

Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine if milk-and meat products have an impact on antibiotic resistant bacteria in humans. In addition to that, if it's possible to detect antibiotic resistant bacteria in vegetarians and in meat consumers and which group has the highest amount of antibiotic resistant bacteria. We have researched the following question: "What is the effect of vegetarian vs meat dietary consumption on the emergence of antibiotic resistant bacteria?"

The research comprised of a laboratory method that includes: topping of the experimental subjects, autoclaving and bacterial culture on agar plates. To examine the amount of antibiotic resistant bacteria with the corresponding experimental subject, we used an antibiotic star to thenceforth determine either resistance or nonresistance.

The results from the laboratory work show a wide difference between the meat consumers and the vegetarians. The results lead to the conclusion that based on our study, the question at issue about how diet plays a part in antibiotic resistant bacteria is answered and that it adds up to our hypothesis. The two meat consumers have been shown to have a common resistance against Penicillin-G and Oxacillin. A resistance against Penicillin-G can be an outcome of an animalistic diet, hence that it is mentioned in the theory that this antibiotic is used for treatment and feed additive to animals.