One subject was selected to have the mouth swabbed for bacteria. Three different variables were tested to see if there was any impact on the presence of bacteria in the mouth without any food or beverage, then with water ingesting and finally coca-cola consumed. The inner cheeks were swabbed with a sterile applicator, then smeared onto a mannitol salt agar plate (MSA plate). One person was assigned the task to perform the swabbing of the mouth. This same person executed the swabbing in the same manner of wiping back and forth, left to right, back and forth, and finally up and down, for a cumulative four swipes. Lids were placed onto the samples in the MSA plates quickly after the sample was obtained to avoid any contamination from the air. One MSA plate was used for each of the three different variables that were tested and one MSA plate was assigned to examine salt resistant bacteria. The MSA plates were divided into three sections to demonstrate each of the variables that were tested. Each of the MSA plates were labeled by their trial and what variable was tested.

 Three samples with three different sterile applicators were used for each variable that was tested for. First, three samples were taken from the subject without having anything to drink. Next, the subject took a large gulp of water and the three samples were obtained after one timed minute. Finally, this process was repeated for the coca-cola, with three samples obtained after one timed minute. Each applicator was swabbed in the cheek four times with the motion of back and forth, left to right, back and forth, up and down. After the samples were obtained they were smeared onto the MSA plates in the correct labeled division of trial and variable with the lid quickly placed on the MSA plates.

 After the samples were obtained, they were left to incubate at room temperature. This process was similar to the experiment, *Evaluating the Efficiency of Humic Acid to remove Micro-Organisms from Denture Base Material.* However, instead of the sample being left at room temperature for 48 hours, the bacteria in this experiment were incubated for one week at room temperature.

 After the one week period, the MSA plates were pulled out and observed. Data was collected by counting the number of large colonies, the percentage of small colonies and the appearance of the borders of the bacteria. The data was sorted by what variable was tested and what trial it was categorized into.