

Thesis Title Extraction and Bactericidal Effect of Some Medicinal
 Plants on Neisseria gonorrhoeae

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M.S. Biology

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Abstract

Three species of medicinal plants were used in this study i.e. garden spurge (Euphorbia hirta Linn.), creyat root (Andrographis paniculata Nees.) and mediterranean Aloe (Aloe barbadensis Mill. or Aloe vera Linn.) Whole plant of garden spurge and creyat root were dried and ground into powder whereas only fresh leaves of mediterranean Aloe were used by cutting into small pieces. They were then drenched in four different solvents, i.e. distilled water, methanol, hexane and dichloromethane for 40 hours. The crude extracts were tested against the Neisseria gonorrhoeae which is the causative

agent of gonorrheal disease by using paper-disk diffusion method and the diameter of the clear-zone was measured. It was found that only the methanol and dichloromethane extracts of garden spurge and creyat root were able to inhibit the growth of N. gonorrhoeae

When the methanol and dichloromethane extracts of garden spurge and creyat root were subjected to thin-layer chromatography, it was found that the inhibitory fraction of the methanol extract of garden spurge was the fraction with $R_f = 0.43$ and the inhibitory fraction of the dichlormethane extract of the plant was that with $R_f = 0.40$ the methanol extract from creyat root on the other hand had an inhibitory fraction with $R_f = 0.34$ whereas the dichloromethane extract contained an inhibitory fraction with $R_f = 0.36$.