A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF VARIOUS FRACTIONS OF CHANDRAPRABHA GUTIKA AND TRIPHALA CHURNAM ON URINARY TRACT PATHOGENS

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A Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) is an inflammation usually caused by bacteria or germs attacking kidneys, bladder or urethra. UTI is the most common bacterial infection in all age groups and sex. present study deals the antimicrobial potency of decoction and fractions with Methanol, Petroleum ether, Chloroform and Acetone of two basic ayurvedic drugs Chandraprabha and Triphala Churnam against urinary tract pathogens such as Escherichia coli, Psudomonas aeruginosa, Proteus vulgaris, Streptococcus faecalis and Staphylococcus aureus by Disc In overall, these Diffusion method. fractions found to have good antibacterial activity at the concentration of 100 µg. The zone of inhibition was compared between extracts of Chandraprabha and Triphala Churnam and with standard antibiotics Penicillin and Ciproflaxacin. Though there may be a lot of therapeutic activities being suspected and proved for these basic Ayurvedic drugs regarding their principle action, the one among the possible way of action has been established and proved, clearly by this present study. The molecules present in the extract may have more potential activity in the real in vivo system since they are undergoing a lot of chemical changes due to various metabolic processes and the possibility of synergistic effect.

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