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TRADITIONAL HERBS PLANT INHIBITS GROWTH OF SALMONELLA TYPHI AS ANTIBIOTIC FOR TYPHOID FEVER

Cut Muthiadin, Isna Rasdianah, Eka Sukmawaty and St. Aisyah S
Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar, Indonesia

Indonesia with a very high diversity of plants includes the flourishing of herbal medicinal plants that are widely used by local people. Several groups of compounds that have been identified are then clinically tested in experimental animal models, and many have not been observed yet. Groups of compounds contained in herbs that have the potential as antibiotics include alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins and steroids. The compound was also found in plant extracts studied. Research into two types of local plants namely Pearl grass (*Hedyotis corymbosa*) and Tambalepen plant (*Poikilospermum suaveolens) (Blume*) Merr. against *Salmonella typhi* bacteria which causes typhoid with varying degrees of concentration and comparison of negative controls and positive controls in the form of antibiotics for typhoid fever. This inhibitory test uses the agar diffusion method or paper disc method by determining the presence of a clear zone around the disc paper. The results obtained are that the higher the concentration of plant extracts, the greater the clear zone (*resistance*) formed around the paper disk, so it can be concluded that the plant extract has the potential as a candidate for antibiotics for typhoid fever. Animal testing are needed for future experiment.

cutmuthiadin@uin-alauddin.ac.id