STUDY AT THE DIFFERENT CONCENTRATION OF GRAPES FRUITS JUICE SHOW ANTIAMOEBIC PROPERTIES IN CASE OF AMOEOBIASIS IN NIH MEDIA

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ABSTRACT
Amoebiasis is the disease of large intestine or liver caused by Entamoeba histolytica. It is anaerobic parasitic protozoan, motile, commonly found in human intestine and it is also found in animals example like cat and goat but it's definitive host is human beings. It's Infective stage is quadrinucleated cyst is called trophozoite. Invasive intestinal amoebiasis is initiated with attachment of trophozite to the colonic mucous layer and it starts the mucous disruption and depletion. Mucous secreted by fecal. Infection spread mainly by soiled hands, contaminated water and food or direct contact with carrier containing cysts of the protozoa. Man who has sex with man can also become infected. Approximately 50 million people have invasive disease resulting in 1, 00,000 death/year. After malaria it is the second severe disease because the parasite has a worldwide distribution so it is called worldwide disease. More than 10% of the populations have been reported from various developing countries.

KEYWORDS: Trophozoite, amoebiasis, parasite,

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INTRODUCTION
Parasite enters the body through contaminated food or water. The infection is common in areas with poor sanitation of living conditions. This parasite can live in the intestine without causing symptoms or it can produce severe symptoms it is a very common problem in India21. People with amoebiasis pass Entamoeba histolytica parasites in their feces. The infection spreads when infected people do not dispose of their faces in a sanitary manner or do not wash their hands properly after going to the toilet. Contaminated hands can be spread the parasites to food that may be eaten by other people and surfaces that may be touched by other people hands can also become contaminated when changing the nappies of an infected infants1. The doctor will prescribe medication such as metronidazole, diloxanide furoate, dihydroemetine, emetine or paromomycin. The doctor may prescribe more than one drug. If medication is stopped when the symptoms are gone but before the parasite is eliminated from the body, the infection may return. An anti-diarrhoeal medication may also be prescribed. Metronidazole can produced a metallic taste in the mouth and may give rise to nausea. Alcoholic drinks must be avoided while taking metronidazole2. The responses of a strain of Amoeba proteus to conditions which could give rise to induced increases in resistance to streptomycin have been investigated. An indirect selection method based on survival time in high concentrations of streptomycin was devised22. In this study assessing the kinetics of drug release from antibiotic fibrin seal compounds and the antibacterial efficacy of the delivered drug has been performed. Antibiotic sensitivity and the amount of drug released were measured by means of agar diffusion test. Standard and experimental curves were established for each antibiotic and each bacterial test in order to evaluate the quantities of the drug released during each 24 hrs. period. The evaluation of the kinetics of elution of the antibiotics from the fibrin clots showed that all of the antibiotics had been almost completely released by 96 hrs. The delivered
amount of each drug was enough to maintain the MIC until the 4th day of culture tool the most of antibiotics, resulting in a prolonged release of the drug.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

Direct microscopy for intestinal amoebiasis (from stool sample)

- Stool sample
- Centrifuge
- Formal saline
- Ether
- Iodine
- Distilled water

**METHODS**

The stool sample was taken and mixed thoroughly take 2 ml stool and dilutes it in 10 ml distilled water centrifuge and mix for 5 minutes at 300 rpm. Discarded the supernatant and take the pellet. Apart of pellet was use for acid fast staining in remaining pellet acid 5 ml 10% formal solution in pellet followed by 3ml of ether. Centrifuge at 300 rpm for 5 minute discarded supernatant and take the pellet and mix and make a slide and see it under microscope.

Cultivation of *E. histolytica* or culture method or NIH methods use the NIH media and ringer's solution as the material for (NIH media).

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Amoebiasis is the second major health problem of world which is caused by *Entamoeba histolytica*. It is the disease of large intestine or liver. Infection spread mainly by soiled hands, contaminated water and food or direct contact with carrier containing cyst of the protozoa. Man who has sex with man can also become infected. Amoebic liver abscess is 7-12 times more common in man than in women, with predominance among men aged 18-50 years. The reason for this sexual disparity is unknown, although hormonal effects may be implicated, as the prevalence of amoebic liver abscess is also increased among postmenopausal women. The sexual distribution is equal in children.

Present study showed the observation table:

Table 1 showed the different growth of *Entamoeba histolytica* at different time on 24 hrs., 48 hrs., 72 hrs., after 24 hrs. showed growth, after 48 hrs. showed growth, and no growth at 72 hrs.

Table 2 showed the different growth of *Entamoeba histolytica* at different time on 24 hrs., 48 hrs., 72 hrs., after 24 hrs. showed heavy growth, while after 48 hrs. showed low growth, and after 72 hrs. did not show growth.

Table 3 showed the different growth of *Entamoeba histolytica* at different time on 24 hrs., 48 hrs., 72 hrs. they showed No growth in medium.

**REFERENCE**


