هشتمین کنگره سراسری میکروب شناسی ایران
اصفهان - ۲ لیگایت ۴ خرداد ماه ۱۳۸۵

برگزار کننده
انجمن میکروب شناسی ایران
با همکاری شرکت داروسازی اکسیر
The 8\textsuperscript{th} National Congress of Microbiology

23-25 May 2006 - Isfahan - Iran

Iranian Society of Microbiology
McAshees answer: Evidence for effects in vivo with marinomyicins and other antibiotics. A new class of antibiotics?

Introduction. Historically gastrointestinal disease are worldwide, it is unclear what association the natural complement of stomach and small intestine which as a results different complicated disease in human develops. However, many studies based on subjective evidences shows H. pylori associated with either gastric or duodenal ulcers. Therefore, the incidence of the disease, antimicrobial therapy or failure of treatment is each important detail for the evaluation of the gastrointestinal ulcers in the community. Resistance of H. pylori against antibiotics and to date, yet any antibiotic that could be exclusively effective against it has not been introduced, is the main objective of this study by considering search for the use of plant drugs for the treatment of disease cases by this precarious bacteria.

Material and Methods: Different concentrations of ether, water & ethanol extracts of the plants thyme and licorice by using method of condensation from hydrated leaves was prepared, then acted against eight strains of H. pylori which were obtained from the endoscopy section of Tehran Shariati Hospital by using the agar dilution and disc diffusion methods.

Results: Considering the ether extract of the both studied plants, showed no antimicrobial effect, but the ethanol and water extract of both plants had antimicrobial effect against H. pylori, the water extract in comparison with ethanol extract had much more anti-H. pylori effect with the highest effect of licorice (Mean of inhibition zone of 10.5 mm).

Conclusions: From the obtained results it seems the studied plants in vitro conditions have significant antimicrobial effect against H. pylori which is comparable to antibiotics. Identification of the effective fraction of these plants as an efficient anti H. pylori is a further step to be studied. Investigation of drug plants for the treatment of H. pylori puts useful information in the eradication of H. pylori.

Keywords: H. pylori, thyme, licorice & antimicrobial