

عنوان مقاله:

Antibacterial Activity of Twenty Iranian Plant Extracts Against Clinical Isolates of *Helicobacter pylori*

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Objective(s) Due to increasing emergence of drug-resistance in *Helicobacter pylori* isolates, traditional plants are potentially valuable sources of novel anti-H. pylori agents. In this research, anti-H. pylori activity of the organic extracts of twenty native Iranian plants was determined against ten clinical isolates of H. pylori. **Materials and Methods** Disc diffusion was used to determine the biological activity of 20 plant extracts as well as 8 antibiotics commonly used to treat H. pylori infections. Minimum inhibitory concentrations were also measured by tube and agar dilution methods for the biologically active plant extracts. **Results** Of the twenty plant extracts analyzed, sixteen exhibited good anti-H. pylori activity, using disc diffusion. The ten most active extracts were *Carum bulbocastanum*, *Carum carvi*, *Mentha longifolia*, *Salvia limbat*, *Salvia sclarea*, *Ziziphora clinopodioides*, *Thymus carchasicus*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Xanthium brasiliense* and *Trachyspermum copticum*. Minimum inhibitory concentrations measured for the 10 biologically active plant extracts were within the range of 31.25 to 500 µg/ml. **Conclusion** Among the ten plant extracts effective against H. pylori clinical isolates, *Carum carvi*, *Xanthium brasiliense* and *Trachyspermum copticum* showed the highest activity.

کلمات کلیدی:

Anti-*Helicobacter pylori*, Iranian plants, Organic extracts

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