

Reduction of Aerobic & Anaerobic Bacteria Using StellaLife VEGA Oral Rinse

Test Facility

Microchem Laboratory

Study Description

Antibacterial Activity & Efficacy of StellaLife's Rinse Using a Suspension Time-Kill Procedure

Test Method

ASTM International Method E2315 Assessment of Antimicrobial Activity using a Time-Kill Procedure

Conclusion

Microchem independent antimicrobial studies confirmed high rinse efficacy against Strep mutans, Actinomyces v, Strep pyogenes, P. gingivalis, and Bacteroides fragilis.

Test Microorganism	Test Substance	Average Percent Reduction
S. mutans	VEGA Rinse	✓
A. viscosus	VEGA Rinse	✓
S. pyogenes	VEGA Rinse	✓
B. fragilis	VEGA Rinse	✓
P. gingivalis	VEGA Rinse	✓

Diagram of the Procedure



Summary of the Procedure

- Test microorganisms are prepared on appropriate agar plates.
- The suspension of test microorganism is standardized, as needed, by dilution in a buffered saline solution.
- Test and control substances are dispensed in identical volumes to sterile vessels.
- Independently, Test and Control substances are inoculated with each test microorganism, then mixed and incubated.
- Control substances are immediately harvested and represent the concentration present at the start of the test, or time zero.
- At the conclusion of the contact time, a volume of the liquid test solution is harvested and chemically neutralized.
- Dilutions of the neutralized test solution are assayed using appropriate growth media to determine the surviving microorganisms at the respective contact times.
- Reductions of microorganisms are calculated by comparing initial microbial concentrations to final microbial concentrations.

TEST SUBSTANCE AND MICROORGANISMS