

CHAPTER 1

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTIONS

7.1 Conclusion

From this study, it is concluded that:

- Carrot extract possesses and demonstrates antifungal effect on *Candida albicans* in vitro.
- The higher the carrot extract concentration, the lower the degree of *Candida albicans* growth observed.
- MIC and MFC cannot be determined.

7.2 Suggestions

Suggestions for this study are as follows:

- Other methods to determine the MIC such as the p-iodonitrotetrazolium violet reaction test or the agar dilution method should be done .
- The effectiveness of carrot extract using other methods or forms besides extract should be explored.
- Further study is required to determine the active substances in the carrot extract and its amount (percentage).
- The effectiveness of carrot extract should also be studied or performed on various types of other isolates and specimens.

- Further study is required to determine the safety and effectiveness of the carrot extract in vivo (in trial animals and by clinical trials) before it is used as an alternative treatment for candidiasis.
- Further study is required to determine the best method of application or administration of the carrot extract on candidiasis.
- Other ways of processing carrot such as making it into juice or raw feeding can be explored to see their effect towards fungi.
- The effectiveness of the carrot extract can be more accurate by separating it into young and old carrots which can maybe give difference level of active ingredient quantity.

