Antibacterial effects of Essential Oil of *Cinnamomum camphora* against Strains Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and methicillin sensitive of *Staphylococcus aureus*

INTRODUCTION. Infections caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* have become a global public health problem due to its impact on mortality and morbidity that just are not limited to the hospital environment and health but also between the community and animals, and in addition development of resistance to antibiotics. **OBJECTIVE:** This study evaluates the antibacterial activity of essential oil of *Cinnamomum camphora* (EOCC) against *Staphylococcus aureus*.

**METHODOLOGY:** Minimum concentration (MIC) of EOCC that inhibited the growth of *S. aureus* (resistant or susceptible to oxacillin) was determined by dilution microplate following the guide CLSI. The experiments were performed in triplicate and two independent tests. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** All strains of *S. aureus* used in this study were susceptible to EOCC, with MIC ranging from 2.5 to 0.625 mg/mL. **CONCLUSION:** The results suggest possibility of using of oecc as an agent for natural antimicrobial to applications against staphylococcus aures, becoming an viable alternative to conventional antibiotics.

**Keywords:** Natural products, antibacterial, susceptible.

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