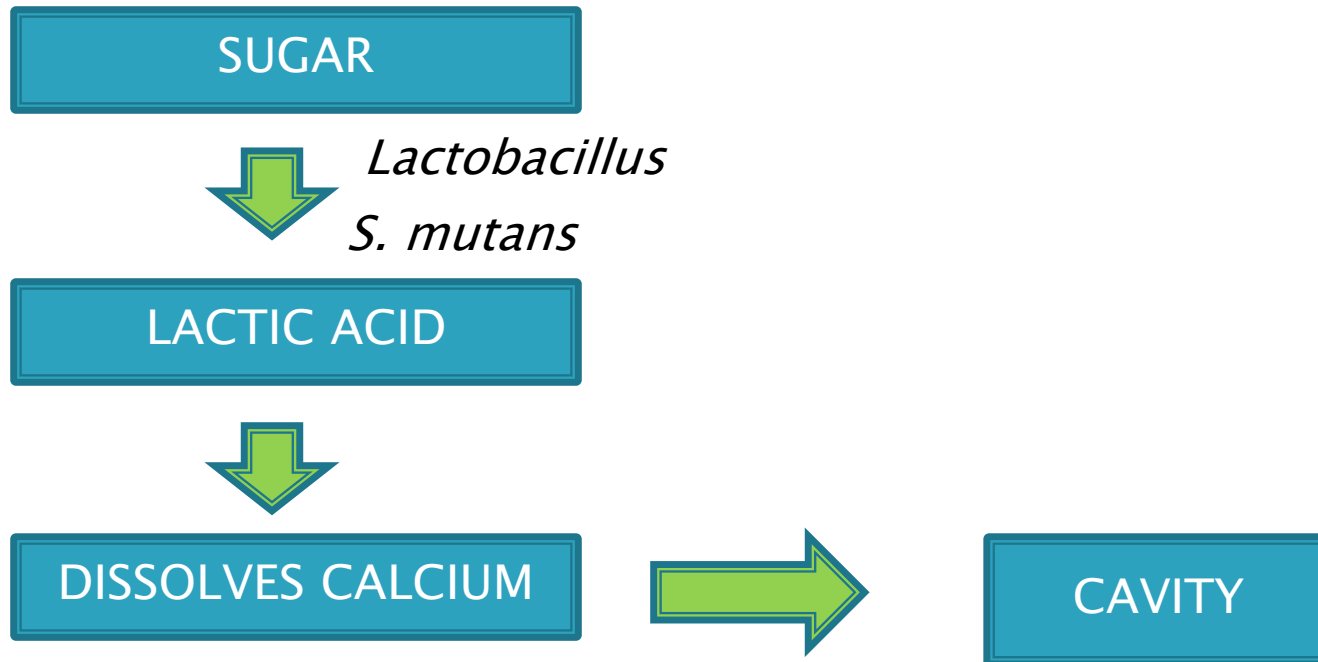
3. *S. mutans*: Cavities





# I. Exp. 22: Oral Flora

## ► Cavities



# I. Exp. 22: Oral Flora

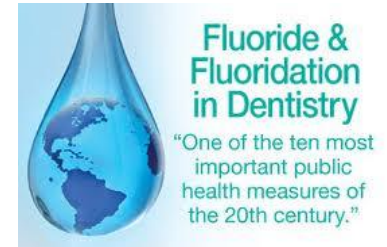
## ▶ How to prevent cavities?

- Reduce sugary foods
- Brush teeth to reduce *Lactobacillus* & *S. mutans*
- Floss
- Visit your dentist



# I. Exp. 22: Oral Flora

- ▶ How to prevent cavities?
  - Use of fluoride in drinking water, toothpaste, mouthwash vitamins & fluoride treatments for children
  - Fluoride attaches to Calcium to form  $\text{CaF}_2$
  - More difficult for lactic acid to dissolve  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  when bound to fluoride

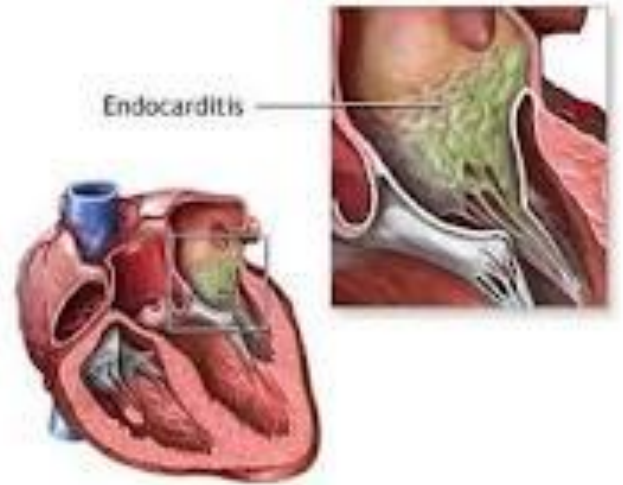


# I. Exp. 22: Oral Flora

## ▶ 4 Types of Commensals

4. Streptococcus Viridans Group: includes *S. mitis* & *S. salivarius*

- If these microbes get into the blood and there is a weakness of the heart (pacemaker, mitral valve prolapse, by-pass surgery), they can cause **SBE** or **Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis**



# I. Exp. 22: Oral Flora

- ▶ To prevent SBE if you are at a high risk, take an antibiotic prior to visiting the dentist (prophylactic measure)



# **I. Exp. 22: Oral Flora**

- ▶ Follow Instructor's Directions