

(2011 / 9 / 5 2011 / 5 / 18)

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Urtica dioica *Salvadora persica* *Glycyrrhiza glabra*

Staphylococcus aureus , *Staphylococcus* (*Cymbopogon citrates*
sepidermides, *Streptococcus*, *Micrococcus roseuses*, *Micrococcus leuteus*,
Rhodococcus, *Proteus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Klebsiella*, *E. coli*, *Serratia*, *Alcaligenes*,
(Neo) *Salmonella*

.Chloramphenicol (Chloram) Ciprofloxacin (Cipro) Doxycyclin (Doxy) Neomycin

Chloramphenicol

Doxycyclin Neomycin

Streptococcus Chloramphenicol Neomycin Doxycyclin

Micrococcus roseuses *Proteus*

Neomycin *Proteus*

Chloramphenicol Doxycyclin

Streptococcus Doxycyclin *Micrococcus roseuses*

Doxycyclin

Neomycin Chloramphenicol *Micrococcus roseuses* Chloramphenicol

Klebsiella Ciprofloxacin *Pseudomonas*

Staphylococcus aureus Neomycin

Chloramphenicol Doxycyclin *Staphylococcus epidermidis*
Micrococcus roseuses Pseudomonas

The Inhibition Effect of some Plant Extracts on some Gram Negative and Gram Positive Bacteria

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ABSTRACT

The study includes detection of the antibacterial effect of aqueous and alcoholic extracts of (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Salvadora persica*, *Urtica dioica*, *Cymbopogon citrates*) on bacterial isolates *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Streptococcus*, *Rhodococcus*, *Micrococcus roseuses*, *Micrococcus leuteus*, *Alcaligenes*, *Proteus*, *Pseudomonas*, *E.coli*, *Klebsiella*, *Serratia*, *Salmonella*, using the disc diffusion method. The results was compared with some standard antibiotics: Neomycin (Neo), Doxycyclin (Doxy), Ciprofloxacin (Cipro), Chloramphenicol (Chloram).

The results showed the characterization of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* from the other plant extracts under the study by its antibacterial effect especially on gram positive bacteria. The study didn't show any significant difference between the antibacterial activity of alcoholic extracts compared with Neomycin, Chloramphenicol, Doxycyclin against gram positive bacteria. The extract showed better antibacterial effect than Doxycyclin, Neo. and Chloramphenicol against each of *Streptococcus*, *Proteus* and *Micrococcus roseuses* respectively the aqueous extracts of Siwak showed a significant difference in its antibacterial effect on *Proteus* compared with Neomycin and its alcoholic extracts showed no significant difference in its antibacterial activity compared with Doxycyclin and Chloramphenicol on *Micrococcus roseuses*, also with Doxycyclin on *Streptococcus*. It appeared also that there were no significant difference in the antibacterial activity of *Urtica dioica* alcoholic extracts in comparison with Doxycyclin and Chloramphenicol on *Micrococcus roseuses*, and with Chloramphenicol and Neomycin on *Pseudomonas* and with Cipro. on *Klebsiella*. The results showed no significant difference in the antibacterial activity of alcoholic extracts of *Cymbopogon citrates* compared with Neomycin on each of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* also with Doxycyclin and Chloramphenicol on *Pseudomona* and *Micrococcus roseuses*.

Keywords: Plant extracts, Antibacterial activity.

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- (Pillai *et al.*, 2001)
(Naidu *et al.*, 2009)
- :
Leguminaceae : *Glycyrrhiza glabra* -1
(Sultana *et al.*, 2010)
(Vivek *et al.*, 2008) Glycyrrhizine, Glycyrrhizic acid
(Naidu *et al.*, 2009 ; Nitalikar *et al.*, 2010)
Naidu *et al.*, 2009 ; Shankel *et al.*)
(*al.*, 2000)
Salvadora persica : Sawak -2
(Ahmed *et al.*, 2008) Salvadoraceae
Fluorides ,Tanine Ratingate,
Prashant, 2005 ; Ahmed *et al.*, 2008; Al-Bayaty) Terpen Flavonoids
(*et al.*, 2010)
AL-Bayati and 2010 ; Ahmed *et al.*, 2008)
(Sulaiman,
Urticaceae : *Urtica dioica* L. -3
(Kan *et al.*, 2009)
(Tilgner, 2000)
Gulcin (Kavtaradze *et al.*, 2001) Polyphenolic Flavonoids
(2004)
: *Cymbopogon citrates* -4
(Aziz *et al.*, 2010) Graminaceae
(Rao *et al.*, 1999 ; Oloyede, 2009)

Phenols, Pipertone, Citronella, Flavonoids, Myrcene, Tanins,
 (Shadab *et al.*, 1992 ; Minami *et al.*, 2003; Li *et al.*, 2005) Terpenoids,
 .(Melo *et al.*, 2001 ; Dudai *et al.*, 2005)

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Riose : -1
 / 200 (1987)

) 0.22 Membrane Millipore
 .(1998

Grand *et al.*,) : -2
 .(Verpoorte *et al.*, 1982) (1988

(DMSO) Dimethyl sulfoxide / 200
 .(1998) 20 °62
 :

(Bauer *et al.*,1966) Disk Diffusion Method

100 1 6 Wattman No.1
 / 2000

Staph. aureus , *Staph. epidermidis*, *Streptococcus*, *Rhodococcus* ,
Micro. roseuses, *Micro.leuteus*, *Alcaligenes* , *Proteus Pseudomonas* , *Klebsiella* , *Serratia*,
 / / *Salmonella E. coli*

25(Neo)

100 (Cipro) / 30(Chloram) / 30 (Doxy) /

Salmonella Serratia

.(13) (12) (6) (5) (2) (1)

Neo

Proteus

(9)

Pseudomonas

Doxy

(8)

Micro. roseuses

Doxy Chloram

.(5) (3)

Streptococcus

(Parshant,2005 Shihabudeen *et al.*, 2010)

Staph. aureus , *Staph. epidermidis*,

. *Streptococcus*, *Pseudomonas* , *Klebsiella* , *E. coli*

/

2000

: 1

Neomycin 25µg/disc	Chloramphenicol 30 µg /disc	Doxycyclin 30 µg /disc	Ciprofloxacin 100µg/disc									
20	25	6	25	16	6	6	6	7	10	20	10	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
18	35	24	24	18	6	8	6	6	12	20	10	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>
36	30	18	35	6	6	6	8	20	6	28	14	<i>Streptococcus</i>
20	18	26	40	6	6	6	6	6	6	20	12	<i>Rodococcus</i>
30	18	18	38	14	12	14	8	18	10	26	16	<i>Micrococcus roseuses</i>
25	38	22	38	6	8	6	6	6	6	24	14	<i>Micrococcus leuteus</i>
20	12	16	40	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	<i>Alcaligenes</i>
12	7	6	40	6	6	6	6	6	14	20	6	<i>Proteus</i>
14	12	8	35	10	6	12	6	6	8	6	6	<i>Pseudomonas</i>
16	18	6	14	6	6	12	6	6	6	6	6	<i>Klebsiella</i>
18	20	6	14	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	<i>E. coli</i>
20	25	6	18	6	6	6	6	10	12	6	10	<i>Serratia</i>
18	24	18	24	8	12	8	6	8	14	6	12	<i>Salmonella</i>

(1)

Chloram Doxy
 Neo Chloram (5) *Micro.roseuses*
 Cipro (9) Doxy (10) *Pseudomonas*
Klebsiella

(Gulcin *et al.*, 2004)

(Kan *et al.*, 2009)

Pseudomonas

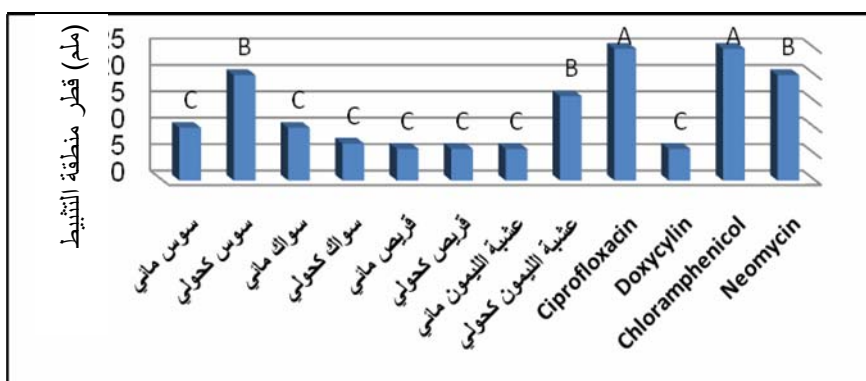
(1)

(Oloyede, 2009)

Staph. aureus Neo
Staph. Chloram Doxy (2) (1) *epidermidis*
Micro. Pseudomonas (9) (5) *roseuses*
Salmonella

(Ushimaru *et al.*, 2007 ; Oloyede, 2009)

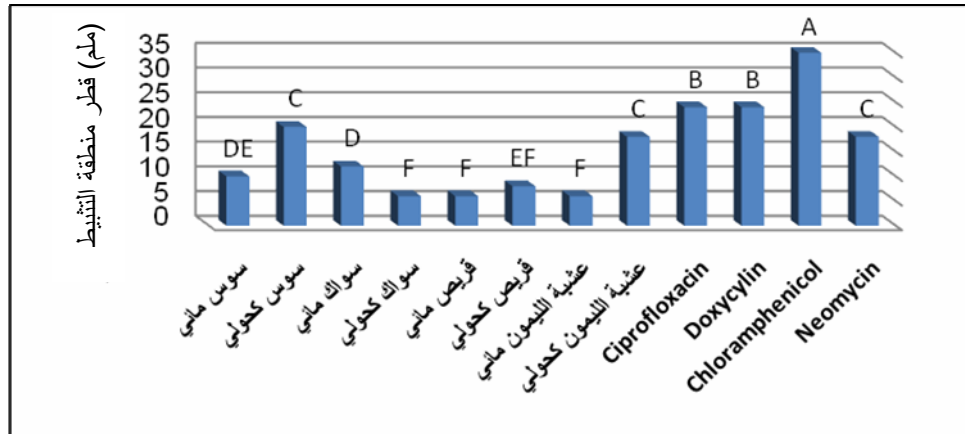
(13)



/ 2000

:1

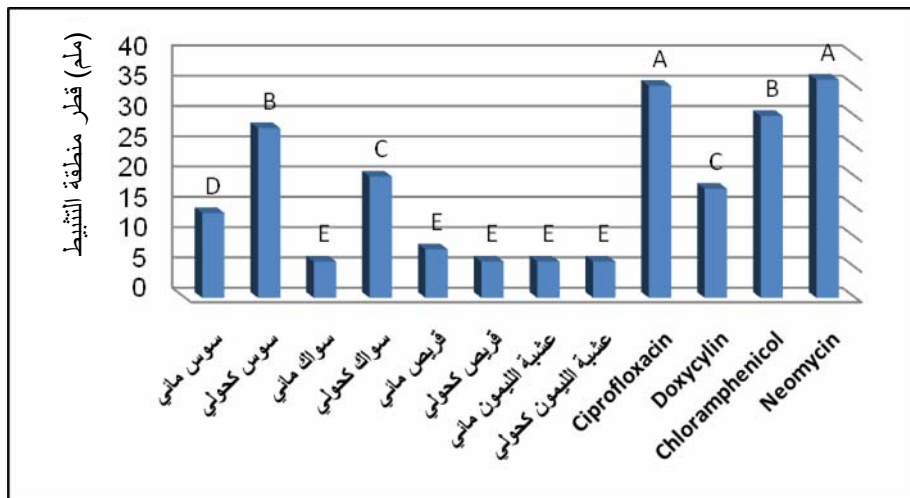
Staph. aureus



/ 2000

:2

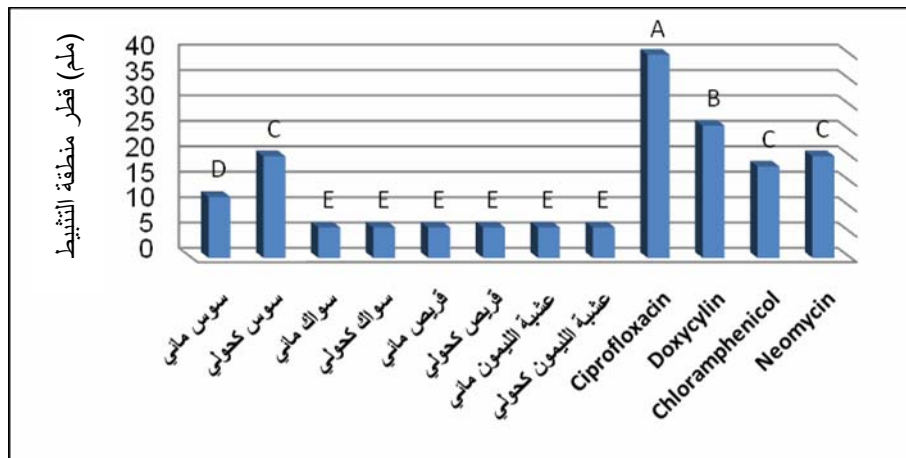
Staph. epidermidis



/ 2000

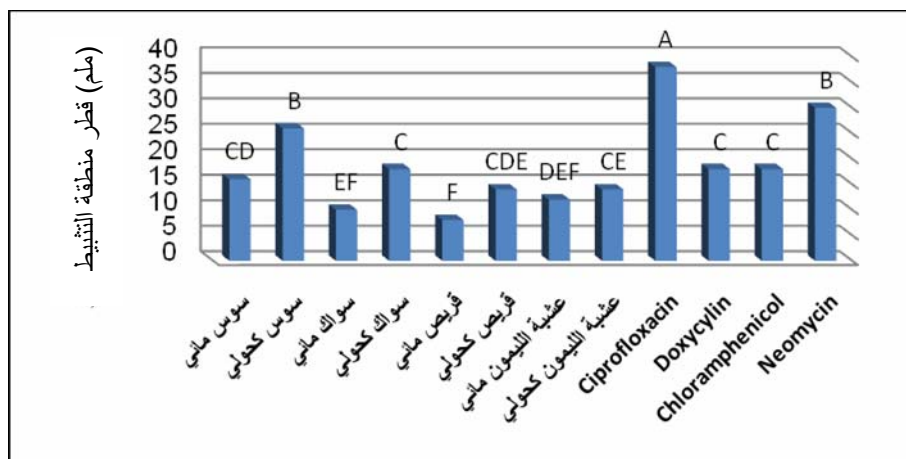
:3

Streptococcus



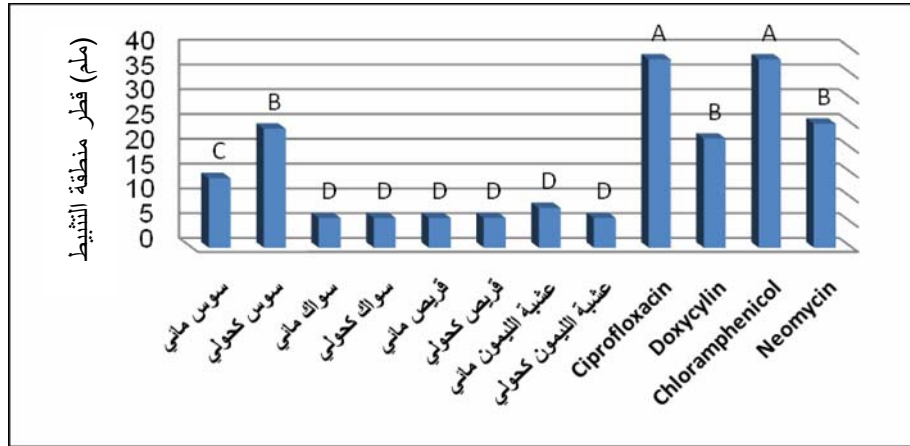
/ 2000 :4

.*Rodococcus*



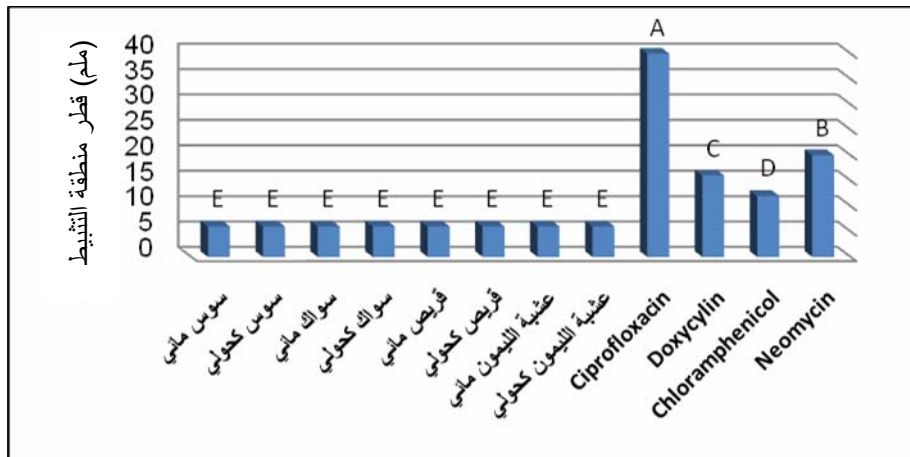
/ 2000 :5

. *Microc. roseuses.*



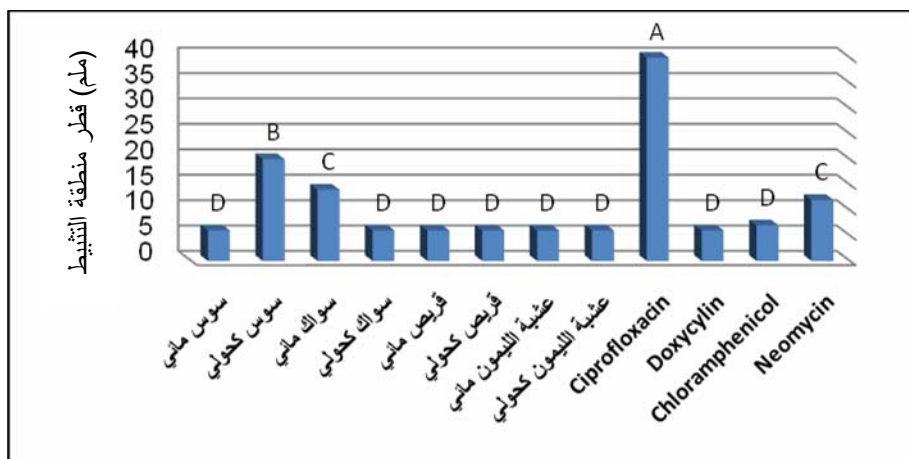
/ 2000 :6

Micro. leuteus



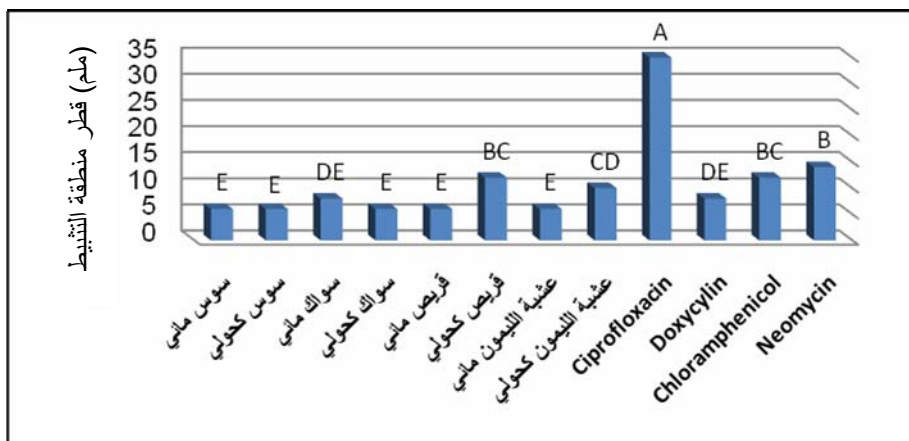
/ 2000 :7

Alcaligenes



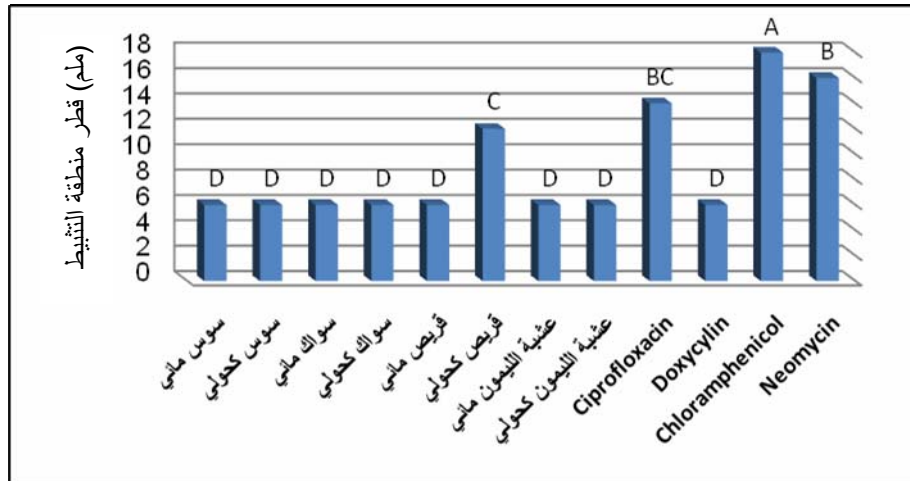
/ 2000 :8

. Proteus



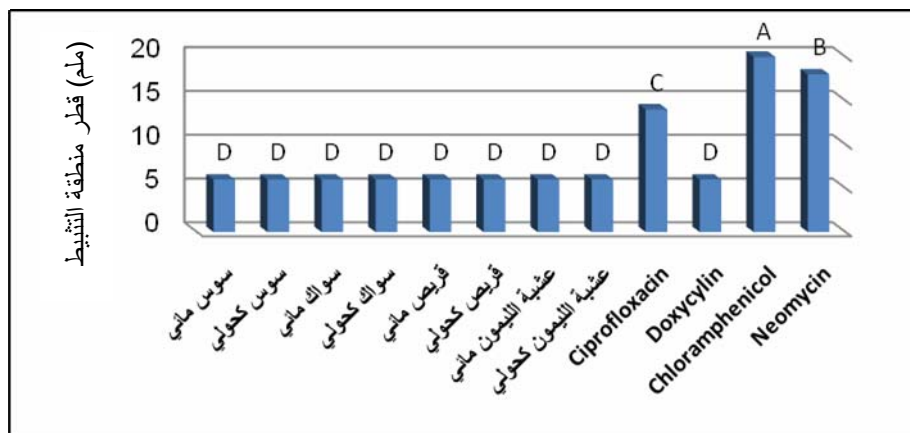
/ 2000 :9

. Pseudomonas



/ 2000

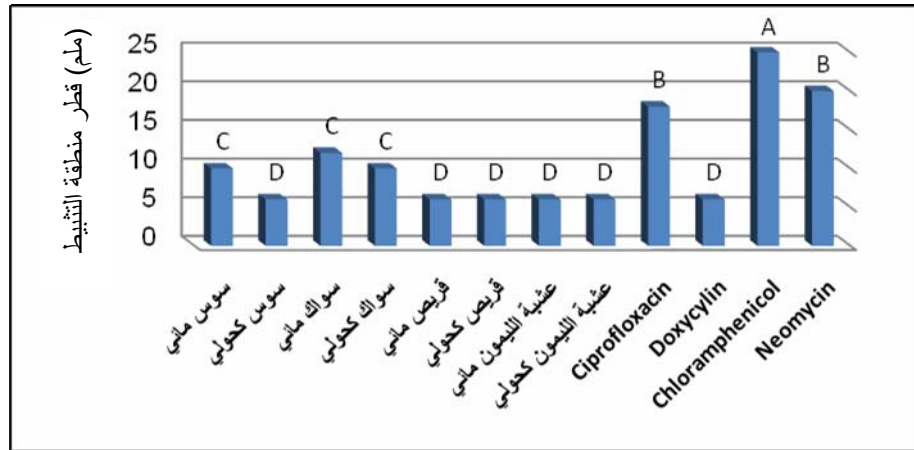
:10

Klebsiella

/ 2000

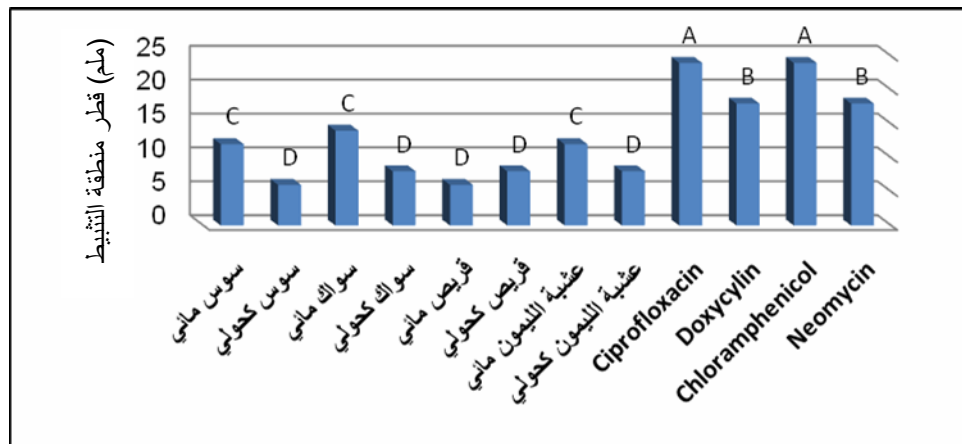
:11

E. coli



/ 2000 :12

. *Serratia*



/ 2000 :13

. *Salmonella*

/ 15.62

/ 62.5 *Streptococcus*

Rodococcus, Staph.epidermis,
(Ates and Erdourul, 2003)

Serratia

/ 500
(Sultana et al., 2010)

/ 31.25 *Proteus*

/ 125 *Micro.roseuses*
Staph.aureus, Micro.leuteus

Salmonella

.gancaonin 1, isolicoflavone, licoisoflavone B, glabridin, glabrene

(2004) Kim

glycyrrhetic

RNA

:2

(/)								
1000				2000	1000	125	1000	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
1000		2000			1000	125	1000	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>
			2000	125		31.25	1000	<i>Streptococcus</i>
						125	1000	<i>Rodococcus</i>
500	1000	250	2000	125		62.5	1000	<i>Micrococcus roseuses</i>
	2000					125	1000	<i>Micrococcus leuteus</i>
								<i>Alcaligenes</i>
			1000			15.62		<i>Proteus</i>
500		500						<i>Pseudomonas</i>
		500						<i>Klebsiella</i>
								<i>E. coli</i>
				500	500		500	<i>Serratia</i>
1000	500	2000		500	500		500	<i>Salmonella</i>

. 7 /

/ 125

(Prashant, 2005)

Streptococcus, Micro.roseuses

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flavenoids, sterols , tanine, saponins

/ 500

.(Shihabudeen *et al.*, 2010)*Serratia , Salmonella*500 *Micro.roseuses* / 250Kan *Klebsiella Pseudomonas* /

carotenoids, terpenes, lignans , sterols (2009)

500 . flavenoids

,*Pseudomonas Micro. roseuses* /(Ushimaru *et al.*, 2007 ; Oloyede, 2009 ; Ferdinand *et al.* , 2009)

phenol, terpenoids, tanine

.flavenoids,

.(1998)

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