

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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**ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF SOME SUDANESE MEDICINAL  
PLANTS AGAINST DIABETIC WOUNDS INFECTIONS**

**BY**

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## **DECLARATION**

Iam Ehsan Mohammed Abd El Rahman declare that this research work reported in this thesis entitled antimicrobial activity of some Sudanese medicinal plants against diabetic wounds infections, is the product of my own research efforts; undertaken under the supervision of Dr. Waleed Said Koko and has not been prese.

.....  
Ehsan Mohammed Abd ElRahman  
Student.

.....  
Date

# **DEDICATION**

*TO*

*MY GRAND MOTHER , MOTHER , FATHER ,*

*SMALL FAMILY*

*UNCLES ,UNTS, BROTHERS , AND SISTERS*

*CLOSE RELATIVES AND Mr. MOHAMMED MUSTAFA AHMAD*

*WITH LOVE AND RESPECT*

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*Fhsam Mohammed Abd fl Rahman, January, 2018*

## ABSTRACT

A total of twelve plant extracts of both chloroform and ethanol from 6 Sudanese medicinal plants *Ambrosi martima*, *Ammi visnaga*, *Nigella sativa*, *Peganum harmala*, *Punica granatum* and *Trigonella foenum-graecum*, distributed among 6 different families were screened for their antibacterial activity using the disk diffusion method . They were tested against five clinical isolates and standard bacteria, two Gram positive bacteria (*Bacillus subtilis* NCTC 8236 and *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923) and three Gram negative bacteria (*Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922, *Proteus vulgaris* ATCC 6380 and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27853).

The extracts exhibited inhibitory activity against one or more of the five tested bacteria. *S.aureus* was the most susceptible organism to the *N.sativa*, *P.harmala* and *P.granatum* chloroformic and ethanolic extracts (21,20; 34,34 and 30,30mm respectively), while *P. vulgaris* showed the lowest susceptibility to the *A.visnaga* and *T. foenum-graecum* (0,10 and 0 respectively). The Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MICs) and Minimum Bactericidal Concentrations (MBCs) of the most active ethanolic extracts of the plants against the standard and clinical isolates bacteria were determined using the agar tube dilution method.

The antibacterial activity of two reference drugs were determined against the tested bacteria, and compared to the antibacterial activity of the tested plant extracts. The extracts were tested against 100 clinical isolates collected randomly from Zeenm Center for Diabetes, Khartoum.

In this study the wound healing effect of *P. harmala* seeds ethanolic extract and *P. granatum* fruit peels ethanolic extract were investigated on open diabetic wound model on rats. Trial was performed using four groups of rats infected with standard *S. aureus*. Treated groups with *P. harmala* and *P. granatum* ointments were compared with non-treated groups and treated groups with tetracycline ointment. Healing was determined by reduction in wound area.

The results of this study confirmed that the 2% *P. harmala* and *P. granatum* ointments were potent healing agent even better than the tested Tetracycline ointment 3%.

## ملخص الاطروحة

اشتملت الدراسة على اجراء مسح للفعالية المضادة للبكتريا ل 12 من مستخلصات الكلوروفورم والايثانول النباتية لستة نباتات طبية سودانية: الدميسية, الخلة, الكمون, الحرمل, الرمان والحلبة (*Ambrosi martima, Ammi visnaga, Nigella sativa, Peganum harmala, Punica granatum and Trigonella foenum-graecum*) تنتمي الى ستة عوائل مختلفة باستخدام طريقة الانتشار في الاجار. تم اختبار تأثير جميع المستخلصات ضد خمسة انواع من البكتريا المعيارية والبكتريا المعزولة طبيا من جروح مرضى السكري من مركز زينام لمرضى السكري بالخرطوم, نوعين من البكتريا الموجبة جرام (العصوية الرقيقة والعنقودية الذهبية) (*Bacillus subtilis* NCTC 8236 and *Staphylococcus aureus*) وثلاثة انواع من البكتريا السالبة جرام (الاشريكية القولونية, الزائفة الزنجبارية والمتقلبة الاعتيادية). (*Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922, *Proteus vulgaris* ATCC 6380 and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27853).

وجد ان جميع المستخلصات اظهرت فاعلية ضد نوع او اكثر من انواع البكتريا المختبرة بالاضافة الى ان لها مفعول مثبط لتلك الانواع البكتيرية, وكانت العنقودية الذهبية اكثر انواع البكتريا حساسية لمستخلصات الكلوروفورم والايثانول للكمون, الحرمل والرمان (21,20; 34,34 and 30,30mm respectively), اما الزائفة الزنجبارية فقد اظهرت اقل حساسية لمستخلصات الكلوروفورم والايثانول للخلة والحلبة بين انواع البكتريا المختبرة (0,10 and 0 respectively). وكذلك شتمت الدراسة على تحديد اقل تركيز مثبط لنمو البكتريا وكذلك اقل تركيز قاتل للبكتريا المعيارية والمعزولة طبيا لاكثر المستخلصات فاعلية, وهي الاربع مستخلصات الايثانولية لبذور نبات الحرمل وقشور ثمار الرمان بطريقة تخفيف الاجار.

تم تحديد فاعلية اثنان من مضادات حيوية مرجعية وهي الاريثرومايسين والجنتاميسين ضد الانواع الخمسة البكتيرية المختبرة وقورنت فاعليتها مع المستخلصات النباتية. تلك المستخلصات تم اختبار فاعليتها على البكتريا الموجودة في عدد 100 عينة معزولة جمعت عشوائيا من مركز زينام لمرضى السكري بالخرطوم.



لقد تم في هذه الدراسة التحقق من تأثير المستخلصات الايثانولية لنباتي الحرمل والرمان على التئام جروح السكري المفتوحة في 28 من الفئران السويسرية (البيضاء). وتم تحضير المستخلصات الايثانولية للحرمل والرمان ومن ثم تحضير المراهم 2% (وزن \ وزن) من المستخلصات في البولي ايثيلين جليكول , مع استخدام مرهم التتراسيكلين 3% كحكم .

تم عمل تجربة مكونة من 4 مجموعات من الفئران المصابة بداء السكري والمصابة معمليا بالعنقودية الذهبية المعيارية . قورنت المجموعات المعالجة بالمراهم المعدة من المستخلصات الايثانولية للحرمل والرمان مع مرهم التتراسيكلين والمجموعات المصابة الغير معالجة بالمرهم , حيث تم تقدير الالتئام بالنقص في منطقة الجرح . واكدت النتائج ان مرهمي مستخلصي الايثانول بذور الحرمل وقشور ثمرة الرمان 2% هما عاملا التئام فعال , بل وجد انهما افضل من مرهم التتراسيكلين 3% المختبر.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>DECLARATION.....</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Dedication.....</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>Acknowledgements.....</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>Abstract.....</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>Arabic abstract.....</b>	<b>VII</b>
<b>Table of contents.....</b>	<b>IX</b>
<b>List of tables.....</b>	<b>XIII</b>
<b>List of figures.....</b>	<b>XV</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b>	
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Introduction .....	1
1.2 Justification .....	2
1.3 The objectives of the work .....	3
<b>CHAPTER TWO</b>	
<b>2. LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	
2 Literature review .....	4
2.1 Diabetes .....	4
2.1.1 Diabetes in Sudan .....	4
2.1.2 Definition of wound .....	5
2.1.3 Classification of Wound .....	5
2.1.4 Normal wound healing.....	6
2.1.5 Factors influencing healing.....	7
2.1.6 Diabetic foot ulcers & diabetic wounds .....	7
2.1.7 Diabetic foot ulcer in Sudan .....	9
2.1.8 Bacterial pathogens causing wounds infections.....	10
2.1.9 A wound infection .....	12
2.2 Principles of Anti-infective Therapy.....	13
2.2.1 Antimicrobial agents.....	14
2.2.2 Antibiotics .....	15
2.2.3 Resistant organisms.....	16
2.3 Definition of medicinal plants .....	18
2.3.1 Antimicrobial activity of medicinal plants .....	20
2.3.2 Medicinal plants in Sudan .....	26
2.3.3 Utilization of plants for wound healing .....	28
2.3.4 Extraction of medicinal plants .....	32
2.3.5 Definition of extraction .....	33
2.3.6 Methods of extraction of medicinal plants .....	33
2.4 <i>In vitro</i> antimicrobial activity .....	34
2.4.1 Measurement of antimicrobial activity .....	34

2.4.2	Diffusion methods .....	35
2.4.3	Factors affecting the <i>In vitro</i> antimicrobial activity .....	39
2.5	<i>In vivo</i> Antimicrobial activity.....	40
2.5.1	Selection of the appropriate laboratory animals.....	40
2.5.2	Alloxan .....	41
2.5.3	Chemical Properties .....	42
2.5.4	Phases of diabetes induction .....	42
2.5.5	Dosage of alloxan .....	43
2.5.6	Vehicle of choice, drugs dissolution and volume selection rationale ...	43
2.5.7	Dosage calculation and preparation of stock solutions for salt compound (Alloxan monohydrate) .....	44
2.5.8	Ointments .....	46
2.5.9	Polyethylene glycol ointment, (macrogol or carbowaxes) .....	47
2.5.10	Properties of the Ideal Base .....	48
2.5.11	Selection of the appropriate base .....	49
2.5.12	Compounding of Ointments .....	49
2.5.13	Preparation of the Ointment base by fusion .....	49
2.5.14	Preparation of medicated ointments and pastes by fusion.....	49
2.5.15	Microbial contents .....	49
2.6	Botanical, Ethnopharmacological and Phytochemical profiles of the studied medicinal plants.....	50

### CHAPTER THREE

3	MATERIALS & METHODS .....	55
3.1	MATERIALS .....	55
3.1.1	Chemicals and Reagents .....	55
3.1.2	Chemotherapeutic agents .....	56
3.1.3	Culture media .....	56
3.1.4	Equipments and Instruments .....	56
3.1.5	Test micro-organisms .....	57
3.1.5	Bacterial strains .....	57
3.1.6	Animals .....	57
3.1.7	Study area .....	58
3.2	METHODS .....	58
3.2.1	Plant materials .....	58
3.2.2	Preparation of the crude extracts .....	58
3.2.3	Preparation of serial dilution of extracts .....	59
3.2.4	Phytochemical screening .....	59
3.2.5	Preparation of the test organisms.....	61
3.2.5.1	Preparation of the bacterial suspensions .....	61
3.2.5.2	Preparation of inocula.....	61

3.2.5.3	<i>In vitro</i> screening of extracts for antibacterial activity.....	62
3.2.5.4	Quantitative evaluation of antimicrobial susceptibility.....	62
3.2.5.5	Determination of Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MICs) .....	62
3.2.5.6	Determination of Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (MBC).....	64
3.2.6	Clinical isolates .....	65
3.2.7	Media used for identification of clinical isolates.....	65
3.2.7.1	Microscopical examination of isolated bacteria.....	66
3.2.7.2	Biochemical tests for identification of the isolates.....	66
3.2.8	MTT assay.....	69
3.2.9	<i>In vivo</i> clinical trial for evaluation of antimicrobial and wound healing activities of the extracts .....	71
3.2.9.1	Experimental animals .....	71
3.2.9.2	Formulation of the ointment .....	71
3.2.9.3	Induction of diabetes mellitus .....	71
3.2.9.4	Glucose monitoring and insulin management .....	72
3.2.9.5	Wound induction and treatment.....	72
3.2.9.6	Wound healing evaluation .....	73
2.3	Statistical analysis.....	73

#### CHAPTER FOUR RESULTS

4	RESULTS.....	74
4.1	Identification of clinical isolates.....	74
4.2	Identification of organisms.....	74
4.3	The extractive percentage yield of the plants .....	77
4.4	A preliminary screening for antibacterial activity of six Sudanese medicinal plants .....	78
4.5	Interpretation of results.....	79
4.6	Detailed investigations of selected Bio-active Sudanese medicinal plants of <i>P. harmala</i> and <i>P.granatum</i> .....	85
4.7	Comparison of the activity of <i>Punica granatum</i> and <i>Peganum harmala</i> extracts against standard and isolated bacteria with reference antibiotics .....	85
4.8	Susceptibility of isolated bacteria to different plant extracts.....	90
4.9	Quantitative evaluation of susceptibility to the extracts.....	96
4.10	Qualitative analysis of some chemical constituents.....	97
4.11	MTT assay test.....	98
4.12	Effect of the ointments on excision wounds .....	90

**CHAPTER FIVE**

**5.1 DISCUSSION.....105**  
**5.2 CONCLUSION .....115**  
**References.....116**  
**Appendix .....139**

## List of Table

Table 1	Stock solution preparation for alloxan monohydrate and required doses for animals of different body weights.....	45
Table 2	Morphological and biochemical results for identification of the isolated bacteria .....	76
Table 3	Total number and percentages of the isolated hundred bacteria.....	77
Table 4	Yield percentages of the six studied Sudanese medicinal plants .....	78
Table 5.1	A preliminary screening of antibacterial activity of <i>A.martima</i> shoot extracts against standard and isolates bacteria using disc diffusion assay* .....	81
Table 5.2	A Preliminary screening of antibacterial activity of <i>A. visnaga</i> seeda extracts against standard and isolates bacteria using disc diffusion assay*.....	82
Table 5.3	A preliminary screening of antibacterial activity of <i>N. sativa</i> seeds extracts against standard and isolates bacteria using disc diffusion assay* .....	83
Table 5.4	A preliminary screening of antibacterial activity of <i>T. foenum-groecum</i> seeds extracts against standard and isolates bacteria using disc diffusion assay*.....	84
Table 5.5	A preliminary screening of antibacterial activity of <i>p.harmala</i> seeds extracts against standard and isolates bacteria using disc diffusion assay* .....	87
Table 5.6	A preliminary screening of antibacterial activity of <i>P.granatum</i> peels extracts against standard and isolates bacteria using disc diffusion assay*... ..	88
Table 5.7	Antibacterial activity of Erythromicin and Gentamicin against standard and isolates bacteria using disc diffusion assay* .....	89
Table 6	Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) and minimum bactericidal concentrations (MBCs) of <i>P.harmala</i> & <i>P.granatum</i> extracts against the isolated.....	97
Table 7	Phytochemical screening of the six tested plants .....	98
Table 8	MTT assay test result .....	98

**Table 9-1 Wound reduction due to the application of extracts ointments in excision wound model\*.....99**

**Table 9.2 Multivariate Analysis of Variance \*of the *in vivo* trial .....101**

**Appendix:**

**Table 1.1 Susceptibility of *S.aureus* clinical isolates to the extracts with concentration of 100mg/ml (mm).....140**

**Table 1. 2 Susceptibility of *P . aeruginosa* clinical isolates to the extracts with concentration of 100mg/ml (mm) .....141**

**Table 1.3 Susceptibility of *E.coli* clinical isolates to the extracts with concentration of 100mg/ml (mm) .....142**

**Table 1.4 Susceptibility of *P.valgaris* clinical isolates to the extracts with concentration of 100mg/ml (mm) .....143**

**Table 1. 5 Susceptibility of *B.subtilis* clinical isolates to the extracts with concentration of 100mg/ml (mm) .....144**

**Table 2 Percentages of wound reduction due to the application of extracts ointments in excision wound model.....145**

## List of figures

Figure 1: Antibacterial activity of <i>A.martima</i> shoot extracts against isolated bacteria.....	92
Figure 2: Antibacterial activity of <i>A.visnaga</i> seeds extracts against isolated bacteria .....	93
Figure 3: Antibacterial activity of <i>N.sativa</i> seeds extracts against isolatedbacteria.....	94
Figure 4: The antibacterial activity of <i>P. harmala</i> against clinical isolates.....	95
F 5: Antibacterial activity of <i>P.granatum</i> fruit peels extracts against clinical isolates .....	96
F 6: Antibacterial activity of <i>T. foenum-groecum</i> seeds extracts against isolated bacteria.....	97

## APPENDICES

Fig 1.1: <i>In vitro</i> activity of <i>P. granatum</i> peels ethanolic extract against <i>B.subtilis</i> and <i>S. aureus</i> (standard bacteria) .....	140
Fig 1.2 <i>In vitro</i> activity of <i>P. granatum</i> peels ethanolic extract against <i>B. subtilis</i> and <i>S. aureous</i> (clinical isolates) .....	140