

In-vitro Study of Antibacterial Activities of Myanmar indigenous plants used for Dysentery. (Min Good Thee, Yar-tan Sae, Kyet Thun phyu, Shein-kho, Zar Thee, Lay Nyin, Shar Say and kyaung pan). Diarrhoea/Dysentery.

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Summary

The use of plants in treatment of infectious diseases is common in traditional medicine of Myanmar. Based on ethno pharmacological and taxonomic information, antibacterial of methanol, and aqueous extracts of traditional medicine formulation *Garcia mangostana* linn (rif;*GwfoD;), *Brucea mollis* (&mwefaph), *Allium sativum* (Dry) (MuufogefjzLajcmuf), *Ferula asafetida* (&Sdef;ckd), *Myristica fragrans* (ZmoD;), *Syzygium aromaticum* (av;nSif;), *Acacia catechu* (&Sm;ap;) and *Vitex nigundo* (aMumifyef;) and each of these plants *Garcinia mangostana* linn (rif;*GwfoD;), *Allium sativum* (Dry) (MuufogefjzLajcmuf), *Myristica fragrans* (ZmoD;), *Syzygium aromaticum* (av;nSif;) and *Vitex nigundo* (aMumifyef;) were determined by in vitro bioassays using agar dilution method against on four species of *Shigella*. Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of the active plants were determined using two fold serial dilutions. Most active plant against *Shigella* was *Syzygium aromaticum* with MIC of 1.562 mg/ml by extraction with Ethanol Cold Method.