

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF VITAMIN C AND SWEET ORANGE JUICE (*Citrus sinensis*) EXTRACT AGAINST *Staphylococcus aureus* ISOLATED FROM WOUND INFECTION AMONG PATIENT ATTENDING BODINGA GENERAL HOSPITAL, SOKOTO, NIGERIA

ABSTRACT

Staphylococcus aureus is a major human pathogen that causes a wide range of clinical infection. It is a leading cause of bacteraemia and infective endocarditis as well as Osteoarticular, skin soft tissue, Pleuropulmonary, and device related infections. This study was conducted to determine the antibacterial activity of Vitamin C and Sweet Orange Juice (*Citrus sinensis*) extract against *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from wound infection among patient attending Bodinga General Hospital, Sokoto. A total of 10 samples was collected and analysed using Gram Staining Procedure and Standard Biochemical Test. The result shows that, higher zone of inhibition in both Vitamin C and Sweet Orange is 100% concentration, followed by 70%, 50% and lowest is 25% concentration respectively. The MIC and MBC concentration of both Vitamin C and Sweet Orange is 50% and 70% respectively. Good personal hygiene and environments sanitation will help to reduce the rate of the infection.

1. INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants offer untapped potential for new drug discovery with their diverse chemical makeup [1]. Utilized since ancient times in Africa and Asia, these plants, from roots to seeds, have shown antimicrobial properties due to their chemical constituents [1]. Recent attention focuses on extracting active compounds from common plant species, which produce defence mechanisms like phenolic compounds and terpenoids [2]. These plants have been used for centuries to treat ailments, with ongoing interest in their effectiveness. In India, traditional medicinal plants have long been used for specific purposes [2]. Clinical microbiology studies plant extracts for their antimicrobial properties, aiming to find new drugs and address concerns about traditional medicine misuse [3].

Oranges, globally beloved, are prized for their health benefits and antioxidants [3]. Packed with nutrients like vitamin C, they're studied for potential antibiotic development and cancer risk reduction [3]. Originally from China, sweet oranges are now widely cultivated, with research exploring their antibacterial properties against microbial resistance [4]. With rising resistance, fruit-derived alternatives gain importance, particularly oranges with their therapeutic potential. Further research is needed to understand their effectiveness against various strains [4].

Vitamin C, a powerful antioxidant, has antibacterial properties and can enhance the effects of antibiotics [5]. It's considered a cheap and readily available alternative for treating infections, including urinary tract infections [5]. High concentrations of vitamin C have immunomodulatory functions, reducing infection risks [6]. L-ascorbic acid, a form of vitamin C, has shown antibacterial effects against various pathogens. Its pharmacological use is crucial for a well-functioning immune system [6].

Wounds, caused by skin damage, are a major challenge in preventing internal infections by harmful microorganisms. Trauma, whether accidental or deliberate, is the main cause [8]. Deliberate wounds include those from medical procedures like surgery or from medical devices [8]. Hospital-acquired wounds, such as pressure sores, can also become infected, often hosting multiple bacterial species [9]. Clinical guidelines advise monitoring microbial load as a key indicator of infection when obvious signs are absent [9]. The aim of this research is to determine the antibacterial activity of Vitamin C and Sweet Orange (*Citrus sinensis*) extract against *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from wound infection among patients attending Bodinga General Hospital, Sokoto, Nigeria.

2.0 MATERIALS AND METHOD

2.1 Study Area

All samples for this study were collected from patients at General Hospital Bodinga, located behind Bodinga Police Divisional Headquarters. Established in 1975, it began operating in 1976 under the Ministry of Health, initially as a primary healthcare facility during the administration of former military governor Usman Faruk. The primary healthcare unit preceded Bodinga status as a local government area, initially staffed with 1 ward, 3 nurses, 3 health workers, and 1 doctor. After two years, in 1977, Bodinga became a local government area. In 2007, the primary healthcare facility was upgraded to a general hospital, equipped with a one-site laboratory, pharmacy, ambulance, and four wards, including labor and emergency rooms. Bodinga General Hospital operates 24/7, open every day of the week [7].

Sokoto State, one of Nigeria's seven northwestern states, spans an area of about 25,973 square kilometers and has a population of over four million people according to the 2006 census. It shares borders with Zamfara, Kebbi states, and Niger Republic, consisting of 23 local government areas with Sokoto as its headquarters. The majority of its people are Hausa-Fulani, mainly engaged in farming and animal husbandry. The state's vegetation is Sudan Savannah, characterized by short grasses and scattered trees, with annual rainfall averaging about 1000mm, typically occurring from May to September [7].

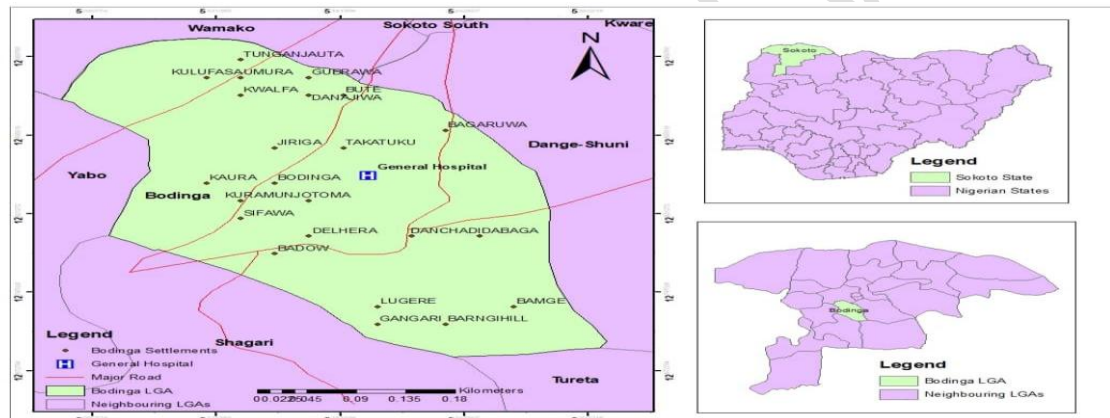


Figure 1: Map of Bodinga and its environs Showing the Study Area

Source: GIS Laboratory, Sokoto State University Sokoto

2.2 Sample Collection

Samples were collected using sterile swab sticks, which were gently swiped on the surface of the patients' wounds. A drop of normal saline was then added to the swab sticks, and they were promptly transported to the Microbiology Laboratory of Sokoto State University for analysis [10].

2.3 Media Preparation

Nutrient agar was prepared by dissolving 28.0g of powdered nutrient agar into 1 liter of distilled water (28.0g/l), following the manufacturer's instructions. The solution was sterilized by autoclaving at 121°C for 15 minutes. After sterilization, it was cooled to 45-50°C, poured into sterile petri dishes, and left to solidify at room temperature [11].

2.4 Extraction of Orange Juice

Fresh, ripe oranges were purchased from the market and taken to the laboratory for juice extraction. The oranges were thoroughly washed with distilled water, then cut in half and squeezed into a sterile conical flask [12].

2.5 Preparation of Vitamin C

Twenty milligrams (20mg) Of Vitamin C were dissolved in a sterile conical flask containing 50ml of distilled water [12].

2.6 Inoculation of the Swab Stick into Nutrient Media

Each swab stick utilized for collecting samples from infected wounds was inoculated into prepared nutrient media via the spreading method, followed by an incubation period at 37°C for 24 hours. Subsequently, the colonies were sub-cultured onto a fresh plate of nutrient agar using a sterile wire loop to obtain pure isolates. Gram staining and biochemical tests were then employed to characterize the pure isolate of *Staphylococcus aureus* [13].

2.7 Gram Staining Procedure

The Gram staining process utilizes four stains: crystal violet (primary), Lugol's iodine, acetone (decolourizer), and neutral red (secondary). A smear is prepared on a clean glass slide, air-dried, and heat-fixed. The slide was then sequentially stained with crystal violet and Lugol's iodine, washed, decolorized with acetone, and washed again. Neutral red is applied, followed by a final wash. The slide is wiped clean and air-dried on a draining rack. Microscopic examination was conducted first at x40 magnification to observe material distribution, then at x100 oil immersion to identify bacteria [14].

2.8 Biochemical Test

The biochemical tests were carried out at Microbiology laboratory of Sokoto state university using the following parameter [15].

2.8.1 Catalase Test:

This was be done by using a clean sterile wire loop to pick a small amount of the growth on the plate and placed on drops of h₂o₂ on a clean grease free microscope slide. Production of bubbles will indicate a catalase negative organism [15].

2.8.2 Coagulase Test:

A drop of saline is deposited on a clean, grease-free slide, and a small amount of the test organism is collected with a sterile wire loop to create a smooth suspension. The loop is then dipped into undiluted plasma, prepared by centrifuging human blood with added sodium oxalate to a concentration of 0.3%. Coagulation becomes visible to the naked eye within 10 seconds, indicating a positive result, while slower reactions are considered potentially negative [16].

2.8.3 Motility Test:

Three drops of peptone water are placed on a glass slide and a small amount of the test organism is introduced with a sterile wire loop. A cover slip was placed over the slide and left for observation. Motile organisms indicate a positive result. The peptone water was inoculated and incubated for 48 hours at 37°C. After incubation, Kovac's reagent was added to each tube, and a red colour in the alcohol layer indicates a positive result [17].

2.8.4 Urease test:

The sterile Christenson's urea media was inoculated with the test organism and incubated at 37°C for 48hours. Tubes were examined and re-examine after over-night incubation [18].

2.9 Antibacterial Activity of Sweet Orange

The antibacterial activity was evaluated using the disc diffusion technique. The isolate was inoculated onto prepared Maule Hinton agar plates. Discs soaked in orange juice solution were aseptically placed on the agar plates using sterile forceps. The inoculated plates were then incubated at 37°C for 24 hours. The diameter of the inhibition zone was measured and recorded in millimeters (mm) [18].

2.10 Antibacterial Activity of Vitamin C

The same method used above was used using 0.5ml, 1ml and 1.5ml of vitamin C preparation [18].

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Zone of Inhibition in Triplicate Using 6mm Cork Barrier Size

Result shows the biochemical test carried out to identify the type of *Staphylococcus Aureus* isolated from wound infection and zone of inhibition in triplicate using 6mm cork barrier size. The result shows that, highest inhibition is recorded in zone 100%, followed by zone 75 %, zone 50% and the lowest inhibition is seen in zone 25% as seen in table 1.

3.2 Concentration of Sweet Orange and Vitamin C Extract

Result shows the concentration of sweet orange extract and vitamin C. The results show that both vitamin c and sweet orange has the same effect on *staphylococcusAureus*, even though the vitamin c has the largest zone of inhibition at higher concentration. This simply indicates that vitamin c is very useful to human body outside its nutritional value and can replace some antibiotics used in treatment of disease caused by *staphylococcusAureus* as seen in table 2.

Table 1: Zone Of Inhibition in Triplicate Using 6mm Cork Barrier Size

Antibiotic	Zone Of Inhibition in Triplicate Using 6mm Cork Barrier Size.			
	100%	70%	50%	25%
Orange	12mm	9mm	7mm	6mm
	11mm	7mm	6mm	6mm
	14mm	8mm	6mm	6mm
Mean Count	12:33	8	6.33	6
Vitamin C	15mm	12mm	8mm	6mm
	13mm	12mm	7mm	7mm
	16mm	10mm	8mm	6mm
Mean Count	14.66	12	7.66	6.33

Table 2: Concentration of Sweet Orange and Vitamin C Extract

Antibiotic	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC)	Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (MBC)
Orange	50%	70%
Vitamin C	50%	70%

4.0 DISCUSSION

The study revealed active antibacterial properties in both Vitamin C and Sweet Orange extracts against *Staphylococcus aureus* found in wound infections at Bodinga General Hospital, Nigeria. Orange and Vitamin C showed significant inhibition, with the highest at 100% concentration: Orange had a mean inhibition zone of 12.33mm and Vitamin C had 14.66mm. This aligns with previous studies by [8] and [10] showing similar inhibition patterns. However, [11] found different results, with higher inhibition at 25% concentration. Despite differences, both Vitamin C and Sweet Orange showed effectiveness against *Staphylococcus aureus*, indicating potential as alternatives to antibiotics.

The study suggests that Vitamin C and Sweet Orange extracts have similar effects on *Staphylococcus aureus*, with Vitamin C showing the highest inhibition at higher concentrations. This indicates Vitamin C's potential beyond nutrition, possibly replacing some antibiotics for *Staphylococcus aureus* infections. This aligns with [9] and [12] findings on antibacterial properties. However, [11] reported different effects in their study on various bacteria.

4.1 Conclusion

The result of this study reveals *Staphylococcus aureus* as agent that causes staphylococcal wound infections. The zones of inhibition of both orange extract and Vitamin C on the organism were minimal because the effect of Vitamin C is on bacterial organism is found to be active involved (inside the body) by increasing the production of B and T cells and other white blood cells including those that destroy microorganism. The sensitivity pattern showed that the higher the concentration of the antibacterial agents the more the zone of inhibition. Since Vitamin C is found to boost the immune system and promotes healing of wounds, fractures and bruises, its intake as food supplement will go a long way in preventing wound infections.

4.2 Recommendations

1. The antibiotic profile of the bacteria isolated from wound should be determined prior to this study.
2. Isolation and purification of major orange juice components should be performed.
3. The mechanisms of extract isolated and purified should be investigated against the bacteria used.
4. Further safety studies using orange juice extract in greater concentration should be investigated.
5. Wounds should be treated as early as possible.
6. Good personal hygiene and good sanitary environment should be adopted.
7. The juice should be processed hygienically so as to avoid contamination by spore forming or capsule forming bacteria.
8. Natural fruits such as orange should be taken because it boosts the immune system in fighting against bacteria and viruses.
9. The juice should also be preserved in the fridge so as to avoid fermentation which will lead to serious increase in acidity of the juice and this will have negative impact on human if consumed.

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