UNIVERSITY OF NIŠ Faculty of Technology, Leskovac

# **BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

## 15<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM "NOVEL TECHNOLOGIES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT"

Leskovac, October, 20-21, 2023.

UNIVERSITY OF NIŠ Faculty of Technology, Leskovac

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Faculty of Technology, Leskovac

Publisher: Faculty of Technology, Leskovac For the Publisher: Prof. Dragiša Savić Editor: Prof. Marija Tasić

CIP - Каталогизација у публикацији Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

6(048)(0.034.2)

INTERNATIONAL Symposium "Novel Technologies and Sustainable Development" (15; 2023; Leskovac)

Book of abstracts [Elektronski izvor] / 15th International Symposium "Novel Technologies and Sustainable Development" Leskovac, October, 20-21, 2023. ; editor Marija Tasić. - Leskovac : Faculty of Technology, 2023 (Leskovac : Faculty of Technology). - 1 elektronski optički disk (CD-ROM) ; 12 cm

Sistemski zahtevi: Nisu navedeni. - Nasl. sa naslovne strane dokumenta. - Na vrhu nasl. str.: University of Niš. - Tiraž 30.

ISBN 978-86-89429-56-5

а) Технологија -- Апстракти b) Технолошки прогрес -- Привредни развој -- Апстракти

COBISS.SR-ID 127014409

Printing by: Faculty of Technology, Leskovac Impression: 30

Proofreader: Jovana Nikolić Paging and graphical design: Vesna Marinković

ISBN-978-86-89429-56-5

15<sup>th</sup> International Symposium with international participation "Novel Technologies and Sustainable Development" was also supported by Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation, Republic of Serbia.

15<sup>th</sup> International Symposium "Novel Technologies and Sustainable Development" Organized by: Faculty of Technology, Leskovac Co-organizer: Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SASA) - Branch in Niš, Department of Technical Sciences. Belgrade The Programme Committee: Olivera Stamenković, President, Leskovac, Serbia Vladimir Srdić, co-president, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts-Branch in Novi Sad. Novi Sad. Serbia Fedor Mesinger, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Belgrade, Serbia Goran Nikolić, Leskovac, Serbia Saša Savić, Leskovac, Serbia Milan Kostić, Leskovac, Serbia Petar Uskoković, Belgrade, Serbia Biljana Pajin, Novi Sad, Serbia Nataša Đurišić Mladenović, Novi Sad, Serbia Borislav Milanović, Bania Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina Anita Tarbuk, Zagreb, Croatia Karmina Miteva, Skopje, Republic of Northern Macedonia Vimal Chandra Srivastava, Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India Luca Polleto, Padova, Italy Marcela Elisabeta Barbinta-Patrascu, Bucharest, Romania Ljubica Tasić, Sao Paolo, Brasil Dejan Nikolić, Chicago, USA Ivan Krakovsky, Prague, Czech Republic Alireza Bazargan, Tehran, Iran Irena Žižović, Wroclaw, Poland Snezana Andonova, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria The Organizing Committee: Dragiša Savić, President, Leskovac, Serbia Vlada Veljković, co-president, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts-Branch in Niš, Niš, Serbia Goran Cvetanović, Leskovac, Serbia Goran Jović, Leskovac, Serbia Igor Denić, Leskovac, Serbia Radojica Ristić, Leskovac, Serbia Aleksandar Stojiljković, Leskovac, Serbia Petar Stojanović, Grocka, Serbia Jovan Stepanović, Leskovac, Serbia Dušan Trajković, Leskovac, Serbia Ivan Savić, Leskovac, Serbia Zoran Kostić, Leskovac, Serbia Sanja Petrović, Leskovac, Serbia Biljana Đođević, Leskovac, Serbia Deian Ranđelović, Leskovac, Serbia Miloš Stevanović, Leskovac, Serbia Biljana Mitić Stanković, Leskovac, Serbia

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Section: BIOCHEMICAL ENGINEERING

### COMPARISON OF THE ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF CLOVE ESSENTIAL OIL AGAINST PROBIOTIC MICROORGANISMS

Maja Vukašinović Sekulić<sup>1</sup>, Marica Rakin<sup>1</sup>, Maja Bulatović<sup>1</sup>, Tanja Krunić<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia <sup>2</sup>Innovation Centre of the Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

**Background:** Resistance of pathogens to antimicrobial drugs is a leading cause of untimely death worldwide, which is why infectious diseases have become a global problem not only for developing countries, but also for the developed ones. Since the development of drug resistance is progressing faster than the development of new drugs, one of the possible solutions to this problem is to reconsider the use of essential oils of various herbs, which have already shown a tremendous therapeutic potential in the treatment of many infections throughout the history of mankind. Beside unsatisfactory efficiency against pathogens, antimicrobial drugs can kill the good microorganisms in the gut, altering the balance within the microbiota and negatively affecting digestive system function, often resulting in diarrhea.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study is to compare the antimicrobial activity of clove essential oil against probiotic strains isolated from different pharmaceutical preparations currently available on the local market (*Lacticaseibacillus rhamnosus* GG, *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum* 299v, *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Saccharomyces boulardii*).

**Methods:** The antimicrobial activity was investigated by agar well diffusion and broth macrodilution methods, and the results were compared with the effect of clove against pathogens such as *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Candida albicans*.

**Results:** Based on the results obtained by agar well diffusion and broth macrodilution methods, *S. boulardii* was the most sensitive probiotic strain with an inhibition zone diameter of 29 mm (undiluted oil), a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 0.055% (v/v) and a minimum fungicidal concentration of 0.08% (v/v). Of all *Lactobacillus* species tested, *L. plantarum* 299v proved to be the most resistant strain with a MIC of 0.2% (v/v) and a minimum bactericidal concentration of 1.5% (v/v).

**Conclusions:** The results of this study have shown that the clove essential oil has the potential to be used together with pharmaceutical preparations containing various *Lactobacillus* species for the treatment of infectious diseases.