



## **Antibacterial activity of ozonized sunflower oil (Oleozone).**

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**AIMS:** To evaluate the antimicrobial effect of the ozonized sunflower oil (Oleozone) on different bacterial species isolated from different sites. **METHODS AND RESULTS:** The effect of Oleozone on Mycobacteria, staphylococci, streptococci, enterococci, Pseudomonas and Escherichia coli was tested. The sunflower oil was ozonized at the Centro de Investigaciones del Ozone (CENIC, Havana, Cuba) by an ozone generator. MICs were determined by the agar dilution method. For Mycobacteria, the MIC of Oleozone was determined on solid medium by a microdrop agar proportion test. Oleozone showed antimicrobial activity against all strains analysed, with an MIC ranging from 1.18 to 9.5 mg ml<sup>-1</sup>. **CONCLUSION:** Oleozone showed a valuable antimicrobial activity against all micro-organisms tested. Results suggest that Mycobacteria are more susceptible to Oleozone than the other bacteria tested. **SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT OF THE STUDY:** The wide availability of sunflower oil makes Oleozone a competitive antimicrobial agent. These results should prompt the setting up of some clinical trials to compare Oleozone with other antimicrobial agents.

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