

Antibacterial activity of *Euterpe oleracea* Mart. seeds against clinical isolates

M.J. Alves^{1, 2,*}, H. Pimentel², L.A. Baía², R.P. Soares², C.R. Santos², Wiliam C.B. Regis³, Isabel C.F.R. Ferreira¹

1 Centro de Investigação de Montanha (CIMO), ESA, Instituto Politécnico de Bragança, Bragança, Portugal

2 Escola Superior de Saúde de Bragança (ESSa), Instituto Politécnico de Bragança, Bragança, Portugal

3 Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais (PUCMinas), Instituto de Ciências Biológicas e da Saúde, Belo Horizonte, Brasil

* Presenting author: maria.alves@ipb.pt

Abstract

Introduction: The use of antibiotics – including the over- and misuse – in human and veterinary practices selected for resistant pathogens led to their emergence and dissemination along with the transmission of resistant bacteria [1]. Due to this problem, there is a need to investigate new strategies to reverse this tendency in order to achieve the appropriate and effective treatment against infections.

Aims: The present work aimed to evaluate the antibacterial activity of an aqueous extract prepared from *Euterpe Oleracea* Mart. (açaí) seeds (originated from Brazil [2]), against clinical isolates from “Centro Hospitalar de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro-Unidade de Vila Real”, with high resistance profiles to different antibiotics.

Material and Methods: The minimal inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of the growth of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria were determined by the colorimetric assay based on the use of *p*-iodonitrotetrazolium chloride (INT) dye, after application of the microdilution method.

Results and discussion: The açaí aqueous extract showed antimicrobial activity against all the tested Gram-positive bacteria. The lowest MICs (0.25 mg/ml) were obtained against Methicillin Susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA) and Methicillin

Resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA), followed by the MIC 0.5 mg/ml correspondent to *Streptococcus agalactiae* and *Enterococcus faecalis*.

Regarding the inhibition of the growth of Gram-negative bacteria, the extract was active against *Morganella morganii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Acinetobacter baumannii* with MICs 1 mg/ml e 2 mg/ml, respectively. The results were better for Gram-positive bacteria in comparison with Gram-negative bacteria.

Conclusion: However, even at low concentration (2 mg/ml) the results are very promising for Gram-negative bacteria with high resistance profiles and commonly related with health care-associated infections, namely *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Acinetobacter baumannii*.

Key-words: Clinical isolates; multiresistance; açaí seeds; antibacterial activity

References

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CERTIFICADO DE PARTICIPAÇÃO

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