

In Vitro Antimicrobial Properties Of Plant Essential Oils

All Enterobacteriaceae isolates tested were susceptible at M.I.C.

Antimicrobial susceptibility -- Agapanthus africanus -- Plant extract -- Pheroid?? -- Accelerated stability testing -- Human pathogens -- Formulation -- Antimikrobiële vatbaarheid -- Plant ekstrak -- Versnelde stabiliteitstoetsing -- Menslike patogene -- Formulering.

In Vitro Antimicrobial Effect of Fagonia Cretica Linn

Turning Medicinal Plants into Drugs

A Review of Its in Vitro Antimicrobial Activity, Pharmacological Properties and Therapeutic Efficacy

In Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of Thymus Vulgaris Essential Oil Against Major Oral Pathogens

Reference Method for Broth Dilution Antifungal Susceptibility Testing of Yeasts

Objectives: Silver diamine fluoride is approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for intraoral human treatment of tooth hypersensitivity, and it has also been employed world-wide as an emerging method to arrest tooth decay.

A 38% silver diamine fluoride formulation, comprised of 25% silver, 5% fluoride, and 8% ammonia as a solvent, is commercially available in the United States. One of the main mechanisms underlying the dental caries arrest potential of silver diamine fluoride is the silver component, which exerts pronounced antimicrobial activity against cariogenic bacteria. Interestingly, studies initiated in the late 1990s demonstrated marked susceptibility of periodontal bacterial pathogens to silver nitrate. However, efforts to develop silver-based, slow-release biodegradable wafers for subgingival placement into periodontal pockets were not commercially successful. At present, no commercial products are available which employ silver ions to combat periodontal bacterial pathogens in periodontal disease treatment. It is not known whether the 38% silver diamine fluoride product commercially available in the United States possesses antimicrobial activity against periodontal bacterial pathogens, and potentially, have application in periodontal therapeutic regimens. As a result, the objective of this study was to test the in vitro antimicrobial effects of silver diamine fluoride on freshly-isolated red and orange complex periodontal pathogens from severe human periodontitis lesions. Methods: Paper point subgingival biofilm samples from 24 adults with severe periodontitis that were to be discarded after microbiological analysis at the Temple University School of Dentistry Oral Microbiology Testing Service Laboratory were secondarily employed in this study. Dilution aliquots from each subgingival specimen were mixed with either 38% or 19% silver diamine fluoride, inoculated onto enriched Brucella blood agar plates, and incubated anaerobically for 7 days at 37°C. Bacterial species growing subsequent to the silver diamine fluoride exposure were considered to be resistant to that concentration of silver diamine fluoride. Total viable counts in silver

diamine fluoride-exposed subgingival specimens were quantitated, and established phenotypic criteria employed to identify the following red and orange complex periodontal pathogens: *Porphyromonas gingivalis*, *Tannerella forsythia*, *Prevotella intermedia/nigrescens*, *Parvimonas micra*, *Campylobacter rectus*, *Fusobacterium nucleatum* group species, and *Streptococcus constellatus*. Other cultivable isolates recovered from silver diamine fluoride-exposed subgingival specimens were identified using matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionization time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF) mass spectrometry and Bruker MALDI Biotyper analytic software. Subgingival sample dilution aliquots not exposed to silver diamine fluoride were similarly processed as controls for comparison with silver diamine fluoride-exposed specimens. Paired t-tests compared mean total subgingival viable counts, and mean total subgingival proportions of the evaluated anaerobic red and orange complex periodontal pathogens per patient, between subgingival biofilm samples exposed and not exposed in vitro to 38% or 19% silver diamine fluoride, with a P-value of

This timely and original handbook paves the way to success in plant-based drug development, systematically addressing the issues facing a pharmaceutical scientist who wants to turn a plant compound into a safe and effective drug. Plant pharmacologists from around the world demonstrate the potentials and pitfalls involved, with many of the studies and experiments reported here published for the first time. The result is a valuable source of information unavailable elsewhere.

In Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of *Centella Asiatica* Var Local & Chinese Extracts

Cefoperazone

Nanoemulsions

Antimicrobial and Phytochemical Studies on Extracts of *Bucholzia coriacea* Seeds

Dietary Phytochemicals and Microbes

There are 500 *Helichrysum* (Asteraceae) species world wide of which 245 occur in South Africa. The South African species display great morphological diversity and are, therefore classified into 30 groups (Hilliard, 1983). *Helichrysum* species have been reported for their antimicrobial activities (Rios et al., 1988: Tomas-Barberan et al., 1990: Tomas-Lorente et al., 1989: Mathekga, 1998, Mathekga et al., 2000). Not much information on the bioactivity of compounds isolated from these species is available. In vitro antimicrobial screening methods provide the required preliminary observations to select among crude plant extracts those with potentially useful properties for further chemical and pharmaceutical investigations. In this study we investigated the antimicrobial activities of crude acetone extracts (shaken and homogenized) of twenty-eight *Helichrysum* species on ten bacteria species and six fungal species. A new phloroglucinol with significant antimicrobial properties was isolated by bioactivity guided fractionation from *Helichrysum*

caespitium. The structure elucidation, conformation and stereochemistry of the new phloroglucinol, 2-methyl-4-[2',4',6'-trihydroxy-3'-(2-methylpropanoyl) phenyl] but-2-enyl acetate (caespitate), was established by high field NMR spectroscopic, crystallographic and MS data. The compound inhibited growth of *Bacillus cereus*, *B. pumilus* and *Micrococcus kristinae* at the very low concentration of 0.5 ; g /ml and *Staphylococcus aureus* at 5.0 ; g/ml. Six fungi tested were similarly inhibited at low MICs: *Aspergillus flavus* and *A. niger* (1.0 ; g /ml), *Cladosporium cladosporioides* (5 ; g/ml), *C. cucumerium* and *C. sphaerospermum* (0.5 ; g /ml) and *Phytophthora capsici* at 1.0 ; g/ml. The cytotoxicity of most currently used drugs has become a serious problem and efforts are being directed to obtaining new drugs with different structural features. One option favoured is the search for new plant derived non-toxic drugs, as was investigated in this study. Caespitate proved to be non-toxic at biologically active concentrations. Development of resistance to synthetic chemotherapeutic agents is known to occur in modern medicine: for example, resistance to some antibiotics of certain strains of microorganisms. A synergistic antibacterial bioassay demonstrated that the combination of caespitate and caespitin enhanced activity from a concentration range of 5 ; g /ml to 0.5 ; g /ml down to 0.1 ; g /ml to 0.05 ; g /ml on Gram-positive bacteria. The synergistic effect was in addition displayed against Gram-negative bacteria. The study of the morphology and ultrastructure of the epicuticular trichomes revealed that trichomes in *H. caespitium* originate from papillate cell outgrowths which elongate, develop and later polarise into apical, stem and basal parts and that repeated secretions of compounds probably occur from the young three-celled stage, enable us to characterise and relate our observations to their possible functional role in the production of the antimicrobial and other compounds on the leaf surface. South African *Helichrysum* species are a potentially good source of antimicrobial agents worthy of further investigation as efficient therapeutic compounds and in assisting the primary health care in this part of the world.

Veterinary medicine is advancing at a very rapid pace, particularly given the breadth of the discipline. This book examines new developments covering a wide range of issues from health and welfare in livestock, pets, and wild animals to public health supervision and biomedical research. As well as containing reviews offering fresh insight into specific issues, this book includes a selection of scientific articles which help to chart the advance of this science. The book is divided into several sections. The opening chapters cover the veterinary profession and veterinary science in general, while later chapters look at specific aspects of applied veterinary medicine in pets and in livestock. Finally, research papers

are grouped by specialisms with a view to exploring progress in areas such as organ transplantation, therapeutic use of natural substances, and the use of new diagnostic techniques for disease control. This book was produced during World Veterinary Year 2011, which marked the 250th anniversary of the veterinary profession. It provides a fittingly concise and enjoyable overview of the whole science of veterinary medicine.

In Vitro Antimicrobial Activity and in Silico Pharmacophore Modelling

In-vitro Antimicrobial Activity and Phytochemical Analysis of Bridelia Micrantha on Selected Bacteria of Medical Importance

In Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of Sodium Hypochlorite Against Staphylococcus Aureus Biofilms

In Vitro Antimicrobial Activity

In Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of Melior Honey on Selected Bacterial Particles

Research Paper from the year 2013 in the subject Chemistry - Bio-chemistry, grade: none, Madonna University Elele, Nigeria, course: Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Chemistry, language: English, abstract: The in vitro antimicrobial activity of crude methanol and aqueous extracts of the seeds of Bucholzia coriacea were investigated. The extracts exhibited antimicrobial activities against Escherichia coli, klebsiella pneumonia, Bacillus subtilis, Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella typhii, Bacillus cereus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of the ethanol extract was between 0.50 - 6.00 mgml⁻¹ while the minimum bactericidal concentration ranged from 2.0 - 10.0. The methanol and water extracts exhibited antifungal activity against Candida albicans and Aspergillus niger with zones of inhibition of 7.50 and 2.80mm for Candida albicans; and 6.0 and 2.0 for Aspergillus niger. Phytochemical screening revealed the presence of tannins, saponins, terpenoids, cardiac glycosides and alkaloids in the ethanolic and water extracts. The ability of the ethanol extract of Bucholzia coriacea seeds to inhibit the growth of bacteria and fungi is an indication of its broad spectrum antimicrobial potential which justifies its utilization in traditional medicine in treatment of infections.

Objectives This study was undertaken to screen the in vitro antimicrobial properties of four Australian native Eucalyptus species, i.e., E. dives, E. gunnii, E. olida and E. staigeriana against five food-related micro-organisms, i.e., E. faecalis, S. aureus, E. coli, P. aeruginosa and C. albicans. The influences of two different extraction methods as well as the influence of a surfactant as plant extract dissolver in the water-based culture media used in agar disc diffusion tests and the role of growth location of two different E. olida specimens were investigated on the antimicrobial activity. Plant extracts profile and major compounds were analysed by GC/MS. Results Essential oils of the four Eucalyptus species displayed a variable degree of antimicrobial activity against the panel of micro-organisms tested, E. staigeriana oil showing a greater potential. Hexane extracts displayed no or low antimicrobial properties against the microbial strains tested with the exception of S. aureus. P. aeruginosa proved to be the most resistant micro-organism tested while S. aureus was the most sensitive one.

The effect of a surfactant showed to decrease the antimicrobial activity of plant extracts or to not have any influence at all. GC/MS analyses showed that *E. staigeriana* and *E. dives* essential oils contain mostly volatile compounds while essential oils of both *E. olida* specimens contain heavier compounds.

Traditional Medicinal Plants

Antimicrobial Activity of Crude Pakistani Honey

Screening of the Antimicrobial Properties of Four Australian Native Eucalyptus Species

In Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of Extract *Spirulina Platensis* VAR Local and Indian

In Extracts of *Montrichardia Arborescens* (Moco Moco) Stems and *Azadirachta Indica* (Neem) Leaves, Combined and Uncombined

An initial study was designed to validate an in vitro antimicrobial assay and evaluate the activity of natural antimicrobial animal proteins/peptides. A radial diffusion assay was utilized. By regressing known concentrations of tested compound against their respective clearance zones, an equation was developed to determine the minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) for polymyxin B (control antibiotic) which were 0.76, 0.76, and 0.90 [μg]/g/mL for *Escherichia coli*, *Escherichia coli* (nalidixic acid-resistant), and *Staphylococcus aureus*, respectively. The intra- and inter-assay variations were 0.18 and 0.2%, respectively. Lactoferrin, lactoferricin B, hen egg lysozyme, and alpha-lactalbumin LDT2 were determined in vitro to kill bacteria. Each of the tested proteins/peptides was active against a nalidixic acid-resistant strain of *E. coli*. The antimicrobial activity of each protein/peptide in animal digesta fluid was 130 to 300% greater than that in the acetic acid media. Lactoferrin activity was decreased (P

Fluidics, an increasingly examined topic in nanoscience and nanotechnology is often discussed with regard to the handling of fluid flow, material processing, and material synthesis in innovative devices ranging from the macroscale to the nanoscale. Nanoemulsions - Properties, Fabrications and Applications reviews key concepts in nanoscale fluid mechanics, its corresponding properties, as well as the latest trends in nanofluidics applications. With attention to the fundamentals as well as advanced applications of fluidics, this book imparts a solid knowledge base and develops skill for future problem-solving and system analysis. This is a vital resource for upper-level engineering students who want to expand their potential career opportunities and familiarize themselves with an increasingly important field.

The Antimicrobial Activity of Proteins/peptides Against Antibiotic-resistant and -susceptible Bacteria

The in Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of Amikacin and Ceftazidime Against Multiple Resistant Gram-negative Bacilli in Nosocomial Infections

Properties, Fabrications and Applications

New Advances and Challenges

In Vitro Antimicrobial Properties of a Mouthrinse Containing Glycerine, Potassium Nitrate and Sodium Fluoride

Translational medicine addresses the gap between research and the clinical application of new discoveries. To efficiently deliver new drugs to care centers, a preclinical evaluation, both in vitro and in vivo, is required to ensure that the most active and least toxic compounds are selected as well as to predict clinical outcome. Antimicrobial nanomedicines have been shown to have higher specificity in their therapeutic targets and the ability to serve as adjuvants, increasing the effectiveness of pre-existing immune compounds. The design and development of new standardized protocols for evaluating antimicrobial nanomedicines is needed for both the industry and clinical laboratory. These protocols must aim to evaluate laboratory activity and present models of pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic and toxicokinetic behavior that predict absorption and distribution. Likewise, these protocols must follow a theranostics approach, be able to detect promising formulations, diagnose the infectious disease, and determine the correct treatment to implement a personalized therapeutic behavior. Given the possibilities that nanotechnology offers, not updating to new screening platforms is inadequate as it prevents the correct application of discoveries, increasing the effect of the valley of death between innovations and their use. This book is structured to discuss the fundamentals taken into account for the design of robust, reproducible and automatable evaluation platforms. These vital platforms should enable the discovery of new medicines with which to face antimicrobial resistance (RAM), one of the great problems of our time.

Fagonia Cretica is well known herbal plant used in traditional medicine of Pakistan, India and Far East, it is reputed to obtain a profitable therapeutical properties and it has been used in treatment of fever, thirst, vomiting, dysentery, asthma, urinary discharges, and liver troubles. Externally applied as a paste on tumors and other swellings of the neck. Reported to possess potent antibacterial properties against pathogenic organisms, also the scientific studies of the plant proved the presence of hematological, neurological, anticancer, and hepato- activity. The present study targeted the extraction and, study of antimicrobial properties of the extract. The most recent study proved that the plant has a high effect for the treatment of the breast cancer, the plant has the property to kill cancerous cells selectively without any harm to the normal cells and without any side effect

IN VITRO ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF POVIDONE-IODINE AGAINST SELECTED HUMAN RED AND ORANGE COMPLEX PERIODONTAL PATHOGENS.

In Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of Garcinia Mangostana Linn. Extract Against Oral Microorganisms

Effect of Ethanolic, Chloroformic Extracts and Saponin, Flavonoides on Fungi and Different Pathogenic Organisms

Honey Analysis

Humans have utilized the bioactive principles of different plants for various beneficial physiological properties including antimicrobial properties for many centuries. However, interests of using medicinal plants declined in the 20th century with the availability of effective synthetic antimicrobial drugs. The development of microbial resistance to various drugs has accelerated research interests towards the use of phytochemicals as alternatives to synthetic drugs in the recent years. This book presents an comprehensive reviews on the antimicrobial and antiviral properties of numerous recently reported phytochemicals, and their mechanisms of antimicrobial actions. Some of the chapters have critically discussed the beneficial and adverse effects of antibacterial, and stimulatory activities of dietary phytochemicals on rumen microbial populations, and gut microbial populations of humans and animals. Microbial adaptation and resistance of microbes to phytochemicals has also been highlighted. On the applied aspects, the use of phytochemicals against drug resistance microbes, to treat microbial diseases, for food preservation, to inhibit methanogenic archaea in the rumen, and to modulate lipid biohydrogenating microbial populations to increase conjugated linoleic acids in animal-derived foods have been presented in different chapters.

Honey is a natural medicinal substance, has been applied since ancient times as a natural remedy of various ailments and diseases. It is valued to possess antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory activity. The present study was to determine the in-vitro antimicrobial activity of different honeys samples belonging to Pakistani floral sources against certain clinical pathogens and too compared with commercial antibiotics. This book useful for the researcher, student and teachers of the Microbiology.

Methylene Blue Analogues

Approved Standard

In Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of Narasin Against Common Clinical Isolates Associated with Canine Otitis Externa

Antimicrobial Activity of Helichrysum Species and the Isolation of a New Phloroglucinol from Helichrysum Caespititium

In-vitro antimicrobial activity of the methanolic extract and sub-extracts of Glochidion Cagayanense (Euphorbiaceae) leaves

Honey Analysis - New Advances and Challenges discusses advances in honey research. Topics include the physicochemical characteristics of honey from stingless bees, the therapeutic properties of honey, melissopalynological analysis as an indicator of the botanical and geographical origin of honey, and methods for authenticating honey. Written by experts in the field, this book provides readers with an indispensable source of information, assisting them in future investigations of honey and beekeeping.

Discovery Studio -- Methylene blue -- Antimicrobial activity -- Common feature pharmacophore modelling -- Minimum inhibitory concentration -- Metileenblou -- Antimikrobielse aktiwiteit -- Algemene kenmerk farmakofoor modelling -- Minimum inhiberende konsentrasie

A Bird's-Eye View of Veterinary Medicine

Synthesis and in Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of 10-Undecendyl Chloride-co-Maleic Anhydride-

Chloramphenicol and Acryloyl Chloride-co-Maleic Anhydride-Chloramphenicol Copolymer-antibiotic Conjugates

In Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of Melior Honey on Selected Bacterial Pathogens

Preclinical Evaluation of Antimicrobial Nanodrugs

Lipids and Essential Oils as Antimicrobial Agents

Objectives: Successful treatment of severe human periodontitis lesions has been shown to be highly dependent upon adequate suppression or eradication of key bacteria, most often species classified as red and orange complex periodontal pathogens, in the subgingival microbiome of diseased periodontal sites. Multiple clinical studies have reported superior therapeutic outcomes when conventional mechanical root debridement of severe periodontitis lesions is supplemented with professional periodontal pocket delivery of a povidone-iodine antiseptic solution, which offers antimicrobial effects against red and orange complex periodontal pathogens. However, many questions involving the clinical application of povidone-iodine in periodontal therapy remain unresolved, such as which concentration of povidone-iodine is preferred, and how long of a contact time period is needed between povidone-iodine and targeted bacteria in periodontal pockets. Previous in vitro studies on the effects of povidone-iodine on periodontal bacterial pathogens employed 5-minute or longer contact times and most often tested laboratory stock strains of microorganisms, even though inflamed periodontal pockets undergo a rapid washout of introduced fluids, and bacterial stock collections frequently develop altered properties and decreased virulence in comparison to freshly-recovered wild-type clinical isolates. To address some of these issues, the objective of this study was to further explore the in vitro effects of povidone-iodine on periodontal bacterial pathogens by employing a subgingival biofilm species eradication assay to test the antimicrobial effects of a 60-second in vitro exposure of 5% and 10% povidone-iodine on freshly-isolated red and orange complex periodontal pathogens from severe human periodontitis lesions. **Methods:** Paper point subgingival biofilm samples from 22 adults with severe periodontitis that were to be discarded after microbiological analysis at the Oral Microbiology Testing Service Laboratory at Temple University School of Dentistry were secondarily employed in this study. Dilution aliquots from each subgingival specimen were mixed with either 10% or 5% povidone-iodine for a 60-second in vitro contact time period, and then neutralized with 3% sodium thiosulfate. The mixtures were then inoculated onto enriched Brucella blood agar plates, and incubated anaerobically for 7 days at 37°C. Bacterial species growing subsequent to the 60-second povidone-iodine contact time were considered to be resistant to that concentration of povidone-iodine. Total viable counts in povidone-iodine exposed subgingival specimens were quantitated, and established phenotypic criteria employed to identify the following red and orange complex periodontal pathogens: Porphyromonas gingivalis, Tannerella forsythia, Prevotella intermedia/nigrescens, Parvimonas micra, Campylobacter rectus, Fusobacterium nucleatum group species, and Streptococcus constellatus. Other cultivable isolates recovered from povidone-

iodine exposed subgingival specimens were identified using matrix-assisted laser desorption-ionization time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF) mass spectrometry and Bruker MALDI Biotyper analytic software. Subgingival sample dilution aliquots not exposed to povidone-iodine were similarly processed as controls for comparison with povidone-iodine exposed specimens, and were additionally inoculated onto enriched Brucella blood agar plates supplemented with either metronidazole at 16 mg/L, doxycycline at 4 mg/L, amoxicillin at 8 mg/L, or clindamycin at 4 mg/L, which represent recognized non-susceptible drug breakpoint concentrations for each of the antibiotics, followed by anaerobic incubation for 7 days at 37°C. In vitro antibiotic resistance was noted when any of the evaluated red and orange complex periodontal pathogens displayed growth on one or more of the antibiotic-supplemented enriched Brucella blood agar plates. Paired t-tests compared mean total subgingival viable counts, and mean total subgingival proportions of the evaluated anaerobic red and orange complex periodontal pathogens per patient, between subgingival biofilm samples exposed and not exposed in vitro to 10% or 5% povidone-iodine, with a P-value of

In-vitro antimicrobial activity of the methanolic extract and sub-extracts of Glochidion Cagayanense (Euphorbiaceae) leaves

In Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of Phytomedicine Against Acidogenic Oral Bacteria

The in Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of Amikacin and Ceftazidime Against Multiple

In Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of Designed Antimicrobial Peptides (DAP's) Against Gram-negative and Gram-positive Bacteria

ANTIMICROBIAL EFFECTS IN VITRO OF SILVER DIAMINE FLUORIDE AGAINST SELECTED HUMAN RED AND ORANGE COMPLEX PERIODONTAL PATHOGENS

Modern Phytomedicine

Lipids and essential oils have strong antimicrobial properties — they kill or inhibit the growth of microbes such as bacteria, fungi, or viruses. They are being studied for use in the prevention and treatment of infections, as potential disinfectants, and for their preservative and antimicrobial properties when formulated as pharmaceuticals, in food products, and in cosmetics. Lipids and Essential Oils as Antimicrobial Agents is a comprehensive review of the scientific knowledge in this field. International experts provide summaries on: the chemical and biological properties of lipids and essential oils use of lipids and essential oils in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and health foods antimicrobial effects of lipids in vivo and in vitro antimicrobial lipids in milk antimicrobial lipids of the skin antibacterial lipids as sanitizers and disinfectants antibacterial, antifungal, and antiviral activities of essential oils antimicrobial lipids in milk antimicrobial lipids of the skin antibacterial lipids as sanitizers and disinfectants antibacterial, antifungal, and antiviral activities of essential oils Lipids and Essential Oils as Antimicrobial Agents is an essential guide to this important topic for researchers and advanced students in academia and research working in pharmaceutical, cosmetic and food sciences, biochemistry and natural products chemistry, microbiology; and for health care scientists and professionals working in the fields of public health and infectious diseases. It will also be of interest to anyone concerned about health issues and particularly to those who are conscious of the benefits of health food and natural products.

The fast growing problem of drug resistant pathogens and emergence of undesirable side effects of certain drugs has necessitated the need to search for new antibiotic sources. There are lots of drugs today that originally came from herbs or plants. This study focused on one of the Philippines' endemic plant which is *Glochidion cagayanense* C.B. Rob. This present work dealt with the preliminary antimicrobial activity of the leaves of *G. cagayanense* C.B. Rob through the disc diffusion method and the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). The concentrated methanolic extract was subjected to vacuum liquid chromatography (VLC), obtained fractions with similar TLC profile were pooled. Most of the VLC sub-extracts showed antibacterial activities against Gram-negative bacteria and Gram-positive bacteria. Among the VLC sub-extracts GCM2 and GCM3 showed the highest activity (ZI of 15.7 & 14.6 mm) against *Klebsiella oxytoca* while GCM1 showed the highest activity (ZI of 14.0 mm) against *Bacillus subtilis*. The MIC values observed for all microorganisms tested have the same mean level of 25 mg/mL and Minimal Bactericidal Concentration of 50 mg/mL except for *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Candida albicans* whose MIC values were 6.5 and 12.5 mg/mL respectively. Screening of phytochemicals revealed the presence of flavonoids, steroid, phenols, tannins, sugars, and triterpenes. It is probable that some of these compounds, alone or in combination are responsible for the observed antimicrobial properties. Therefore, *Glochidion cagayanense* extract could be a potential source of effective and affordable antimicrobial compounds.

Evaluation of the in Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of the Pheroid®-entrapped Plant Extract of *Agapanthus Africanus* Against Human Pathogens

The in Vitro Antimicrobial Effects of Azelaic Acid Upon Cutaneous Microorganisms

In Vitro Antimicrobial Activity of Pefloxacin

An in Vitro Determination of the Antimicrobial Properties of Two Cyanoacrylate Preparations