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| [**index**](http://docs.google.com/index.html) | * Conclusion: In conclusion, both tests provided evidence to support my hypothesis that ginger has antibacterial properties. The experiment also reaffirmed previous tests that had been conducted in the past. Furthermore, it also proved that ginger is an effective household remedy in many parts of the world throughout time. As the concentration of ginger decreased, there was also a decrease in the zone of inhibition. When the averages of the four ginger concentrations was graphed an adequately linear, downward sloping line was produced, which further supported my assumption. Furthermore, my second experiment concludes that the average zone of inhibition increases when the concentration of ginger is increased. My results also proved to be accurate because of the small deviation from the means using the T interval test at a 95% confidence level.  Overall, from my experiment it can be concluded that:  \*ginger has certain antibacterial effects and is proven to be effective on the bacterium bacillus cereus. \*The antibacterial effect of ginger are varied by itís concentration \*Ginger has a comparative antibacterial quality to erythromycin as the concentration is varied.  Since, this experiment didnít involve the use of test subjects, like administering a ginger capsule to a patient suffering from nausea or a stomach ache, it eliminated the placebo effect, an effect where the subject believes he or she is cured when they really arenít, and proved that ginger is an effective antibiotic. Therefore, ginger should be seriously considered as a possible alternative to antibiotics and should have further research done to extract gingerís active chemicals so that they may be concentrated into a capsule form. * Recommendations  *I recognize that my experiment has its faults. Therefore, please take the following recommendations into consideration when performing related experiments.*  1.First, if available, more accurate results would be obtained if the experiment were to be conducted in a clean room.  2.It would be more accurate to use a solvent in which the ginger could be diluted with instead of distilled water.  3.It would also be more accurate to be able to have a solvent in which erythromycin can be dissolved in completely.  4.Sterilizing such tools as the hole puncher, cotton swabs, knife and tweezers, which canít be put into the autoclave would eliminate the possibilities of any other foreign bacteria from contaminating the experiment.  5. A more accurate method could be developed to extract the ginger juices to properly determine the amount of the active ingredient.  6. A larger sample size could be used to make the data more accurate.  7. Finally, if one were to conduct a similar experiment it would be easier to choose an herb, plant, etc. in which the juice could be extracted easily. | |
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