Antibacterial activity of essential oil of *Syagrus coronata* against clinical isolates
SANTOS,B.S. ¹, SAMPAIO,M.G.V. ¹, NASCIMENTO JUNIOR,J.A.A. ¹, ALVES,J.V.O. ¹, NASCIMENTO JUNIOR,J.A.A. ¹, ALVES,J.V.O. ¹, SANTOS,I.B.S. ¹, GOMES,N.O.C. ¹, SILVA,M.V. ¹, PAIVA,P.M.G. ¹
¹ Departamento de Bioquímica, UFPE, PE, Brazil.

**BACKGROUND:** Essential oils (EO) are complex mixtures of volatile constituents biosynthesized from the secondary metabolism of plants. Are mainly used for their flavoring properties and has been a great interest in their application as an antibacterial agent. **OBJECTIVE:** This study aims to evaluate in vitro antibacterial activity of EO of *Syagrus coronata* against methicillin resistant and sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Escherichia coli*. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** EO of *Syagrus coronata* was extracted by hydrodistillation. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and Minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) was determined by dilution in microplate following the CLSI guidelines. The experiments were performed in triplicate and two independent assays. **RESULTS:** The results indicated the effectiveness of EO in inhibiting the growth the strains, with MIC ranging from 25mg/mL a 312µg/mL, com maior atividade contra *S. aureus* com MIC - 312 µg/mL. This study observed no differences in OE antibacterial activity against strains Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* and methicillin sensitive of *S. aureus*. **CONCLUSION:** This study reinforces the importance of plant secondary metabolites in the elimination of pathogenic microorganisms, emphasizing the role of natural products as a potential alternative source of antimicrobial agents for pharmaceutical, cosmetic and food industry.

**Keywords:** Plants; Essential oil; Secondary metabolites

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