

การศึกษาคุณสมบัติทางฆ่าเชื้อโรคของสมุนไพรไทยบางชนิด

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วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาเภสัชศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต
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SCREENING OF ANTIBACTERIAL PROPERTIES

IN

CERTAIN THAI MEDICINAL PLANTS

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ลิขสิทธิ์ของบัณฑิตวิทยาลัย

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ที่จะทดสอบมีปริมาณไม่มากพอที่จะเกิดปฏิกิริยาหรือไม่สามารถจะทดสอบได้ทุก ๆ สารเป็นต้น

ลำดับเชื้อที่มีปฏิกิริยาจากมากไปน้อยต่อสมุนไพรมุ่งใช้ในการทดลองมีดังนี้

Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus subtilis, Salmonella typhi, Escherichia coli, Shigella dysenteriae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Streptococcus faecalis, Lactobacillus fermentum.

ส่วนสกัดด้วยอีเทอร์ (ethyl ether extract) ให้ผลสูงสุดในการทำลายเชื้อ ในขณะที่ส่วนสกัดด้วยน้ำให้ผลต่ำสุด.

Thesis Title Screening of Antibacterial Properties in Certain
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ABSTRACT

Many Thai medicinal plants which are commonly compounded in each preparation of local remedies are reasonably believed to be active against bacteria. Antibacterial properties of 63 species belonging to 35 families of vegetable kingdom have been evaluated against eight representative microorganisms which are suspected to be the cause of many diseases as dysentery, diarrhoea, typhoid fever, dental caries and infectious skin diseases. Microorganisms used for testing are Bacillus subtilis (Ehrenberg) Cohn, Escherichia coli (migula) Castellani and Chalmers, Lactobacillus fermentum Beijerinck, Pseudomonas aeruginosa (Schroeter) Migula, Salmonella typhi (Schroeter) Warren and Scott, Shigella dysenteriae (Shiga) Castellani and Chalmers, Staphylococcus aureus Rosenbach, and Streptococcus faecalis Andrewes and Horder. The inhibitory properties of the selected medicinal plants tested against the microorganisms by Disc Diffusion Method are in high percentage effective.

The values of Minimal Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) from our experiments are higher than those from antibiotic control but they

can still be lowered by purifying crude extracts until active substances are obtained. Most active antibacterial extracts showed negative to chemical tests because the active substances may belong to other groups than alkaloids and glycosides tested or because of the instability of the active substances. Moreover, there is a limitation in reagent used, for example, the amount of the constituents in the extract may not reach the minimal sensitiveness of the particular test or because of the reagent can not be used to test for all constituents.

The most sensitive microorganisms in their successive order against medicinal plants tested are Stahylococcus aureus, Bacillus subtilis, Salmonella typhi, Escherichia coli, Shigella dysenteriae, Pseudononus aeruginosa, Streptococcus faecalis, Lactobacillus fermentum. Ethereal extract has the highest effective ratio while water extract has the lowest one.

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