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Antibacterial activity of *Commiphora gileadensis* and *Abutilon bidentatum* collected from Alabwa region, Saudi ArabiaAmal Y Aldhebiani¹ and Magda M Aly^{1,2}¹King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia²Kafr el-Sheikh University, Egypt

Different plants have been traditionally used in folkloric medicine to treat many diseases and disorders or to improve human health due to their secondary metabolites which have excellent antimicrobial activities. *Commiphora gileadensis* and *Abutilon bidentatum* were collected from Alabwa region, Saudi Arabia, identified, extracted and their antibacterial activity was determined by agar well diffusion method. Extraction by methanol, ethanol, acetone and hot water was carried out and some multidrug resistant bacteria were used as test bacteria. Maximum activity was recorded for the methanolic extract against all tested bacteria with inhibition zone diameter ranged from 31-35 mm and MIC was ranged from 37.5 µg/ml. The lowest activities were recorded for the water extracts of the two plants, *Commiphora gileadensis* and *Abutilon bidentatum*. *Abutilon bidentatum* extract showed weaker antimicrobial activity against the tested bacteria compared to *C. gileadensis* leaf extracts. It is noticed that *C. gileadensis* stem extracts showed stronger antimicrobial activity. The methanolic extracts of the two tested plants has no toxicity using *Artemia salina* as test organism. In conclusion, *C. gileadensis* and *A. bidentatum* can be traditionally and safely used against multidrug resistant bacteria due to the efficient antimicrobial activities and low toxicity.

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