

Igat blood as antibiotics essay

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All of us are subjected to different airborne particles that might affect our health condition or even can lead to death. Japanese eel or locally known as “IGATE” is a very popular fish, and dominant on our country. It is known for its delicious taste when cooked but its blood is toxic. The toxin is only destroyed when cooked.

The toxin derived from iGATE (Inguinal Cacophonous) blood which was discovered as nonphysical, a severe allergic reaction to either ingested or injected product. The researchers chose this study to make such exploitation and wonder if these wastes can be turned into more efficient material and made as medicine. It can combat others such as streptococcus pneumonia.

Streptococcus pneumonia is the main cause of pneumonia and other airborne diseases that is more severe than pneumonia. Pneumonia is one of the top 10 deadly diseases in the Philippines. This is common among hard working Filipinos who have the habit of letting their shirts dry off after sweating from work.

Some are viral others are bacterial. The researchers decided to use the blood of iGATE as another ingredient in making antibiotics. Statement of the Problem This study ought to answer the following questions: 1. What is the effect of iGATE blood when tested to streptococcus pneumonia? 2. How effective is the nonphysical as antibacterial? 3. Is there any significant difference of producing antibiotic from the blood extract of the iGATE as compared to Mockingly 250 MGM (suspension) with distilled water?

Objectives of the Study 1.

To be able to produce an antibiotic out of iGATE (Inguinal Cacophonous) blood tested to Streptococcus pneumonia. 2. To determine the effectiveness of the blood extract taken from the abdomen of iGATE in inhibiting the growth of Streptococcus pneumonia. 3. To find the significant difference of the iGATE blood extract and antibiotic agent as compared to MGM Monoclinic (suspension) with distilled water. Hypotheses H₀- There is no significant difference in producing an antibiotic from the blood extract of iGATE as compared to 250 MGM Monoclinic (suspension). H₁- There is a significant difference in producing an antibiotic from the blood. Significance of the Study Diseases like pneumonia, cholera, leprosy, tetanus, whooping cough and diphtheria are caused by bacteria.

Enormous times are spent in the effort destructive activities of bacteria. This study will be conducted to come out with established results, efficacy of the iGATE blood as an antibacterial. Moreover, the presence of active component of iGATE blood would explain and tell its antibacterial effect against Streptococcus pneumonia. Therefore, the result from the experiment would be very useful new natural drug from the iGATE blood.

Scope and Delimitation's This research concentrates on the iGATE blood that could be an antibacterial against Streptococcus pneumonia. This study will be conducted at Benign V. Alden National H 3rd week of November 2013 until 2nd week of December 2013. Will be experimented carefully to come out with a good output. Study will go to examine the nonphysical component of the effective treatment that will be good source of antibiotic. Definition of Terms Abdomen- the part of iGATE where the blood is extracted Autoclave- device used to sterilize surgical instruments Antibacterial- acts against

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bacteria Blood- the substance from the iGATE that will be used in the expo growth or crop of organisms obtained in a medium Culture Media- artificial and in which they reproduce Gram-negative Bacteria- are those do not retained crystal violet staining process. " r, rampant MGM Chapter 2 Review of Related Literature Eel, elongated snake-like fish, it comprises approximately 800 These species are grouped into about 22 families.

They inhabit waters throughout the world. Most eels have no scales and are slippery mucus. Their dorsal and anal fins, which run from close to the often non- existent tail fin, provide much of the thrust for these lithe and strong swimmers.

Most species can grow to 1. 2 m (4 Ft). Eels are found in waters as deep as 427 m (1, 400 Ft) when breeding. Japanese Eel (IGATE) Inguinal Cacophonous is the scientific name of Japanese eel or locally known as iGATE. Like other eels they are catadromous, meaning they spend their lives in freshwater rivers and return to the ocean to spawn. The larvae called leptocephali, hatch in the open sea and are carried by the Kuroshio Current to areas close to land where they consume plankton.

They grow larger in size, and in their next growth stage called glass eels. At this stage, they live in tidal estuaries until they reach one year of age, at which they are known as levers, levers travel upstream in freshwater rivers where they grow to adulthood. IGATE are elongated with tube like snake-shaped bodies.

They have large, pointed heads and their dorsal fins are usually continuous with their caudal fins and anal fins, to form a fringe lining the posterior end of <https://assignbuster.com/igat-blood-as-antibiotics-essay/>

the body. They have small pectoral fins to help them navigate along river bottoms. Their scales are thin and soft. Streptococcus Pneumonia Streptococcus pneumonia is a normal inhabitant of the human upper respiratory tract. The bacterium can cause pneumonia, usually of the lobar type, appraisal sinusitis and Otis media, or meningitis, which is usually secondary to one of the former infections. It also causes storytelling, septic arthritis, indoctrinations, peritonitis, cellulite and brain abscesses.

Streptococcus pneumonia is currently the eating cause of invasive bacterial disease in children and the elderly. Therapeutics pneumonia is known in medical microbiology as the pneumatics, referring to its morphology and its consistent involvement in pneumatic pneumonia. Chapter 3 Methodology This research study will use Completely Randomized Design (CARD) to test tag effectiveness of the blood extract taken from iGATE abdomen against Streptococcus pneumonia and compared with the commercial antibiotic, 250 MGM Monoclinic slippery mucus. Their dorsal an existent tail fin, provide much o species can grow to 1.

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invasive bacteria pneumonia is known in medic. Rhapsody and its consistent
 I Method jog This research study will use effectiveness of the blood extra
 pneumonia and compared wit (suspension) with distilled water. The
 experimental method research will be utilized findings that will be observed.
 The study will be condo 50%, TO- 75%, TO- 100% of blood extract applied to
 SST Research Design The Different Concentration the Independent and De
 Control Group Experimental Group Monoclinic 250 MGM suspension (ml)
 Japanese eel Blood (ml) Distilled Water (ml) 10 ml 5 7.

5 2. 10 Mean There will be three (3) trials in each replication for the group.
 General Procedure Collection of IGATE blood The eels will be bought at
 Posteriori public mark water and get blood extract from the abdominal plans
 blood will be store in a test tube and refrigerate for 5 Media Mueller Hinting
 Agar (for Antibiotic Sensitivity Test) Nineteen grams of Mueller Hinting Agar
 will be us casein acid hydrogenate, 1. 5 g of starch, 17 Goff agar, the mixture
 will be placed each of the 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask with the final pH (at 2500
 7. 3B± .

2. The nutrients broth and Mueller Hinting Agar, will be wrap with papers
 including Petri dishes, test tube and cotton swabs and will going to put in the
 autoclave (pound re inch) at 121 CO for 45 minutes. The nutrient agar will be
 transfer in the test tube. The Mueller Hinting Agar solution will be place in
 Petri dish set-ups.

Preparation of the Blood Extract The blood extract will be obtained from the
 abdominal plasma of the iGATE. There is about 3 ml iGATE blood gathered
 and will be place in a test tube covered with cotton plug and then will be

refrigerate for 5 hours. Culture of Bacteria The bacteria namely *Streptococcus pneumoniae* will be inoculated using a sterile inoculating loop in a test tube with nutrient agar. To ensure even distribution, the inoculating loop will be rotated in a spiral stroke in culture media. The test tubes are immediately closed with cotton plugs to avoid contamination of the specimen. The inoculated test tubes will be observed for 25 minutes and different bacteria on the media will be incubated at 37°C for 2 days.

After 2 days, colonies of the bacteria in each test tube will appear. The Antibiotic Sensitivity Test The paper disc method will be used to test the antibiotic sensitivity of the bacteria. The researchers will use 4 Petri dishes and 12 paper discs. The paper disc will be soaked on the three different concentrations, 50%, 75%, and 100% of the blood extract in 3 test tubes for 2 hours. The different bacteria will be harvested from the nutrient media using cotton swabs.

The cotton swab will be dipped in each test tube containing specific bacteria and will be smeared on the Petri dish that contained the Muller Hinton Agar and will allow to absorb for 15 minutes prior to application of the paper disc (filter paper). The paper discs will be soaked in 0.4 ml concentration of the 250 µg MGm monoclinic suspension on the right side of the Petri dishes. They will be incubated for 2 days prior to observation. Inhibition to the edge (radius) the resulting into 2 zones of inhibition can be recognized as resistance, immediate or sensitive depending on the antibiotic concentration.