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Table II								
Antimicrobial and anti-oxidant activities of the selected ethnomedicinal plants								
Botanical Name	Sa	Se	Bc	Ec	Pa	Kp	Ca	DPPH activity IC ₅₀ (µg/mL)
<i>A. indicum</i>	-	-	-	11.0 ± 0.0	-	9.7 ± 0.6	-	80.7 ± 0.5
<i>A. conyzoides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.1 ± 1.7
<i>A. squamosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.3 ± 0.7
<i>B. rotunda</i>	14.3 ± 0.6	17.7 ± 0.6	17.0 ± 0.0	14.7 ± 1.5	9.7 ± 0.6	12.3 ± 0.6	-	51.4 ± 2.7
<i>C. viscosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136.1 ± 2.3
<i>G. falcatum</i>	-	-	-	14.7 ± 0.6	-	-	-	149.5 ± 3.3
<i>G. calocarpum</i>	18.3 ± 1.5	15.7 ± 1.5	19.7 ± 0.6	-	11.3 ± 0.6	-	-	63.2 ± 0.1
<i>I. obscura</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	557.6 ± 32.6
<i>L. aequata</i>	12.3 ± 0.6	-	-	12.0 ± 0.0	-	-	-	67.5 ± 0.6
<i>L. indica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.2 ± 0.2
<i>M. peltata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.7 ± 0.8
<i>M. citrifolia</i>	21.3 ± 0.6	17.0 ± 1.0	14.0 ± 1.0	15.7 ± 1.5	13.3 ± 1.2	21.7 ± 0.6	13.3 ± 0.6	26.4 ± 0.9
<i>M. oleifera</i>	-	-	10.7 ± 0.6	-	-	9.7 ± 0.6	-	44.9 ± 0.2
<i>P. corymbosa</i>	11.3 ± 2.1	-	-	12.7 ± 0.6	-	-	-	74.3 ± 0.6
<i>S. alata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.0 ± 1.0	124.2 ± 1.3
<i>T. crispa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.3 ± 2.9
<i>U. lobata</i>	-	11.3 ± 0.6	14.0 ± 0.0	10.0 ± 0.0	-	-	-	47.5 ± 3.1
<i>W. biflora</i>	13.3 ± 0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	263.9 ± 12.3
Ascorbic acid	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	13.9 ± 0.1
Gentamicin	17.7 ± 0.6	21.7 ± 0.6	22.7 ± 1.2	18.3 ± 0.6	12.7 ± 0.6	14.0 ± 0.0	-	ND
Nystatin	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.7 ± 0.6	ND

Sa- *S. aureus*; Se- *S. epidermidis*; Bc- *B. cereus*; Ec- *E. coli*; Pa- *P. aeruginosa*; Kp- *K. pneumonia*; Ca- *C. albicans*; '-' indicates No activity; 'ND' Not done

The antimicrobial activities of the investigated extracts against human pathogens used by agar well diffusion method were shown in Table II. Extracts were compared with gentamicin and nystatin as standards. Results obtained in the current study revealed that selected plant extracts were found to possess potential antimicrobial activity against tested organisms. The *M. citrifolia* extract showed activity against all the pathogens tested followed by *B. rotunda* and *G. calocarpum* while the highest activity (21.7 ± 0.6) was shown by *M. citrifolia* against *K. pneumonia*.

The effect of anti-oxidant on DPPH radical scavenging was thought to be due to their hydrogen donating ability or radical scavenging activity. The free radical scavenging activity depends upon the chemical composition of extracts (Nilgun et al., 2007). The DPPH radical scavenging results showed that *M. citrifolia* extract exhibited highest activity having IC₅₀ value 26.4

± 0.9 µg/mL followed by *L. indica* and *M. oleifera* (Table II).

Thus, this study indicates that scientific studies carried out on medicinal plants having traditional claims of effectiveness might warrant fruitful results.

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