

Research Endeavors



The development of new techniques for the reclamation of water is a long standing environmental and public health issue. It has been found that water related diseases account for a major part of the morbidity and mortality worldwide. The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that in 2000, 1.1 billion people still lacked access to safe water sources, of these 86% are located in rural areas. A pathogenic condition such as diarrhea accounts for about 4 billion cases per year and is responsible for approximately 2.2 million deaths, mostly among children under five years old. *E. faecalis*, *S. aureus* and *E. coli* have been closely linked to the development of pathogenic conditions such as meningitis, endocarditis, diarrhea, and several forms of nosocomial surgical infections. Costing in excess of \$500 million dollars in treatment options, bacterial resistant infections are becoming a major health concern. Additionally, these bacteria have well-characterized heat and drug resistant mechanisms. Previous studies have shown that *E. faecalis*, *S. aureus* and *E. coli* are now becoming resistant to several therapeutic agents.

The aim of this project is to determine if the addition of low levels of metal ions such as, copper, zinc, manganese, aluminum, and silver, can enhance the deactivating effects of dielectric heating of *E. faecalis*, *S. aureus* and *E. coli* (Wards Natural Scientific,



Rochester, NY). Previous research has suggested that thermal and chemical stressors work via similar but not the same stress mechanisms, therefore, it is proposed that the coupling of

both thermal and chemical processes will work synergistically to deactivate *E. faecalis*, *S. aureus* and *E. coli*.