



PBA-146

The inhibitory effects of green tea (*Camellia sinensis*,) on the growth of *Prevotella intermedia* bacteria

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Background and Aim: Background and Aim; Dental caries is an infectious microbiologic disease of the teeth that results in localized dissolution and destruction of the calcified tissue. *Camellia sinensis*, commonly known as green tea, has been shown to possess antimicrobial properties and to lower the risk of cardiovascular disease and periodontal diseases. This study investigates the effects of brewing green tea at varying bacterial concentrations Inhibitory.

Methods: Methods; Green tea (*Camellia sinensis*) extract from Iranian (Lahijan) was dissolved in sterile distilled water with gentle heating where necessary. The MICs were determined using a standard susceptibility Tube broth dilution technique (CLSI). Cultures of Standard *Prevotella intermedia* bacteria were diluted to 0.5 Mc Farland concentrate and inoculated into anaerobic modified media (TSA, BA, and Thio) containing a doubling dilution series of extract from 500 to 0.25 mg ml/L. The cultures were incubated 3-7 days at 37°C and the MIC recorded as the lowest concentration inhibiting growth. A 10 µl of each suspension was streaked over anaerobic media agar and the plates incubated for 48-96 hrs at 37°C.