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***STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS*      *PSEUDOMONAS*  
*AERUGINOSA***

**STUDY OF THE ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF HONEYS PRODUCED IN  
OLYMPUS REGION AGAINST *STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS* AND *PSEUDOMONAS*  
*AERUGINOSA***



**2015**

*Staphylococcus aureus*    *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

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|------------------|--|-----------------|
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3.3

(minimum inhibitory concentration)

μ (microtiter plates)  
) ) K.....45

**IV. ó**

**4. ó** í 48

**V.**

**5.** í ..52

al. 2012).

(*Apis mellifera*),

(Carnwath et al. 2014).

2012, Kwakman et al. July 2010).

*mellifera*)

(Mundo et al.,2004).

(Voidarou C. et al, 2011).

*Staphylococcus aureus*     *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

Manuka 25+ (Manuka Health)

in vitro

(wells diffusion method)

(Minimum

Inhibitory Concentration, MIC)

(microtiter

plates).

MIC

(Anthimidou and Mossialos 2012).

*S.aureus.*

,  
Manuka 25+ ( )  
*S. aureus*  
(MIC 3,125% v/v)  
Manuka 25+ (MIC 6,25% v/v).

*P. aeruginosa,*

Manuka ( )  
(MIC 6,25% v/v),  
Manuka 25+  
(MIC 12,5% v/v).

*S. aureus*

(MIC) Manuka 25+.

MIC .

MIC .

*P. aeruginosa,*

,  
Manuka 25+. (MIC)

MIC

MIC .



## Abstract

In recent years, human pathogen organisms have developed resistance, as a response to the indiscriminate use of antimicrobial agents, which are commonly used to treat infectious diseases. For this reason, it is essential to find alternative antimicrobial strategies and so this situation has led to reassessment of the therapeutical use of traditional treatments, such as plants and their products, because they can be a source of many active ingredients that exhibit multiple therapeutic properties and additionally constitute models for the synthesis of a large number of drugs.

Substances that are produced by bees (*Apis mellifera*), including propolis, honey, wax and poison, have been used for their medicinal properties throughout history. The application of honey in medicine has been abandoned with the advent of antibiotics but recently has been "rediscovered" and increasingly gained acceptance, because studies show that it consists of an effective antibacterial agent for the treatment of ulcers, wounds, and other epidermal infections.

Both in Greece and worldwide, honey has been used for centuries as a food preservative as well as a treatment for diverse health problems. The geomorphology and variety of flora, gives the opportunity to bees (*Apis mellifera*) to produce a wide variety of honeys from pine and citrus trees, thyme or other floral origin, which gives the finished product its own specific sensory properties. Despite the variety and recognized quality, little research has been done about the antibacterial properties of Greek honey.

Aim of this study was to evaluate the antibacterial activity of nine Greek honeys produced in Olympus region, against two major nosocomial pathogens that are involved in the majority of wound infections, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The samples had been compared to Manuka honey, which is known for its strong antimicrobial activity and to an artificial honey made in the laboratory.

In total, all nine honey samples were evaluated using two in vitro methods: a) *wells diffusion method* and b) determination of the *minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC)* in *microtiter plates*. Research for antibacterial mechanisms was performed by adding catalase, which degrades H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and proteinase K, which inactivates proteins or oligopeptides that are found in honey thus contributing to its antibacterial activity.

All nine honey samples demonstrated antibacterial activity against *S.aureus*. Six out of nine have shown significantly larger inhibition zones compared to Manuka honey and four of them demonstrated lower minimum inhibitory concentration value (MIC 3,125% v/v) than Manuka honey (MIC 6,25% v/v)

Regarding *P.aeruginosa*, all nine honey samples demonstrated antibacterial activity against this bacterium. Eight out of them have shown significantly larger inhibition zones and all of them demonstrated lower minimum inhibitory concentration value (MIC 6,25% v/v) compared to Manuka honey (MIC 12,5% v/v).

As for the antibacterial mechanisms against *S. aureus*, four out of nine honey samples, which have shown better antibacterial activity than Manuka were examined. All four honeys demonstrated antibacterial activity due to generation of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> because when catalase is added, their MIC was increased. Two out of four are possible to contain antibacterial proteins or oligopeptides contributing to their antibacterial activity, since when they were treated with proteinase K their MIC was increased.

Regarding *P.aeruginosa*, the test was carried out for all nine samples, because, all of them have been proven to demonstrate antibacterial activity due to generation of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, because when catalase was added their MIC increased and five out of nine honeys demonstrated antibacterial activity which could be attributed to proteins or oligopeptides, because when proteinase K was added the MIC increased.

1.

1.1 :

: ð

(*Apis mellifera*),

ö. ,

(Henriques et al. 2010).

( et al. 2002).



(Anthimidou and Mossialos

2012).



Homo sapiens

2100-2000 . .,

(Alvarez-Suarez et al. 2010).

et al. 2012).

(Henriques et al. 2010).

### 1.1.1 :

181 (Alvarez-Suarez et al. 2010). (1,3%), (12%), (0,169%), (169 mg / 100 g) 17,2% (Voidarou et al, 2011). (18,4%), (30,3%)

(Ewnetu et al. 2013).

(Voidarou et al, 2011).

3,2 4,5. (Alzahrani et al. 2012).

(Alzahrani et al. 2012).

1.1.2

:



95%

20 g

3%

(Alvarez-Suarez et al. 2010).

( 2),

( 6)

( 1),

( et al. 2002).

### 1.1.3

:  
, , , ,  
, , ,  
( et al. 2002).

500

20 mg/kg (Alvarez-Suarez et al. 2010).



1.1.4 :

(Carnwath et al. 2014).

) \_\_\_\_\_ :

65%

*Marchalina hellenica*

« » « » ,



) \_\_\_\_\_ :

5-10%



*cephalonica*)

(*Abies*

(*Abies alba* *A. pectinata*)

( ).

pH ø

pH.

) \_\_\_\_\_ :

).

(*Castanea sativa*),



*Myzocallis castanicola*.

Caillas, (1971),

) \_\_\_\_\_ :



10%

« »

) \_\_\_\_\_ :

*arborea*),

« » (*Erica verticillata*),  
(*Arbutus unedo*)

(*Erica*  
(*Rhododendron*).

ø

ø







) \_\_\_\_\_ :



) \_\_\_\_\_ :



) \_\_\_\_\_ :

: et al. 2002



**1.1.5 :**

· , ,  
· ,  
,

(Alvarez-Suarez et al. 2010).

)  
\_\_\_\_\_

, ,  
· ,  
,  
- ·  
, ·

, (Alvarez-Suarez et al.  
2010).

,  
· ,  
(Mundo et al,2004).

)  
\_\_\_\_\_

, ,  
, ·  
, ·  
,  
·

70 kg/ ,

) \_\_\_\_\_ ,

, , ,

/

) \_\_\_\_\_

*pylori*,

*Helicobacter*

Bifidobacteria

) \_\_\_\_\_

. (Alvarez-Suarez et al. 2010)

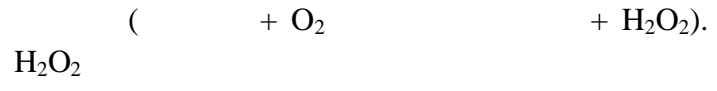
1.1.6

:

Gram 80 Gram

(Vica et al. 2014).

) \_\_\_\_\_



(Ewnetu et al. 2013).

DNA-  $H_2O_2$

$H_2O_2$

$H_2O_2$  (Alvarez-Suarez et al. 2010).

) \_\_\_\_\_ (MGO)

(MGO) Manuka. MGO

/ MGO Manuka

(DHA) *L. scoparium.*

DHA

Manuka. MGO

) Bee-defensin-1

, bee-defensin-1  
Gram . S.  
*aureus*. bee-defensin-1  
(royalisin),  
mRNA bee-defensin-1  
bee-defensin-1  
(Kwakman et al. July 2010).  
bee-defensin-1

)

MGO bee-defensin-1  
H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

(Carnwath et al. 2014).

(Kwakman and Zaat 2012).

(Carnwath et al. 2014).



1.2 Manouka:

(*Apis mellifera*)  
Manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*),

*Leptospermum scoparium*

Maori,



(Carnwath et al. 2014). Manuka

Manuka,

, t Unique Manuka Factor (UMF). UMF  
(Anthimidou and Mossialos 2012).

Manuka

(Henriques et al. 2010). , *Staphylococcus aureus* *P. aeruginosa* ,

(Roberts et al. 2015).

Manuka,

(Liu et al. 2015). , Manuka

Manuka

(Carnwath et al. 2014). , Manuka

Revamil source (RS),

Tualang Ulmo (Anthimidou and Mossialos 2012).

1.3 *Staphylococcus aureus* ( )::



*S. aureus*

Gram

(Anthimidou and Mossialos 2012).

*S. aureus*

*S.aureus*

(Henriques et al. 2010).

, *Staphylococcus aureus*

*S.aureus*

Manuka



### 1.4 *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*:



Gram

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

*aeruginosa*

( R),

(Brock,

I II).

Manuka

*P. aeruginosa*.

(Henriques et al. 2011).

### 1.5

2.000 ..

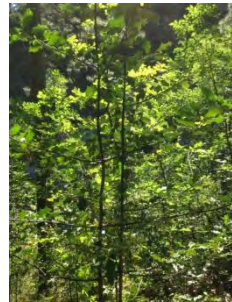
) 0 - 300 .

) 300 - 700 ..  
( ),

) 700 - 1600 .

) 1600 - 2100 .

) 2100 .



(25

).  
150

).

## 1.6

( 13 21) Gram Gram  
*Staphylococcus aureus* *Pseudomonas*  
*aeruginosa*  
*in vitro* (wells diffusion method)  
) (Minimum  
Inhibitory Concentration, MIC) (microtiter  
plates).  
MIC ) ,  
) ,

## II.

### 2.

#### 2.1 , ,

:

- Petri (100mm)
- 96- (96-wells microplates)
- 
- paster
- ppendorfs
- Tips
- 
- (vials)
- 

:

- Vortex
- 
- 
- Binder
- *ELx808 Absorbance Microplate Reader*

- .
- :
- Mueller Hinton Broth:                                      Lab M.                                      :  
 Beef infusion solids 2,0 g/lit, Acid hydrolysed casein 17,5 g/lit                                      Starch 1,5 g/lit.
  - Mueller-Hinton agar:                                      Conda Pronadisa  
 Acid casein peptone (H) 17,5 g/lit, Beef extract 2,0 g/lit, Starch 1,5 g/lit                                      Bacteriological agar 17,0 g/lit.
  - Tryptone Soy Broth (TSB):                                      Lab M.  
 : Tryptone (casein digest U.S.P) 17,0 g/lit, Soy peptone 3,0 g/lit, Sodium Chloride 5,0 g/lit, Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate 2,5 g/lit Dextrose 2,5 g/lit.
  - Luria-Bertani Broth (LB Broth):                                      Lab M.  
 : Tryptone 10,0 g/lit, Yeast extract 5,0 g/lit                                      Sodium chloride 10,0 g/lit.

:

- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 1773

**2.1.1 :**



**2.1:**

, ( 2.1).

13 21,

2.1

**2.1:**

| <b>13</b> | &                   | 2013      | - |        |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------|---|--------|
| <b>14</b> | &                   | 2012      |   |        |
| <b>15</b> |                     | 2014      |   |        |
| <b>16</b> |                     | 2012      |   |        |
| <b>17</b> | , , , , , - , , , , | 2014      |   |        |
| <b>18</b> | , , ,               | 30/8/2014 |   |        |
| <b>19</b> | &                   | 2014      |   |        |
| <b>20</b> | &                   | 2014      |   | -      |
| <b>21</b> | &                   | 30/7/2014 |   | Msc, , |

Manuka: Manuka Manuka Health New Zealand ( )  
 2.2), UMF 25+ MGO 550<sup>+</sup> ( 550 mg/kg )  
 (MGOĤ 550+ Manuka Honey)

control,



2.2: Manuka  
 UMF 25+ MGO 550<sup>+</sup>



Manuka Health New Zealand

control. 67g 34 ml 3,0g , 15g , 80,1g  
 (Orla Sherlock 2010).  
 56 C

2.2 :

*in vitro* : , 2

) (*wells diffusion method*)  
) (*minimum inhibitory concentration*)  
*concentration*) (*microtiter plates*).

➤ *in vitro* :  
*inhibitory concentration*) (*minimum*  
*plates*): ) (*microtiter*)  
)



2.2.1

(wells diffusion method)

2.2.1.1

6

(Ahn and Stiles 1990).

(glycerol stock) -80 C.  
*Staphylococcus aureus* stock vial  
 Luria-Bertani Broth (LB Broth) (5 ml),  
*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* stock vial  
 Tryptone Soy broth (5 ml), vials  
 (incubator shaker) 16 37 C 210

(inoculum) 0,5 McFarland ( 1,5 x 10<sup>8</sup>  
 cfu/ml). (OD) 600 nm **0,132**  
 0,5 McFarland ( 1,5 x 10<sup>8</sup> cfu/ml).

Muller Hinton agar,  
 Pasteur 3  
 (wells) 6 mm.  
 • 100 1 manuka (+ control),  
 • 100 1 (- control)  
 • 100 1  
 30  
 10<sup>6</sup> CFUs.  
 (binder) 37 C 16

Petri  
 (mm)  
 6mm

**2.2.2**  
**concentration)**

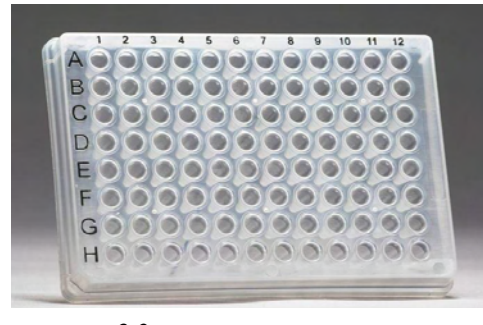
**(minimum inhibitory  
(microtiter plates).**

**2.2.2.1**

*in vitro*

(MIC)

(microplates) 96 (96-  
wells) ( 2.3)



(Thomas Patton et al. 2005, Orla Sherlock et al 2010).

2.3:  
96

, MIC

100%  
et al 2010 ).

. (Orla Sherlock

microplate reader (ELx808 Absorbance Microplate Reader, BioTek) ( 2.4),  
630 nm.

Gen5<sup>®</sup> Data Analysis Software (Biotek) ( 2.5).



**2.4: ELx808 Absorbance Microplate Reader, BioTek**



**2.5: Gen5<sup>®</sup> Data Analysis Software**

### 2.2.2.2

(glycerol stock) -80 C.

*Staphylococcus aureus* stock vial

Luria-Bertani Broth (LB Broth) (5 ml),

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* stock vial

Tryptone Soy broth (5 ml) vials

(incubator shaker) 16 37 C 210

(inoculum) 0,5 McFarland ( 1,5 x 10<sup>8</sup> cfu/ml). (OD) 600 nm

0,5 McFarland ( 1,5 x 10<sup>8</sup> cfu/ml). **0,132**

31 (50% v/v, 25% v/v, 12,5% v/v, 6,25% v/v, 3,125% v/v, 1,5% v/v, 0,78% v/v)

) 7 (wells),

- 190 l .( )
- 5x10<sup>4</sup> CFUs (1 l)

) 2 7 ( control)

- 190 l manuka 25+
- 5x10<sup>4</sup> CFUs (1 l)

) 1 8 ( control)

- 190 l Muller Hinton Broth
- 5x10<sup>4</sup> CFUs

*ELx808 Absorbance Microplate Reader*  
(OD) 630 nm (t=0.)

*Gen5<sup>®</sup> Data Analysis*

Software.

(binder/incubator) 37 C 24 . 24

*Absorbance Microplate Reader.*( t=24).

Microsoft excel.

:

OD t=24

t=0, ,

$$Q_2 \text{ (test)} - Q_1 \text{ (control)} = Q_2 \text{ (test)} - Q_1 \text{ (control)}$$

$$Q_2 \text{ (test)} - Q_1 \text{ (control)} = Q_2 \text{ (test)} - Q_1 \text{ (control)}$$

:

$$\% \text{ difference} = \frac{Q_2 \text{ (test)} - Q_1 \text{ (control)}}{Q_1 \text{ (control)}} \times 100$$

(Thomas Patton et al. 2005)

96 ( . .

OD 1, 1, 1 (test) OD  
 1, 8, 8 (control). 7

2.2:

96

|                 | 50%<br>1  | 25%<br>2  | 12,5%<br>3 | 6,25%<br>4 | 3,125%<br>5 | 1,5%<br>6 | 0,78%<br>7 | N/C<br>8  |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| <b>A 13</b>     |           |           |            |            |             |           |            | Control - |
| <b>B 13</b>     |           |           |            |            |             |           |            | Control - |
| <b>C 13</b>     |           |           |            |            |             |           |            | Control - |
| <b>D 14</b>     |           |           |            |            |             |           |            | Control - |
| <b>E 14</b>     |           |           |            |            |             |           |            | Control - |
| <b>F 14</b>     |           |           |            |            |             |           |            | Control - |
| <b>G Manuka</b> | Control + | Control + | Control +  | Control +  | Control +   | Control + | Control +  | Control - |
| <b>H Manuka</b> | Control + | Control + | Control +  | Control +  | Control +   | Control + | Control +  | Control - |

### 2.2.3.

*inhibitory concentration* ( *minimum*  
*plates* )  $\mu$  ( *microtiter*  
 ) .  
( 17, 18, 19 20)  
Manuka 25+ ( control)  
*Staphylococcus aureus*  
( *Wells-diffusion method* )  
( *minimum inhibitory*  
*concentration* )  $\mu$  ( *microtiter plates* ).  
*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* , ,  
( *minimum*  
*inhibitory concentration* )  $\mu$  ( *microtiter plates* ),  
Manuka 25+.

#### 2.2.3.1.

*in vitro*  
(MIC) ( *microplates* ) 96  
( *96-wells* ), ) , ) .  
(Paulus H.S. Kwakman et al 2010).  
(Mundo et  
al 2004).  
, MIC  
,  
100% (Orla Sherlock et  
al 2010 ). MIC  
.

*microplate reader (ELx808 Absorbance Microplate Reader, BioTek),*  
630 nm.  
*Gen5<sup>®</sup> Data Analysis*  
*Software (Biotek).*

2.2.3.2

(glycerol stock) -80 C.  
*Staphylococcus aureus* stock vial  
 Luria-Bertani Broth (LB Broth) (5 ml),  
*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* stock vial  
 Tryptone Soy broth (5 ml) vials  
 (incubator shaker) 16 37 C 210

(inoculum) 0,5 McFarland ( 1,5 x 10<sup>8</sup>  
 cfu/ml). (OD) 600 nm  
**0,132**  
 0,5 McFarland ( 1,5 x 10<sup>8</sup> cfu/ml).

(50% v/v, 25% v/v, 12,5% v/v, 6,25% v/v, 3,125% v/v, 1,5% v/v, 0,78% v/v)  
 ( 4).

) \_\_\_\_\_ :  
 stock (Paulus H.S. Kwakman et al 2010), (33.000 U/ml)  
 30mg (SERNA) 10 ml Phosphate  
 buffer (pH 7.4), 1.5 ml 50% v/v (750 l +  
 750 l Muller Hinton Broth) eppendorf, 30 l stock  
 600 U/ml. eppendorf  
 (incubator shaker) 16 37 C 210  
 6

) \_\_\_\_\_ :  
 stock 10 mg/ml, 10 mg  
 (HT Biotechnology LTD) 1 ml

*ELx808 Absorbance Microplate Reader*

(OD) 630 nm (t=0).

*Gen5 Data Analysis*

Software.

(binder/incubator)

37 C 24hrs. 24

*Absorbance Microplate Reader (t=24).*

:

OD t=24

t=0, ,

$$Q_2 \text{ (202222 222)} = Q_{20} \text{ (2222)} - Q_0 \text{ (2222)}$$

$$Q_2 \text{ (22 2222222222222222 222222222 222)} = Q_{20} \text{ (222 2222222)} - Q_0 \text{ (22222222)}$$

:

$$\% \text{ 22222222}\eta = 22 - \frac{Q_2 \text{ (22222 222)}}{Q_2 \text{ (22 2222222222222222 222222222 222)}} \times 222$$

(Thomas Patton . 2005) 96  
 ( . . OD 1, 1, 1 (test) OD  
 1, 8, 8 (control). 7

2.3: 96

|                | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   | 12   |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                | No17 | No17 | No17 | No18 | No18 | No18 | No19 | No19 | No19 | No20 | No20 | No20 |
| <b>A 50%</b>   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| <b>B 25%</b>   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| <b>C 12,5%</b> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| <b>D 6.25%</b> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| <b>E3,125%</b> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| <b>F 1,5%</b>  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| <b>G 0,75%</b> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| <b>H N/C</b>   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

### III.

2.

3.1

(Well diffusion method)

( )

3.1 ,

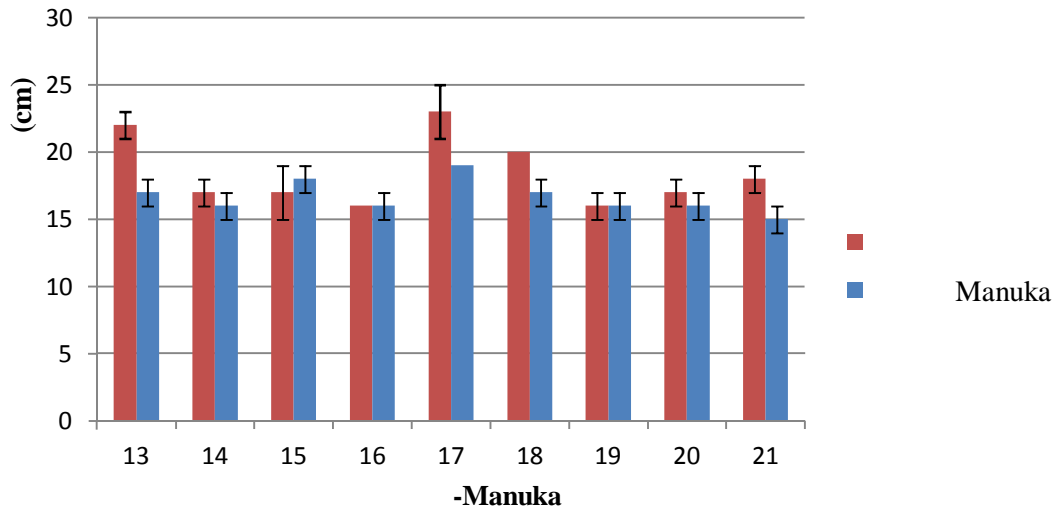
3.1 3.2

3.1: (13 21)  
*Staphylococcus aureus* *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

|           | <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> |                    | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> |                    |
|-----------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
|           | (mm)                         | (mm)<br>Manuka 25+ | (mm)                          | (mm)<br>Manuka 25+ |
| <b>13</b> | 22 ± 1                       | 17 ± 1             | 14 ± 1                        | 11 ± 1             |
| <b>14</b> | 17 ± 1                       | 16 ± 1             | 10 ± 1                        | 9 ± 1              |
| <b>15</b> | 17 ± 2                       | 18 ± 1             | 15 ± 1                        | 11 ± 1             |
| <b>16</b> | 16 ± 0                       | 16 ± 1             | 12 ± 1                        | 10 ± 1             |
| <b>17</b> | 23 ± 2                       | 19 ± 0             | 13 ± 0                        | 10 ± 0             |
| <b>18</b> | 20 ± 0                       | 17 ± 1             | 13 ± 1                        | 10 ± 0             |
| <b>19</b> | 16 ± 1                       | 16 ± 1             | 11 ± 0                        | 9 ± 0              |
| <b>20</b> | 17 ± 1                       | 16 ± 1             | 12 ± 1                        | 10 ± 0             |
| <b>21</b> | 18 ± 1                       | 15 ± 1             | 10 ± 1                        | 10 ± 0             |

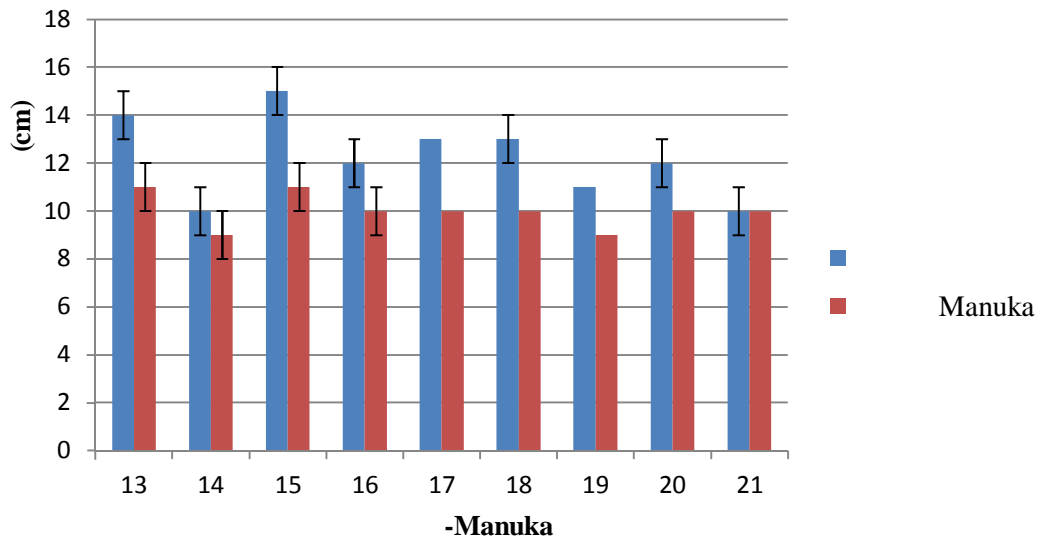


### 3.1



**Διάγραμμα 3.1:** Στο διάγραμμα αυτό παρουσιάζονται συγκριτικά οι ζώνες αναστολής του κάθε δείγματος με το μέλι Manuka έναντι του *S. aureus* και φαίνονται οι τυπικές αποκλίσεις.

### 3.2



**Διάγραμμα 3.2:** Στο διάγραμμα αυτό παρουσιάζονται συγκριτικά οι ζώνες αναστολής του κάθε δείγματος με το μέλι Manuka έναντι της *P. aeruginosa* και φαίνονται οι τυπικές αποκλίσεις.

:

i. 13: 13,

Gram  
Manuka

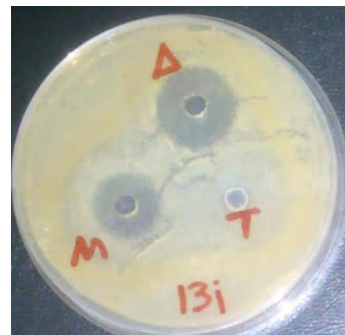
*S. aureus*

Manuka

Gram

( 3.1).

*P.aeruginosa*,



3.1: 13, *S. aureus*,

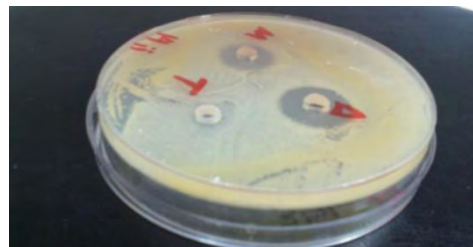
= , =Manuka,  
T=

Manuka.

ii. 14: 14

Manuka.

Manuka ( 3.2).



3.2: 14, *S. aureus*,

= , =Manuka, T=

iii. 15: 15,

*S.aureus*,  
Manuka.

*aeruginosa*,

Manuka,

*P.*

iv. 16:  
*S.aureus*

Manuka

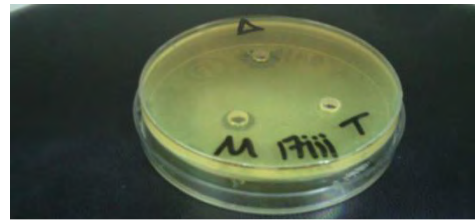
*P.aeruginosa*,

Manuka.

v. 17:

Manuka.

Manuka ( 3.3).



3.3: 17, *P.aeruginosa*,  
= , =Manuka, T=

vi. 18:

18

Manuka

Man ka.

vii. 19:

Manuka,

*S.aureus*,

*P.aeruginosa*,

Manuka.

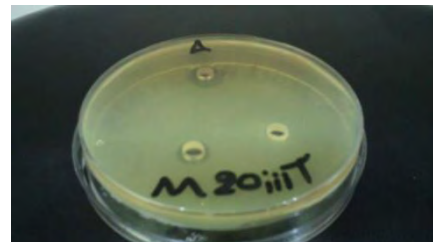
viii. 20:

Manuka

( *S.aureus*,  
3.4).

*P.aeruginosa*

3.4: 20, *P.aeruginosa*,  
= , =Manuka, T=



ix. 21:

, 21

Manuka  
*S.aureus*

*P.aeruginosa*.

( )

control.

15,

Manuka,

Manuka

*S.aureus*,

control,

3.2

(MIC)  
(microtiter plates)

*S.aureus* 50% v/v, 25% v/v, 12,5% v/v, 6,25% v/v, 3,125% v/v, 1,5% v/v, 0,78% v/v. *P.aeruginosa*.

3.2  
*S.aureus*, MIC 17, 18, 19 20 MIC = 3,125% v/v 13, 14, 15, 16 21  
MIC = 6,25% v/v. Manuka ( control) MIC = 6,25% v/v.

MIC *P.aeruginosa*.  
MIC = 6,25% v/v, Manuka ( control) MIC = 12,5% v/v.

3.2: (MIC)  
*S.aureus* *P.aeruginosa*

|               | MIC <i>S.aureus</i> | MIC <i>P.aeruginosa</i> |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Manuka</b> | 6,25% v/v           | 12,5% v/v               |
| <b>13</b>     | 6,25% v/v           | 6,25% v/v               |
| <b>14</b>     | 6,25% v/v           | 6,25% v/v               |
| <b>15</b>     | 6,25% v/v           | 6,25% v/v               |
| <b>16</b>     | 6,25% v/v           | 6,25% v/v               |
| <b>17</b>     | 3,125% v/v          | 6,25% v/v               |
| <b>18</b>     | 3,125% v/v          | 6,25% v/v               |
| <b>19</b>     | 3,125% v/v          | 6,25% v/v               |
| <b>20</b>     | 3,125% v/v          | 6,25% v/v               |
| <b>21</b>     | 6,25% v/v           | 6,25% v/v               |

, Manuka  
*S.aureus*, )  
(17, 18, 19 20) MIC )  
Manuka.  
*P.aeruginosa*, )  
MIC )  
Manuka.

### 3.3

*inhibitory concentration)*  $\mu$  **K** *(minimum (microtiter plates)*)

*P.aeruginosa* )  
 17, 18, 19 20  
 12,5% v/v, 6,25% v/v, 3,125% v/v, 1,5% v/v, 0,78% v/v.

*S.aureus*  
 50% v/v, 25% v/v,

#### 3.3.1,

*S.aureus,*

MIC

17

MIC

17 19,

18

20 MIC

#### 3.3.1:

*MIC (Minimal Inhibitory Concentration)*

*Staphylococcus aureus* )

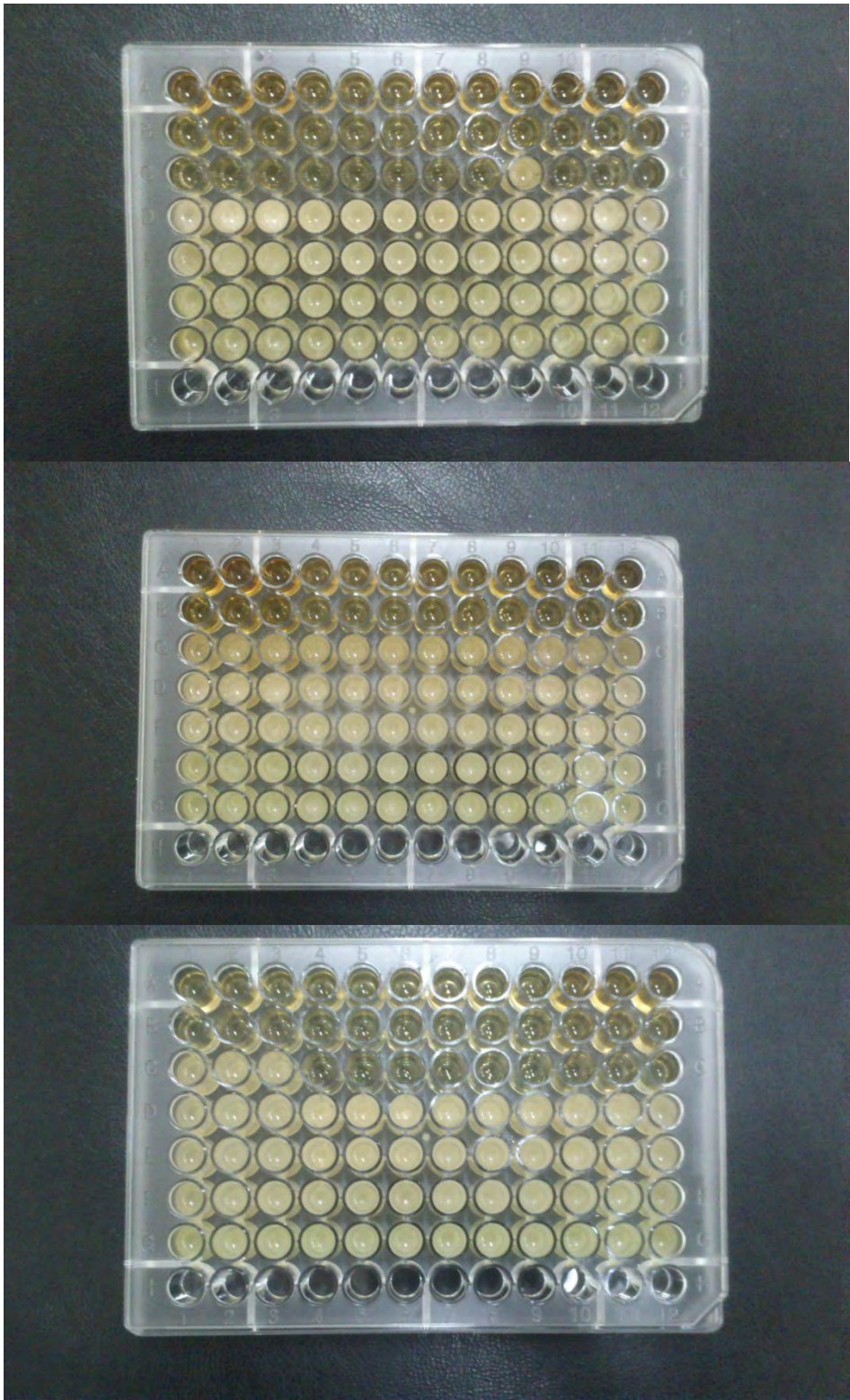
|    | MIC        | MIC       | MIC        |
|----|------------|-----------|------------|
| 13 | 6,25% v/v  | -         | -          |
| 14 | 6,25% v/v  | -         | -          |
| 15 | 6,25% v/v  | -         | -          |
| 16 | 6,25% v/v  | -         | -          |
| 17 | 3,125% v/v | 25% v/v   | 6,25% v/v  |
| 18 | 3,125% v/v | 12,5% v/v | 3,125% v/v |
| 19 | 3,125% v/v | 12,5% v/v | 6,25% v/v  |
| 20 | 3,125% v/v | 12,5% v/v | 3,125% v/v |
| 21 | 6,25% v/v  | -         | -          |

3.3.2, *P.aeruginosa*,  
 15, 16, 17 19 MIC (25% v/v) 13, 14,  
 18, 20 21 (12,5% v/v) 6,25% v/v).  
 MIC  
 13, 14, 15, 16 21 ( 6,25% v/v 12,5% v/v).  
 MIC  
 (17, 18, 19 20) MIC

3.3.1: *Staphylococcus aureus* ) MIC (Minimal Inhibitory Concentration)  
 )

|           | MIC       | MIC       | MIC       |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>13</b> | 6,25% v/v | 25% v/v   | 12,5% v/v |
| <b>14</b> | 6,25% v/v | 25% v/v   | 12,5% v/v |
| <b>15</b> | 6,25% v/v | 25% v/v   | 12,5% v/v |
| <b>16</b> | 6,25% v/v | 25% v/v   | 12,5% v/v |
| <b>17</b> | 6,25% v/v | 25% v/v   | 6,25% v/v |
| <b>18</b> | 6,25% v/v | 12,5% v/v | 6,25% v/v |
| <b>19</b> | 6,25% v/v | 25% v/v   | 6,25% v/v |
| <b>20</b> | 6,25% v/v | 12,5% v/v | 6,25% v/v |
| <b>21</b> | 6,25% v/v | 12,5% v/v | 12,5% v/v |

(minimum inhibitory concentration)  
 μ (microtiter plates) )  
 K.  
 24  
 ,  
 ( 3.3).



3.3:

24

## IV. ó

4.

1940

al. 2002). ( et

÷ ø

(Carnwath et al. 2014).

(Vica et al. 2014).



## Manuka

*Staphylococcus aureus*

(Hayashi et al. 2014).

(MGO)

(Alvarez-Suarez et al. 2010).

UMF

Manuka

Manuka

UMF

10

(Anthimidou and Mossialos 2012).

*aureus*) Gram (Gram (Staphylococcus  
(Pseudomonas aeruginosa)

2 in vitro : )

ö (wells diffusion method)

(microtiter plates)

(minimum inhibitory concentration).

(minimum inhibitory concentration

ö (microtiter plates)

)

Manuka.

*S.aureus*

( 13, 14, 17, 18, 20 21)

Manuka

Manuka.

19 20) MIC 3,125% v/v,

(MIC 6,25% v/v).

( 17, 18,

Manuka 25+

Manuka,

*wells diffusion agar*

MIC

( ).

MIC.

*S. aureus*,

17 19

*P.aeruginosa*

16, 17, 18, 19 20)

*wells diffusion agar*.

( 13, 14, 15,  
Manuka

12,5% v/v).

MIC (6,25% v/v)

Manuka 25+ (MIC

MIC

(13, 14, 15, 16 21),

MIC

Manuka.



## V.

### 5.

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