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Cinnamomum verum (Syn. C. zeylanicum) LEAF ESSENTIAL OIL AS A Candida BIOFILM CONTROL STRATEGY

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Abstract

The oils extracted from cinnamon leaves has been used as an antimicrobial agent for generations. However, the antibiofilm activity of cinnamon leaf oil is not well studied. This study evaluates the effect of C. verum leaf oil on biofilm formation and mature preformed biofilms of C. albicans and C. tropicalis. Effect of essential oil (EO) on adhesion of Candida was evaluated by allowing cells to adhere to polystyrene surface for 2 h followed by cellular quantification using XTT. Inhibitory effect of cinnamon oil on forming biofilms in the presence of oil was evaluated using XTT viability. Visualization of biofilm aggregates under chemical stress of EO was done using Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) and the biofilm progression was analyzed using Time lapses microscope. Effect of EO on preformed biofilms was determined and visualized using XTT assay and SEM respectively. Post-exposure cellular alterations were visualized using Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM). In- vivo toxicity of oil was determined using Galleria mellonella larvae. Positive control: Chlorhexidine digluconate. 1.0 and > 2.0 mg mL⁻¹ reduced initial adhesion of C. albicans and C. tropicalis respectively by 50%. Minimum Biofilm Inhibitory Concentration (MBIC₅₀) of forming biofilms were ≤ 0.35 mg mL⁻¹ for both strains. Minimum toxic concentration which prevent biofilm development was 1.0 mg mL⁻¹. MBIC₅₀ for preformed biofilms were <0.2 mg mL⁻¹ for test organisms. SEM indicated cellular shrinkages, cell wall damages, and decreased hyphae formation of Candida. TEM showed cell wall damages, intracellular granulation and vacuolization. No toxicity was observed with in-vivo experiment. C. verum EO causes reduced adhesion, retardation of Candida biofilm development and destruction of established biofilms of Candida spp without exhibiting any lethal effect on the *in-vivo* model.

Keywords: Cinnamomum verum, Essential Oil, Candida spp., Biofilms, In-vivo toxicity.