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Sommario/riassunto	The book includes an investigation whose objective was to determine the minimum inhibitory concentration in vitro of the essential oil of Minthostachys mollis (muna) on the growth of Enterococcus faecalis ATCC 29212. It was a quantitative, prospective, longitudinal and experimental study. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) will be extended through the technique of dilutions in tubes and viability

through Petri dishes; for which it began with the obtaining of the essential oil of the muna (Minthostachys mollis) by means of the technique of entrainment of water vapor. The results obtained showed that there was negligible growth of bacterial colonies of Enterococcus faecalis at 50% and no bacterial growth at 60% of muna essential oil, corresponding to the degrees of turbidity obtained. Thus, it is possible to conclude that the minimum inhibitory concentration was 50% and the minimum bactericidal concentration was 60%.