

## عنوان مقاله:

اثرات ضد میکروبی عصاره‌های هندوانه ابوجهل و کلیپوره بر برخی باکتری‌های بیماری‌زای

## محل انتشار:

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## نویسندگان:

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## خلاصه مقاله:

Throughout human history, many infectious diseases have traditionally been treated with herbal medicines, so today, in many developing countries, herbal medicines play a major role in early treatment. The purpose of this study was to investigate antimicrobial effects of ethanol, methanol, ethyl acetate Citrullus colocynthis (Fruit) and Teucrium polium (Leaf) on some pathogenic bacteria. The plants were collected from Zabol city, then milled and placed in solvents of ethanol, methanol, ethyl acetate, and finally, extraction was carried out using a rotary machine. The bacteria were prepared as standard and the minimum inhibitory concentration and minimum destructive concentration were determined by micro-dilution method. The lowest inhibitory concentrations of ethanolic extract (12.5 ppm), methanol (25 ppm) and ethyl acetate (25 ppm) of Citrullus colocynthis, respectively, on the bacteria *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Vibrio cholera* and *Bacillus cereus* they have been effective. The ethanolic extract of Teucrium polium with a minimum concentration of 50 ppm was only able to inhibit the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. The lowest inhibitory concentration of chloroprene methanolic extract of Teucrium polium with 25 ppm was observed against *Vibrio cholerae* bacteria and the bacterium *Bacillus cereus* grew at all concentrations. The lowest inhibitory concentration of ethyl acetate extract of Teucrium polium was observed with 12.5 ppm on *vibriochlora* bacteria. In general, ethanolic extracts of Citrullus colocynthis have been on *Listeria monocytogenes* bacteria and Ethyl acetate extract of Teucrium polium on *Vibrio cholerae*, so it is recommended to use a special type of plant with the most effective solvent depending on the purpose of using herbal extract.

## کلمات کلیدی:

فعالیت ضد میکروبی، حداقل غلظت مهارکنندگی، حداقل غلظت کشندگی، باکتری بیماری‌زا

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