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COMPARATIVE ANTIBACTERIAL SCREENING ON BIOPHYTUM SEN-SITIVUM AND MIMOSA PUDICA FOR DIABETIC FOOT ULCER.

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Biophytum sensitivum (L.) DC. (Oxalidaceae) and Mimosa pudica L. (Fabaceae) are identified as "Lajjalu" in Ayurveda. These plants have been used in the form of decoctions and infusions to treat infections and also claimed to be effective against skin conditions like psoriasis, acne, wounds etc. The present investigation was carried out to study the antibacterial activity of these plants with respect to their traditional use as wound healing agents.

Boiled extracts of Biophytum sensitivum and Mimosa pudica were screened for their antimicrobial activity against Staphylococcus aureus (ATCC 25923), Streptococcus agalactiae, (ATCC 12386) MRSA (Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus) (ATCC 25923) and Pseudomonas aeruginosa (ATCC 27853) against a positive control of Amoxicillin (10mg/ml), using pour plate method and agar well diffusion method.

Boiled extracts showed significant antibacterial effect on MRSA. The pour plate method gave a colony count of 1.5«104 CFU/ml for Mimosa pudica and 2.2«104 CFU/ml for Biophytum sensitivum with 0CFU/ml in the positive control. The well diffusion method showed 7mm and 5mm diameter zones of inhibition for Mimosa pudica and Biophytum sensitivum respectively, where as the zone of inhibition for the positive control was 25mm.

The extracts had no significant antibacterial affect on other organisms.

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Keywords Antibacterial activity, Diabetic foot ulcer, Pour plate technique, Lajjalu